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Part One
Pages 1-8

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SECRECY AS TO THE BONDS

Plans of the Administration Have Not Been Made Public.

NEGOTIATING WITH FOREIGNERS

Report that J. Pierpont Morgan and Friends Did Not Secure All the Concessions They Asked For.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Messrs. Morgan, Speyer, and Bacon, with their friends, who came to Washington to consult with the Administration about the proposed bond issue, returned to New-York to-day and apparently took with them all definite information about the plans of the Administration. All that remains behind is the report that they were unable to secure from the Administration an assurance that the bonds to be issued should be sold to foreign purchasers exclusively, and that the rate of interest should be 4 per cent.

While there is an impression in Congress that the Administration is waiting to see what will become of the Springer bill, that is hardly a reason for the postponement of the bond sale, for even if the bill should be passed by the House, of which there is some doubt, there can be no doubt about what would become of it in the Senate. The Finance Committee, by the help of the silver men, who are almost in a majority, if not absolutely so, would send the bill to the Finance Committee, which is in the possession of a silver majority that will not agree even upon a proposition for free silver.

The impression now is that the call for bonds will be issued with only incidental regard for the wishes of foreign investors, although it is admitted that it would have been well to sell bonds to those who hold the gold abroad and would be willing to send it back here to be used to purchase bonds. If a lower rate of interest than 4 per cent. may be obtained, the placing of bonds at 3½ will be satisfactory to the Treasury. There is some doubt in the Treasury about the reception of the call, and it may turn out that the advantages to be obtained by foreign placing of the bonds, even at a higher rate of interest than the Secretary thinks he should pay, would lead to the sale to the foreign investors notwithstanding the failure to come to a conclusion satisfactory to the representatives of the foreign firms.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Continuance of the Discussion on the Administration Bond Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The House discussion on the bond bill was opened to-day by Mr. Brosius, (Rep., Penn.) He said it was apparent that the Committee on Banking and Currency had not met with much success in its efforts to reach a conclusion that would be satisfactory to a majority of the House. But that did not excuse the House from failing to act promptly by unity of effort to meet the crisis which faced the Treasury and the country. While Congress waited, the difficulty increased. Patriotism and duty were the only two words which should actuate members at this time. His own remedies for the trouble were three:

First—To compel the payment of half of all customs dues in gold.

Second—To stop the redemption of greenbacks which do not stay redeemed until the present exigency be passed—to kill "the auriferous tapeworm that wriggles back and forth between Wall Street and the Treasury," and

Third—To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow money sufficient to meet legitimate demands upon the Treasury.

Mr. Brosius closed with an earnest and eloquent appeal to all members to lay aside every consideration that could divide them in this hour and admit only rivalry as to which could carry the banner of the country furthest into the ranks of the enemy. [Applause.]

Mr. Little (Dem., Ark.,) followed in a speech devoted largely to answering that of Mr. Patterson (Dem., Tenn.,) yesterday, asserting that the Southern people were in favor of the rehabilitation of silver and declaring that the present conditions of distress prevailing throughout the country were due to the efforts to establish a single gold standard.

Messrs. Grow (Rep., Penn.,) and Neill (Dem., Ark.,) opposed the passage of the pending bill.

Mr. Newlands (Silverite, Nev.,) said he was opposed to any financial legislation which did not provide for the enlarged use of silver.

Bland Has a Substitute.

Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.,) presented for information his substitute for the first section of the pending bill and briefly explained its purport and scope.

Mr. McRae (Dem., Ark.,) favored the Bland substitute. He was opposed, he said, to any bill that provided for the issue of bonds, either of long or short life, or the extension of the national banking system, unless these propositions were accompanied by one that would do ample justice to silver.

General debate was concluded at 2 o'clock, after remarks by Messrs. Warner (Dem., N. Y.,) and Cooper, (Dem., Ind.,) and the consideration of the bill was begun under the five-minute rule for amendment.

Mr. Reed (Rep., Me.,) said that he wanted a vote taken on his substitute after the vote on Mr. Cox's substitute.

Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.,) desired to have his bill considered as an amendment to Mr. Reed's substitute, and was informed by the Chair (Mr. Richardson, Dem., Tenn.,) that at present that proposition could not be entertained, but later, when the Reed substitute was before the House, it would be in order.

Mr. Breckinridge (Dem., Ky.,) gave notice that he would offer a substitute for Section 1, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue 3 per cent. two-year certificates of indebtedness; directing that no legal tenders or national bank notes of less denomination than $20 be issued; that the seigniorage of the silver now in the Treasury be coined and silver certificates of no greater denomination than $20 be issued thereon, and that the 10 per cent. tax on State bank notes be repealed.

The first and second amendments proposed by the committee were agreed to—making the bonds to be issued payable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years and restricting the amount of greenbacks to be retired to the amount of additional national bank circulation taken out. The latter amendment was voted on by division of the House—yeas, 104; nays, 22.

Banks of $20,000 Capital.

The third amendment proposed a tax of one-eighth of 1 per cent. upon national bank currency in lieu of all existing taxes. To this Mr. Haugen (Rep., Wis.,) offered an amendment authorizing the establishment

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PROMOTION FOR SCHOFIELD

Nominated to be Lieutenant General—Other Promotions to Follow After the Senate Acts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The President this morning signed the bill reviving the rank of Lieutenant General of the Army for the benefit of Major Gen. Schofield, and at once made the nomination necessary to carry the law into effect. It is probable that the nomination will be confirmed promptly. Until this shall be done promotions from the lower grades may not be made.

Gen. John McAllister Schofield was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1831. He was a classmate at the United States Military Academy of Philip H. Sheridan,

Gen. J. M. Schofield.
Nominated for Lieutenant General.

James B. McPherson, and John B. Hood, graduating in 1853. He was assigned first to the First Regiment of Artillery, and served in South Carolina in 1853, and in Florida in 1854. He was Assistant Professor of natural and experimental philosophy at the United States Military Academy from 1855 until 1860. While he was on leave of absence in 1860 and 1861 he became professor of physics in Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant, First Artillery, in 1853, and First Lieutenant, First Artillery, in 1855.

Gen. Schofield entered the volunteer service at the beginning of the civil war as Major of the First Missouri Volunteers, and was Chief of Staff of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon until Gen. Lyon was killed at the battle of Wilson's Creek. He served in the Department of the Missouri until February, 1864, and was in command of that department from May, 1863, till February, 1864. He was then assigned to the Department of the Ohio, and in April, 1864, joined the forces under Gen. Sherman near Chattanooga, Tenn., for the invasion of Georgia, and took part in the Atlanta campaign.

Gen. Schofield was ordered back to Tennessee with the Twenty-third Army Corps, when Sherman began his march to the sea, to join the forces under Gen. George H. Thomas. He conducted a skillful retreat before Gen. Hood's forces, and checked Hood's advance in a battle at Franklin, for which he was made Brigadier General and brevet Major General in the regular army.

Gen. Schofield took part in the battle of Nashville, and rendered distinguished service in the army until June, 1865, when he was sent to Europe on a special mission in regard to the French intervention in Mexico. On his return, in May, 1866, he was assigned to the command of the Department of the Potomac, and had charge of the First Military District from March, 1867, till May, 1868.

He succeeded Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War, and held that office until March 12, 1869, when he was appointed Major General in the United States Army, and was ordered to the Department of the Missouri. He commanded the Division of the Pacific from 1870 till 1876 and from 1882 to 1883, and was Superintendent of the United States Military Academy from 1876 till 1881. He was in charge of the Division of the Missouri from 1883 till 1886, when he took charge of the Division of the Atlantic. Gen. Schofield was sent in 1873 on a special mission to the Hawaiian Islands. He was President in 1878 of the Board of Inquiry on the case of Fitz-John Porter.

A PREACHER ATTEMPTS TO ROB A BANK

He Binds the Cashier and Threatens to Use Nitro-Glycerine.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Feb. 6.—An attempt was made to rob the First National Bank of East Portland shortly after noon today. J. C. Reed, a preacher, entered the bank, and taking from his pocket a package, said to the cashier: "This is enough nitro-glycerine to blow you and me up." Before the cashier could act, Reed bound and gagged him. Then the cashier of the bank across the street, noticing that something was wrong, picked up a shotgun and ran to the First National. He found the doors locked, but aimed at the preacher through a window. A large crowd collected. A window was broken and the rescuers climbed through. The cashier was liberated and the preacher taken to jail. He is believed to be insane.

Caught Ransacking a Bureau.

Francis Fahlering, twenty-four years old, of 2,049 Eagle Avenue, who says he is a medical student, was arrested about 7 o'clock yesterday morning while ransacking the bureau of Mrs. Mary Galvin, the janitress at 23 William Street.

In his possession were found two gold watches, four handkerchiefs, and $9.50 in money. One of the watches and the handkerchiefs were identified by Mrs. Galvin as her property. She also claimed a portion of the money.

The prisoner was held in the Tombs Police Court for examination.

Diamond Match Company's Affairs.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—The capital stock of the Diamond Match Company was increased from $9,000,000 to $11,000,000 by resolution of the stockholders at the annual meeting to-day. The report showed that the profits for the year amounted to $1,373,000 and the surplus to $271,000. The earnings on the stock were reported to be 15 2-10 per cent. All the Directors were re-elected. Not a single trade was made in the stock this morning.

Covers the Whole Country.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 6.—The Commonwealth this evening says editorially:

The Southern Associated Press, which recently cut loose from the Associated Press and made a partnership with the United Press, has just extended its service to take in three or four of the strongest papers in the South that were not formerly in its combination. The United Press is getting more symmetrical all the time in this way, extending the service where it was weakest and covering the whole country comprehensively.

WILL BE WARMER TO-DAY

But Forecaster Dunn Says Another Cold Wave Is Coming.

RIVER TRAFFIC GREATLY IMPEDED

Accidents to Ferryboats — Persons Frostbitten — Overheating of Houses Caused Many Small Fires.

It was so very cold yesterday that the Fire Department was kept busy from early morning until late at night.

Such a statement is verbally paradoxical, but it is literally true. The colder it became the hotter were made the fires of the good burghers of Manhattan Island, and the greater became the danger of the disappearance in a blaze of their homes. The greater the cold, the harder, too, froze the water in the pipes, and the thawing process in many cases resulted in an alarm.

The mercury on the Weather Bureau tower on the Equitable Building had been despondent ever since Tuesday's sun went down, and at 7 o'clock yesterday morning it had worried itself to 3 degrees below, while the wind shrieked around it, blowing thirty-four miles an hour.

The blast at that hour howled fiercely about Mr. Dunn's quarters on the Equitable Building roof, but only on the eyrie that crowns the new Manhattan Life Building, into which the Weather Bureau is being moved, could its full effect be had. There its force was so great as to be blinding, and the strongest eyes could not look for more than a second into the northwest, whence, as on Tuesday, the frigid air was flying.

It struck the faces of pedestrians as with a thousand needles. It whirled and cavorted, soared and swooped, and made travel a thing to be dreaded.

The wind had a change of temper about 9 o'clock, and, while it purred across the face of the official thermometer, the mercury, courageous, crawled up to the zero mark and paused there, hesitating until nearly 10 o'clock, when it jumped 2 degrees in a hurry.

The record was bettered in the glare of noonday, when 7 degrees was the mark, but by 2 P. M. the mercury had lost 3 degrees of ground, although the wind at that hour had a velocity of but fourteen miles an hour. After that hour the weather began to moderate, but it failed to keep its promise, and at midnight had fixed itself at 3 degrees above.

"It will be from 10 to 15 degrees warmer to-morrow," said Mr. Dunn to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday afternoon. "We have had, or rather, are having, a severe and unusually cold wave. Its crest is over the lake regions, with its centre at White River, Ontario, where the mercury in the regular thermometer was frozen and they had to use an alcohol instrument to find out that the temperature was 60 degrees below zero.

"I have no recollection of having ever received a colder report than that. The cold wave is going rapidly eastward now, and I think New-York will be out of it Thursday night. Thursday will be a moderate day, but snow is in order for the evening. It will be much warmer Friday.

"There is snow in all the Central States to-day from the Gulf to Minnesota. It will give us cloudiness and snow, high northwest winds, and fog."

Mr. Dunn paused as he said this and looked reflectively at his weather map for the day. He seemed to hesitate to be the prophet of dire tidings, but finally said, ominously:

"There is another cold wave. It will be a severe one. It is getting itself in shape over the Dakotas, its first stopping place, since it left British Columbia at express speed Tuesday night. It has picked this section as a good field.

"There is a chance that it may faint or be induced to stop before it gets here. It is on the way; that's all I know about it."

"How do you account for the difference between the open street thermometers and yours?" the reporter asked.

"The street thermometers must be wrong," was Mr. Dunn's quiet answer. Then he continued:

"There are three days worthy of comparison with this. The mercury was 6° below zero on Jan. 10, 1875, and the same record was made Dec. 31, 1880. There was another day in my time here—since 1870—when today's figure was beaten. That was Feb. 24, 1873."

The fires that the cold indirectly caused began to be heard from about 5:30 A. M. It started at a water tank on the roof of the five-story flat house 361 West Fifty-eighth Street. The tank was filled with ice. The janitor tried to thaw it out. John Kench, the owner, 363 West Fifty-eighth Street, loses $250.

The overheating of the stove in the cabin of the coalboat Ellsworth, which is lying off Pier 34, North River, set the cabin on fire. The Captain discovered the outbreak before the flames obtained any hold, and, jumping ashore, ran to a fire box and turned in an alarm, which brought around three engine companies. The flames were put out with a loss of $50. The owner of the boat is William McClelland of 78 and 80 Broad Street.

To more than a dozen other places the firemen were called to extinguish fires that were caused by the careless thawing of water pipes or the overheating of furnace flues.

Boats in the rivers and bay fought their way all day through swirling ice floes—that is, if they were able to get out at all. Down the North River at each outgoing tide went great cakes that crashed against each river craft, clogged the wheels of ferryboats, made rudders powerless, and made commuters fume as they saw slip by the hour at which they should have been at business.

The ice in the Hudson was driven by the wind against the New-York shore and packed in great masses in the ferry slips, some of which for hours could not be entered.

The Erie Line found trouble as soon as it tried to run out the John G. McCullough, that had spent the night in a slip at Chambers Street. The boat was a tight fit between walls of ice and its own machinery and three tugs strained in vain to free it. After about an hour's work release was effected.

The Susquehanna of the same line tried to land her Jersey passengers on the 9 A. M. trip, but the ice kept her about ten feet from the pier, and try as she would she could not force her way through. As a compromise with the elements, a bridge was made from pier to boat, and the passengers were landed.

This same boat fared worse on the next trip from Jersey City. She carried about 300 passengers. When she had made about

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MANY ARE HURT IN FIGHTING FIRE

Firemen the Chief Sufferers—Business Houses Burned—Frozen Hydrants Responsible for Much Loss.

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, Feb. 6.—Fire broke out in E. T. Moore & Sons' book store at midnight last night and burned until daylight, when it was gotten under control. J. M. Kerr & Co.'s hardware store, the United States Steamboat Inspector's office, the old Knights of Pythias Hall, E. T. Moore & Sons' book store and dwelling, G. A. Rodell's drug store, Dr. D. A. Howell's office, Mrs. Angell's living apartments, Fenner's business block, and Dr. Safford's dental parlors were completely destroyed. Loss, $38,000; partially insured.

Four firemen were buried under the falling walls, and are thought to be fatally injured. The injured men are Oliver Pritchett, Oscar Stuart, John Forth, and Millard Grist.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 6.—An attempt to thaw out elevator pipes in the basement of Aaron Brag's furniture store, at the corner of Howard and Clay Streets, this morning, started a fire which caused a loss of over $75,000. The flames darted up the elevator shaft, and quickly spread throughout the five-story building. Before the firemen got to work the flames communicated to the four-story building on the south side of Brag's establishment, occupied by William T. Hildebrandt & Co., stampers and embroiderers. The building was flooded, and the fifteen-thousand-dollar stock ruined. The furniture store of George Beck, next to Hildebrandt's was badly damaged. Charles G. Carmine's plumbing shop and a saloon were gutted before the flames were extinguished. Meantime, Brag's store was burned out, entailing a loss of $40,000. The total loss is about $75,000; partly insured.

ROCKVILLE, Md., Feb. 6.—Fire started in Rabbit's general store, near the Baltimore and Ohio station, this morning, and soon spread to the warehouse attached to the store, and a frame dwelling adjoining. All were destroyed. The loss is about $60,000.

When the fire was at its height the falling of a chimney fatally injured Frank Morgan, a tinner, and seriously hurt two colored boys.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., Feb. 6.—Fire broke out to-day in Gustav Wolf's clothing store, on the public square. Four brick blocks were consumed before the fire was brought under control. B. R. Oglesby lost one of the finest law libraries in the State. The total loss was $50,000; insurance, $25,000.

Fire Chief Kuhn was severely hurt by a falling wall; J. W. Hess, druggist, was knocked down by a hose cart and seriously injured.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 6.—The Peters Box and Lumber Company's factory was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss estimated at $60,000; insurance, $13,500. Over 100 men are thrown out of employment.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 6.—Fire this morning destroyed the double block of John K. Jones, the dwelling of Joseph Lutey, and damaged that of Patrick May. Frozen fire plugs hindered the firemen in their work. Jones's family escaped in their nightclothes. The total loss is $8,000, with light insurance.

MR. BISSELL MAY RESIGN

Rumor that Congressman Tracey of New-York Will Succeed Him as the Postmaster General.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—With reference to the stories that Postmaster General Bissell was to resign at the close of the Fifty-third Congress, and that he desires to succeed Justice Howell E. Jackson on the Supreme bench when the latter retires on account of ill health, it was stated to-day that the Postmaster General did not care for the Judgeship, preferring to keep intact his law practice at Buffalo, which he could not do if he went upon the Supreme bench.

Regarding Mr. Bissell's reported intention to resign from the Cabinet, it is said the Postmaster General is going to resign, and that Representative Tracey of New-York, whose term expires with the present Congress, is to succeed him.

MR. PLATT'S NEW LICENSE BILL

To be Introduced in Both Houses of the Legislature To-day.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The policy of the Republican Party on the excise question, as formulated by Thomas C. Platt and the New-York Republican County Committee, will be made known in the Legislature to-morrow, when a bill will be introduced in the Senate by Mr. Raines of Ontario, and in the House by Lambert Kern of Madison.

The Platt Excise bill embraces what is known as the Ohio plan, and was brought here by Mr. Platt's Chairman of the County Committee, Edward Lauterbach. The bill is discreetly silent on the question of Sunday opening; but it is in contemplation to supplement it by another that will be based upon the Wieman referendum proposition, which simply means that at the next general election the electors of the different cities of the State will pass upon the question whether they favor Sunday selling, and to what extent and in what way. All that the Platt bill contains on this subject is that any person who shall sell or offer or expose for sale or give away any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale, or beer on Sunday, except where and when such sale may be permitted by law, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

In cities of the first class the Platt bill fixes an assessment of $500; in cities of the second class, $300; of the third class, $250, and at other places, $125, upon all persons who traffic in liquor. In New-York City one-half of the assessment shall be received as a part of the general tax revenue of the State, and the remainder of the general tax revenue of the country. It is provided that whenever twenty-five of the qualified electors of any town shall file with the Town Clerk a petition in writing in regard to whether the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be prohibited within the limits of the town, the question shall be submitted and determined by the electors of the town. If the sale of liquor is prohibited by the votes of the people, any person who sells or gives away liquor within thirty days after such a decision is made shall be fined not more than $100 or not less than $25, and imprisoned in the county jail not more than six months.

All Excise Boards in the State are abolished. Licenses are continued up to the date of their expiration. No person under the age of twenty-one is permitted to sell liquor. On general elections the sale of liquor within a quarter of a mile of a polling place is prohibited. The selling or giving away of liquor in the penal institutions or reformatories is forbidden.

Latest Foreign Shipping.

LIZARD, Feb. 6.—SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, from New-York Jan. 29 for Southampton and Bremen, passed here at 10 P. M. to-day.

MAYOR STRONG'S VICTORY

The Power of Removal Bill Passed as He Desired It.

THE SENATE AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

Prompt Action of the Assembly in Disposing of the Measure—Should Reach the Mayor To-day.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The Mayor's Power of Removal bill, as foreshadowed in these dispatches yesterday, passed the House this morning as amended by the Senate. The bill as it will reach Mayor Strong to-morrow, a copy having been transmitted to him to-night, provides that he may remove any head of department within six months after the commencement of his office. Judicial officers, who are protected by the Constitution, are, of course, exempted.

The power of removal is not extended to any Mayor elected to fill a vacancy. Almost simultaneously with the passage of this act, the Governor signed the bill of Mr. Lawson, (Rep., N. Y.,) which provides that whenever a certified copy of any bill for a special city law shall be transmitted to the Mayor of any city of the first class, the Mayor shall, upon receiving the copy, fix a day for a public hearing, giving public notice of the time and place of such hearing by advertising for two successive days in two daily papers. Within fifteen days after the transmission of the bill, the Mayor is to return it to the House in which it originated.

It was the purpose of the Republicans not to indulge the Democrats in much debate to-day, but, as it was, Messrs. Foley of New-York, Hennessy of Kings, and Staunchfield of Chemung enjoyed themselves hugely at the flop the Republicans made.

The Assembly Committee on Cities reported in favor of concurring in the Senate amendments to the New-York City Power of Removal bill. Mr. Lawson, in pursuance of notice given yesterday, moved to suspend the rules in order to allow the House to vote on concurring in the amendments at once. The motion was carried, and the bill was again read for final passage.

Mr. Malby criticised the action of the Senate in not allowing the Republican members of the House notice of their opinion of how the bill should pass. Mr. Malby did not intend to lecture the Senate, he said, but he objected to the Senate placing the members of the House in the position of being compelled to vote one way one day and another way another day. He was in favor of giving the power of removal to the President of the Board of Aldermen, and, while his ideas regarding that bill did not entirely coincide with those of the Senators, still the bill as amended would tend to improve the condition of affairs in New-York, and he would vote for it for that reason.

Mr. Foley was surprised that the Senate had sent the bill back with amendments offered by himself when it was under consideration in the House.

Mr. Hennessy taunted the Republican majority and its leader. They were inconsistent, he said. They did not want the bill, and yet they had been made to swallow their objections by a Republican boss. Republicans here were as changeable as those in Philadelphia.

Mr. Blake delivered a long speech in opposition to the bill, its amendments, and all its intentions, and as he took his seat Mr. Ainsworth claimed the attention of the Speaker and delivered his first ringing speech of the session, it being confined mainly to bosses and bossism.

What would become of the Democrats, Mr. Ainsworth said, he did not know. With one of the leaders directing them to Philadelphia and the other to the "devil knew where," it was difficult to tell where they would land. As to the difference between bosses, if, as it was claimed, there was a boss in Tioga County, he was a light by which his followers had changed the Assembly from a heavy Democratic majority to a minority of twenty men. The other was the Chemung County boss, whose will was an iron one, at which there was, and could be, no opposition. His commands at one time came from the Executive Chamber, and, like a flock of sheep, the Democrats fell over one another in anxiety to do his bidding. The Tioga County boss, if he was a boss, was pledged for good government, and, while this was so, he would choose the Tioga County boss. Still, whatever boss has had to do with the bill before the House, there was a wail from New-York crying for it, and for this reason Mr. Ainsworth favored it. The Street-Cleaning Department, the Department of Docks, and that of public education all needed cleaning out. Tammany Hall knew these departments were honeycombed with a system of fraud, and it appreciated that the work of purification must go on.

Mr. Ainsworth deprecated the action of the Senate, but what was the condition? Mayor Strong, Joseph H. Choate, and Elihu Root had said, in interviews, that they favored the bill as amended, and wished the Assembly to concur as soon as possible. He bowed to the better opinion of these learned people. He had not changed his position on the bill, and was consistent. He camped to-day where he had camped a week ago, but he was for Mayor Strong's bill, who wished immediately the power to clean out the departments under him.

"Was it natural," asked Mr. Ainsworth, as he denied subservience to Mr. Platt, "that I should fear the only man who has stood in the way of my political ambition?"

He added that, while this was a fact, so long as the man from Tioga stood for good government, as he did, he would stand for him. When he didn't, he would not. He stood for reform, without which no party could prosper. When there was a Democratic majority in the Assembly, and a United States Senator was to be elected, the corridors rang with questions by Democrats as for whom they would cast their votes. The day came, and it wasn't by long-distance telephone, but from the Executive Chamber, that a voice came, and the man who had developed a Maynard became the holder of one of the most responsible offices in the Nation. Was that independence, which the Democratic Party claimed was one of its principles?

Mr. Ainsworth moved the previous question, which was that of concurring in the Senate amendments. It was ordered, and the bill was repassed as amended in the Senate by a vote of 111 to 7, which was afterward changed to 113 to 7. These Democrats voted against the measure: Finn, Blake, Hoffman, Norton, Staley, and Tobin. Mr. Bullard (Rep.) voted against the bill.

Mr. Stanchfield made his first speech of the session in moving to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed. While it was possibly not necessary to defend Senator Hill, said Mr. Stanchfield, still he

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SHUT HER IN A BURNING ROOM

Not Knowing Mrs. Brockman Was Inside, Tenants Held the Door Fast to Keep Flames from Spreading.

Mrs. Margaret Brockman, the octogenarian janitress of the tenement 17 East Ninth Street, was burned almost to death last night, in the rooms she has occupied in the tenement for the last forty-seven years. She is in Bellevue Hospital, and if her injuries prove fatal, as the hospital doctors think they will, her death will be due to several of her neighbors, who, with the idea of preventing the fire in Mrs. Brockman's rooms from spreading, held her outer door shut, while she lay inside within a foot of it, burning to death.

Mrs. Brockman was one of the best-known people of the neighborhood in which she has lived for upward of half a century. Her husband, who was a seafaring man, has been long dead, and her only surviving relative was the son by a former marriage, Dr. Henry De Fries, a dentist, who lives in Mount Vernon.

Mrs. Brockman, in her little sitting room on the second floor of the tenement, was eating her supper when several truckmen standing opposite the house, saw a blinding flash inside the room, and heard the crash of an exploding lamp.

They ran up the stairs to render assistance, but three of the neighbors, who had heard the noise, were before them. They were holding the door fast to prevent the flames from the broken lamp spreading.

Daniel Foley, who lives in the tenement, was the only one who thought of the janitress.

"Get out of the way. Mrs. Brockman is inside," he shouted, scattering the others right and left.

The door was thrown open, and just inside it, surrounded by the flames, was the body of the old janitress, resting on her hands and knees. She was dragged out into the hallway, and her burning clothing torn off. Then a call was sent in for an ambulance.

The people in the tenement house say that Mrs. Brockman made no outcry. She might have made her way out of the sitting room through another door into her bedroom, but this door had also been closed, and in her confusion and half-blind condition she had been unable to open it.

WHISKY TRUST INVESTIGATION

Officers to be Removed from Peoria Influences—Talk of Charges Against Former Directors.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—After the completion of the receivers' examination of the Whisky Trust books, at Peoria, which will begin to-morrow, it is stated, on good authority, that the general offices of the company will be removed to Chicago in order to get the business affairs as far as possible from Peoria influences.

The announcement is also made that the new receivers will appoint as their attorney a man who has had no connection with the affairs of the trust. Mr. Burry of Runnels & Burry, who first appeared as attorneys for Receivers Lawrence and Greenhut, said to-day that his firm would not appear in the case again. He said that the names of Wormser and Heinsheimer had been placed on the complaint by authority of Mr. Greenhut, and the matter now was only a quarrel between Attorneys Mack and Mayer.

The statement was made to-day that the stockholders would reject the proposition of the officers and Directors to turn back to the company the $1,000,000 worth of bonds which they took at 50 cents on the dollar. The reason is said to be that the stockholders are supposed to have claims against the board which more than equal what they would gain from accepting the offer. Attorney Mayer said it would continue to be the policy of the stockholders to try only in the court the charges and claims against Nelson, Morris, Greenhut, and the other Directors. He refused to confirm the statement that charges of a serious character were being put into legal shape against the former managers of the trust in connection with the sale of the distilleries to the trust and the excess prices charged by the board. The sale to outsiders of a large block of stock beyond the market price is also charged.

EVANS TAKES THE OATH AS GOVERNOR

Tennessee's Secretary of State Declines to Place It on Record.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 6.—When the canvassing of the returns was completed this afternoon, H. Clay Evans offered to take the oath of office as Governor. He was prepared, with a Justice and Bible, for the purpose. With his attorneys he withdrew to a room of the State Library, where Justice William Morris administered to him the oath of office as Governor of Tennessee.

They then proceeded to the office of Secretary of State Morgan and asked that the oath be filed. The Secretary declined to receive the affidavit for record, but a written copy was left with him. Evans will immediately apply for a mandamus to compel the delivery to him of the State seal and the possession of the Executive office.

Electric Roads for Staten Island.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Feb. 6.—The Village Trustees have passed resolutions which, in effect, grant franchises for the operation of electric railroads here to the Staten Island Electric Railway Company, organized by the Thomas syndicate, which purchased the Staten Island Ferry franchise last Fall; the Midland Company, which has short lines of horse railway in operation at West Brighton and Stapleton, and wishes to equip these lines with electricity, and the Staten Island Interior Electric Railroad Company, a creation of Erastus Wiman, which has electric railroad men from Ithaca and Scranton behind it. That company proposes to build twelve miles of road through the interior.

The Mass Meeting in Harlem To-night.

A mass meeting in behalf of municipal reform will be held at Sulzer's East River Park, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Second Avenue, to-night, under the auspices of the Committee of Seventy, the Good Government Clubs, the City Vigilant League, the City Club of New-York, and the German-American Reform Union. Dr. Parkhurst, Gen. Wager Swayne, Simon Sterne, James C. Carter, Samuel McMillan, and Prof. J. H. Van Amringe will speak. Columbus O. Johnson will preside. The reports of the committee sent to Albany by the affiliated societies will be heard.

Small Fire in the Empire Hotel.

Fire in the Empire Hotel, at Sixty-third Street and Western Boulevard, yesterday afternoon, damaged furniture and the building to the extent of $500.

It was caused by a lace curtain blowing against a gas stove on the fourth floor. It was quickly extinguished by firemen, and created but little excitement among the guests.

COST OF THE GREENBACK

Yearly Tax on the People for Currency Material and Handling It.

MECHANICAL AND CLERICAL LABOR

Pledges Yet to be Redeemed in Bonds Issued to Maintain the Redemption Fund.

CHARGES INCURRED FOR COMING YEARS

Besides Paying Debts That the Greenback Created, the People Must Cancel the Legal-Tender Debt.

In carrying the cost of the greenback to Dec. 31, 1894, it has appeared by tables printed in the last week in The New-York Times that the people actually paid up to that time, to keep afloat a currency which many had supposed cost nothing except for printing, the large sum of $1,919,074,952.

Since the greenback was issued for final redemption at par and must so be redeemed, the difference between its actual value and par was properly a charge on the people for its circulation for the entire period of the suspension of specie payments, from 1862 until 1879. In the same period the Government incurred bonded obligations for various terms to cover deficiencies caused by the depreciated currency. To the extent that obligations were thus incurred, they are chargeable to the greenback. The detailed tables heretofore published make the cost of the greenback to resumption about $1,780,000,000.

From that time bonds have been issued to maintain a gold reserve in the Treasury for greenback redemption. While the legal-tender issue was confined to the greenback, the gold reserve grew in the Treasury, reaching in the ten years following resumption an average of $50,000,000 above the $100,000,000 fixed as the proper redemption fund. Interest has been charged on that excess at 3 per cent., as part of the cost of the greenback.

The law compelling the reissue of greenbacks after redemption in gold, although never defensible, operated mildly until the legal tenders had been increased from $346,000,000 to nearly $500,000,000 by the Treasury notes, under the Sherman silver law. Since then the gold reserve has suffered heavy drafts, and it has become a cause of increased debt and of national anxiety. Items of interest on the obligations and burdens thus indicated raised the total cost of the greenback to $1,919,074,952. This is a total of good money really drawn from the people, in gold or its equivalent, for the privilege given them of using $346,000,000 of greenbacks since 1862 and $150,000,000 of legal-tender Treasury notes since 1890.

Mechanical and clerical labor put on the greenback is as properly a charge in the bill of cost as are discounts and interest. Paper is an item. Work at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing should be considered. The Treasury maintains an agency of issue and redemption, to the employment of which the legal tenders largely contribute. It is happily possible from the Treasury reports to separate such items of cost and to give results with fair accuracy. The legal tenders have been shown to be burdensome enough, without adding figures that will not stand searching test.

In considering the statement printed below, to cover mechanical and clerical cost, it may not be amiss to say that previous estimates for paper, printing, redemption, and issue have put the aggregate as high as six-tenths of 1 per cent. per year. The cost given herewith is less than one-fifth as large. It is probably stated much below actual cost.

The final reckoning has not yet been made. Bonded debt incurred for the legal tenders, or for their redemption fund, must be paid, principal and interest. At some time, also, the legal-tender debt must itself be canceled. Totals are given herewith so far as these elements of cost can be definitely presented, in pledges already of record. Nor does this complete the cost.

Figures for the periods of the war, reconstruction, reaction, resumption, and silver and fiat agitation, to events which culminated in the Government loans of 1894, already published in this series, showed the cost of the greenback by fiscal years since its creation. Government expenses are not material in the calculation after 1879, since the premium on gold naturally ceased, and the excess expenditure on account of the greenback from that year was represented by interest on bonds issued to maintain the gold reserve, which stood as security for the

greenback. The following is a summary of results for those periods:

Year.	Government Expenses.	Gold Value. Cents.	Excess Expenditure.
1862	$139,440,412	96	$5,577,977
1863	694,004,575	78	152,081,007
1864	811,283,679	59	332,626,300
Interest obligations			8,128,020
Redemptions			2,038,690
1865	1,217,704,199	56	535,789,848
Interest obligations			32,329,735
Redemptions			16,233,775
1866	385,954,731	67	127,365,061
Interest obligations			48,403,430
Redemptions			30,286,122
1867	202,947,733	71½	57,840,104
Interest obligations			48,403,430
Redemptions			28,996,709
1868	229,915,088	72	64,376,225
Interest obligations			48,403,430
Redemptions			15,783,597
1869	199,496,354	73½	50,481,534
1870	164,421,507	81	31,240,087
1871	157,583,827	88½	18,123,140
1872	153,201,856	89½	16,086,195
1873	180,488,636	88¼	20,756,193
1874	194,118,805	80	*21,353,088
1875	171,520,848	88½	19,725,932
Redemptions			6,227,493
1876	164,857,813	87½	18,958,648
Redemptions			5,999,296
1877	144,200,963	93	10,094,697
Redemptions			10,007,952
1878	134,463,452	97	4,033,903
Interest obligations			1,425,000
Redemptions			13,083,316
1879—Interest obligations			3,527,500
1880—Interest obligations			4,145,000
1881-4—Interest obligations			16,580,000
1885-6—Interest obligations			8,290,000
1887-9—Interest on excess surplus reserve since resumption			15,000,000
Interest obligations			12,435,000
1890-92—Interest obligations			10,972,500
Bond redemptions			65,000,000
1893-4—Interest obligations			4,295,000
Cost of the greenback from March 10, 1862, to Dec. 31, 1894			*$1,919,074,952

*In 1874 the Government issued $27,000,000 in greenbacks, worth, at 89 cents, $24,030,000. This issue was counted as a gain in the detailed tables heretofore published. It offset the excess expenditure for that year and reduced for immediate purposes the cost of the greenback by $2,676,912. The excess for 1874 is noted above as a matter of record, but since there is no place in the summary to note the gain for the year there should be deducted from the sum of excess expenditures given above the gain, $24,030,000, to obtain the total of $1,919,074,952. Unless this deduction be made, the figures in the excess column above will foot a total of $1,943,104,952.

XXVII.

Cost of maintenance of the greenback must now be considered.

Total issues have aggregated $2,700,000,000, representing 450,000,000 notes. Actual cost of paper and printing is not now in excess of 1 cent per note. It has not always been furnished as cheaply. The mechanical expense of issuing may be placed at $5,000,000. To this must be added the clerical expense connected therewith, which will bring the amount to $5,500,000.

Redemptions of notes have amounted to $2,350,000,000. National bank notes redeemed from 1874 to 1894 reached almost the same amount, or $2,335,000,000. Expenses of redemption charged against the banks by the Treasurer alone have amounted to $3,560,000, or about $1.52 per $1,000. This cannot be deemed a measure for the cost of greenback redemptions, as fully one-half of the notes redeemed were of one-dollar and two-dollar denominations. National banks have issued no notes of those denominations since 1879. Estimating redemption cost by notes instead of by amounts, the national banks have issued 285,000,000 notes, representing $2,335,000,000 at a cost for redemption of $3,559,000, or $12.50 per 1,000 notes. At the same rate, 450,000,000 greenbacks (cost for redemption $5,625,000. The cost was no doubt higher.

But work of redemption by the Treasurer is not the only labor required. The notes are handled before they reach the Treasurer and again after they leave his office. Express charges on the sum redeemed must be allowed. These items will bring the expense of redemption to $7,850,000.

There must thus be added to the expense of printing the greenback to the end of 1894, $5,500,000, the cost of redemption and reissue, $7,875,000, making a total for maintenance of the greenback has frequently been placed at a much higher figure, but this smaller sum appears to be more nearly correct.

This would bring the total expense of the greenback to Dec. 31, 1894, as follows:

Maintenance	$13,375,000
Cost previously brought forward	1,919,074,952
Total	$1,932,449,952

XXVIII.

There must still be paid on the greenback account the obligations incurred to maintain the gold redemption fund, or Treasury gold reserve, at $100,000,000. The people have still to meet the interest upon $30,500,000 of 4 per cent. bonds maturing in 1907. At that date, or before, they must pay the principal sum. They have also to pay in 1904 the sum of $100,000,000 in 5 per cent. bonds, issued in 1894, of which $50,000,000 was obtained at 3 per cent. and $50,000,000 at 2¾ per cent. net.

Future obligation from Dec. 31, 1894, therefore, is as follows:

Four per cent. bonds due 1907	$30,050,000
Interest thereon, 12½ years, at 4 per cent	15,025,000
Five per cent. bonds due in 1904	50,000,000
Interest thereon for nine years and one month at 3 per cent	13,625,000
Five per cent. bonds due in 1904	50,000,000
Interest thereon at 2¾ per cent. for nine years and one month	13,057,292
Making the total future obligation incurred	$171,757,292
Expense already incurred, as brought forward	1,932,449,952
Total	$2,104,207,244

XXIX.

After having incurred this enormous expenditure, the people have still to pay the debt represented by the notes. For this purpose there is in the Treasury less than $43,000,000 in gold. There are, however, some $55,000,000 of notes, which have been redeemed in gold that may be canceled. In other words, the obligation, if a settlement were made now, could be reduced by $98,000,000, leaving to be paid of greenbacks $248,081,016, and of Treasury notes $152,584,417.

The Treasury holds silver bullion and coin against the Treasury notes. This could be utilized to cancel that portion of the obligation. Silver bought under the Sherman law amounted to 168,674,682 ounces. Its average cost was 92.44 cents per ounce. If this silver were dumped on the market, no one can doubt that the price would plunge downward, probably to 30 cents per ounce. Its convertible value may be reckoned for present purposes at the current market price of 60 cents per ounce, or $101,204,809. The account will then run as follows:

Greenbacks awaiting redemption	$346,681,016
Treasury notes awaiting redemption	152,584,417
Total	$499,265,433
Redemption fund:	
Gold reserve	$43,000,000
Silver reserve	101,204,809
Greenbacks in Treasury	55,000,000 — 199,204,809
Cash required for redemption	$300,060,624
Brought forward	2,104,207,244
Total cost of the greenback	$2,404,267,868

AT THE HOTELS.

—Berlah Wilkins of Washington, D. C., is at the St. James.

—Gov. Frank Brown of Maryland is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Ex-Senator John C. Spooner of Wisconsin is at the Waldorf.

—Mrs. Robert T. Lincoln and daughter of Chicago are at the Plaza.

—James Kerr, Clerk of the House of Representatives, is at the Gilsey.

—Sir C. Rivers Wilson of London and William Penn Nixon of Chicago are at the Holland.

—Congressman Robert Adams, Jr., of Philadelphia, and Cecil Spring Rice, Second Secretary of the British Embassy at Washington, are at the Brevoort.

Complainant Henry Iba Missing.

Henry Iba, a bartender in Caspar Iba's saloon, at 255 Bowery, who charged Policeman Charles J. Shields of the Tenth Precinct with making a disturbance in the saloon on Jan. 9 and threatening to shoot, was missing when Shields was called for trial before Police Commissioner Sheehan yesterday afternoon.

Iba had previously given conflicting testimony as to the trouble, and there was an intimation that the matter would be brought before the Grand Jury.

Several witnesses testified yesterday that Henry Iba first attacked Policeman Shields and Policeman Sullivan, who was with him.

SECRECY AS TO THE BONDS

Continued from Page 1.

of national banks with capital stock of less than $20,000 in cities and towns of 6,000 population. The present minimum capital stock is $50,000. Mr. Haugen's amendment was agreed to—145 to 15.

Mr. Bryan (Dem., Neb.,) offered an amendment forbidding national banks to charge more than 5 per cent. interest on any of their notes loaned. Lost—34 to 134.

Mr. Stockdale (Dem., Miss.,) offered an amendment restoring the present tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on national bank circulation. Lost.

Mr. Stone (Dem., Ky.,) offered an amendment providing that national banks shall have no power to contract the circulation once issued. Lost—14 to 133.

Mr. Tate (Dem., Ga.,) offered an amendment reducing the minimum capital stock of national banks to $10,000. Ruled out of order.

The committee amendment as amended by Mr. Haugen's proposition was then agreed to.

The next amendment proposed by the committee was to strike out the section of the bill retiring all national bank notes of less denomination than $10, and all silver certificates of greater denomination than $10, as fast as they should be received at the Treasury.

Mr. Hartman (Rep., Mon.,) offered as a substitute for Section 4 a section providing for the free coinage of silver, with provisos that 50 per cent. of customs duties shall be paid in gold and silver each, and that articles coming from countries which refuse to open their mints to the free coinage of gold and silver shall pay 50 per cent. larger duties than like articles coming from free-silver countries. The amendment was ruled out on a point of order made by Mr Springer.

Banking Committee Overruled.

The committee, without a division, refused to strike out the original provisions of the bill as recommended by the Committee on Banking and Currency providing for the retirement of national bank notes of less denomination than $10 and of silver certificates of greater denomination than $10.

The Committee on Banking and Currency recommended striking out Section 5, providing that the customs duties shall be paid in gold, and the other debts due the United States shall be paid in gold and silver coin, Treasury notes, United States notes, silver certificates, or national bank notes. As a substitute for the section, Mr. Hartman offered his free-coinage proposition, holding that, as the section treated of the payment of customs duties, and that subject being included within his proposition, it was clearly germane.

Chairman Richardson again ruled that the amendment was not in order. Mr. Hartman appealed from the decision, and the committee sustained the chair—170 to 9.

Mr. Hartman then submitted so much of the amendment as provided for the payment of half of the customs duties in gold and half in silver. Mr. Hartman's amendment was agreed to—83 to 74.

As amended, the section was agreed to—97 to 34, the committee's proposition to strike out thus being rejected.

The new section proposed by the Committee on Banking and Currency, requiring national banks to keep their cash reserves in coin or coin certificates, not less than half to be in gold, was explained by Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.,) to be an effort to make the banks do their part toward maintaining the parity of dollars.

House Says No Again.

Mr. Hendrix (Dem., N. Y.,) argued that the adoption of the section would impose great additional burdens upon the business of the country, and expressed his surprise that a gentleman of Mr. Walker's experience should advocate it. Under its provisions, he argued, it would be necessary for banks, in making their clearances, to use a coach-and-four to carry the funds. The section also would sequester gold in bank vaults, where it ought not to be, and prevent its concentration in the United States Treasury, where it ought to be, as a notice to the world that the country is on a gold basis and proposed to remain there.

Mr. Walker responded with much vigor, and amid considerable amusement to Mr. Hendrix, being applauded by Messrs. Simpson, Bryan, and other free-silver, anti-national bank advocates. He said the banks had nothing to do with the Treasury; it did not depend upon them for its maintenance or condition. The people had taken a long step toward requiring the banks to maintain the parity of paper money with gold at their own expense and risk, and to relieve the Government of that expense, which now amounted to $20,000,000 or $30,000,000 annually.

They were also determined that the banks should be required to keep gold in their reserves, and not be permitted to avail themselves of the profit that might and would be theirs in case of it going to a premium, if they could rush it out of their vaults to meet the demand for it under that condition. Mr. Walker said that the bankers had never improved the currency or bettered financial conditions, except under the pressure of an impending panic. They had proposed nothing here to relieve the situation, and he asserted that the three ablest men in the business—Henry W. Cannon, Lyman W. Gage, and George E. Lighton—could not draw a bill which would do what they said ought to be done, and which they denounced members for not doing, that would receive two votes in the House.

Amendments to the section proposed by Messrs. Pence (Pop., Col.,) and Breckinridge (Dem., Ky.,) were rejected, and then the section as proposed by the committee was stricken out of the bill—101 to 22.

Ringing Speech by Everett.

Mr. Everett (Dem., Mass.,) made a ringing three-minute speech in favor of the passage of the committee bill, saying he favored it for three reasons: First, because it proposed an issue of gold bonds, which would strengthen and increase the gold reserve of the Treasury; second, because it proposed to retire the greenbacks and get that debt out of the way, which was a burden upon the people. To the gentlemen who desired to maintain the greenback in circulation because they believed it to have served a great and useful part in the prosecution of the war he wanted to say that they might as well retain the condemned cannon which they were voting constantly for soldiers' monuments because they were fired successfully in the war. It was not, he said, that the people had confidence in the greenback, but rather in the promise of the Government to pay real money therefor, and that was what was wanted now. In the third place, Mr. Everett found the bill gave the Executive discretion to act in moments of emergency. He pleaded with the members of the House to hold up the hands of the President, pass the committee's bill, and vote down all substitutes.

An amendment offered by Mr. Swanson (Dem., Va.,) to the last section of the bill, (a new section reported by the Committee on Banking and Currency,) so as to retain the present provision of law restricting the retirement of national bank notes in any one month to $3,000,000, was lost, and then the section was reported as agreed to—93 to 48.

Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.,) offered his bill as a substitute for Section 1 of the bill, and Mr. Springer made the point of order against it that it was not germane to the subject of Section 1. The point was argued by Messrs. Springer, Bland, Terry, (Dem., Ark.,) and Sickles, (Dem., N. Y.,) and was sustained by Chairman Richardson.

Mr. Bland proposed it as an amendment to the first and second sections, and it was ruled out. Then he moved to strike out all but the last section and amend by the substitution of his measure. Again it was ruled out of order, and Mr. Bland appealed from that decision. No quorum appeared to vote on the question of sustaining the Chair, and, on motion by Mr. Springer, the committee rose.

What Bland Proposes.

Mr. Bland's proposed substitute is as follows:

"That all coin obligations of the United States shall be paid in the standard gold or silver coins of the United States; and such payments shall be made from time to time in such of the coins aforesaid as may be most advantageous and convenient to the Government.

"That, to provide the Treasury with such coins, all duties shall hereafter be paid one-half in gold and one-half in the standard silver coins of the United States.

"It is further provided that, in order to redeem the Treasury notes of the United States issued in pursuance of the act of July 14, 1890, directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be executed the provisions of Section 3 of said act by coining into legal-tender standard silver dollars all the silver bullion now in the Treasury, purchased in pursuance of said act. And the Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized and requested to coin not less than the $1,000,000 per month of said bullion, and is authorized to increase the facilities and capacities of the mints of the United States if the same should be necessary to execute the coinage herein required.

"That the Treasury notes aforesaid, when redeemed in the coin herein provided, or otherwise, become the property of the Government, they shall be canceled and destroyed in amounts equal to the coin held in the Treasury for their redemption, and the coin in respect to which such notes are canceled and destroyed shall be paid into the General Treasury.

"And be it further provided that, in order to procure additional gold and silver coins for the redemption of the coin obligations of the United States, and to assist in the payment of customs duties in coin, the act approved Jan. 18, 1837, entitled 'An act supplementary to the act entitled "An act establishing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States"' be and the same are hereby revived and re-enacted in full force and effect, and all laws in conflict with said act are hereby repealed.

"It is also provided that, to meet any deficiencies that may from time to time accrue to the Treasury, and to further enable the Secretary of the Treasury to set apart coin to meet the coin obligations of the Government, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to cause to be prepared and issued Treasury notes of the United States, in such denominations and with such devices as he may prescribe, and such Treasury notes shall be receivable and payable for all dues and demands of the United States, except duties on imports and other coin demands. That whensoever and as often as the condition of the Treasury will permit, said Treasury notes, when paid into the Treasury, or otherwise become the property of the Government, shall be canceled and destroyed. And it is further provided that all authority to issue bonds for any purpose or to further increase the interest-bearing debt of the United States be and the same is hereby revoked.

"The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry this law into effect. And a sufficient sum of money is hereby appropriated to enforce the provisions of this act."

THE SENATE IGNORES FINANCE.

Nothing Done Nor Said About Giving Relief to the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—There was no echo to-day in the Senate of the struggle in the House between the friends and enemies of the Springer bill. No Senator had anything to say on the financial question, and no action was taken of a sort to direct attention anew to that question. Mr. McPherson did not make his promised effort to secure action upon his resolution discharging the Finance Committee from further consideration of the Sherman Emergency Bond bill, and his failure to act naturally deprived Mr. Hill of the opportunity to call for all of the bills now in the hands of that committee.

The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill occupied the time of the Senate, and Mr. McPherson early understood that he would be unable to present his resolution. The outlook for favorable action by the Senate has grown so unpromising that Mr. McPherson may be excused for his unwillingness to bring about a test of strength between the sound-money men and the committee. All of the silver men in the Senate would be on the side of the committee in such a contest, and they are confident that the resolution or the substitute which Mr. Hill might offer would be defeated.

As already indicated in these dispatches, Mr. Carlisle's response to the Stewart resolution, with his prediction of a comfortable surplus before the end of 1895, has served to lessen the enthusiasm of Senators who were willing to help out the Treasury, and now the opinion is expressed that absolutely nothing will be done by the Senate unless, of course, Mr. Carlisle shall adopt a different tone, and indicate that the Treasury is still far from being out of the financial woods.

Mr. Morgan Returns from Washington.

J. Pierpont Morgan returned yesterday from Washington, where he went to discuss the bond issue with the authorities. He said he would not look for proposals until the Currency bill, pending in the House, had been disposed of. In his opinion nothing need be expected before to-morrow.

Rates for foreign exchange declined sharply at the opening of the market, losing ¾ to 4.88. There was a slight recovery in the afternoon. On domestic orders about $700,000 in gold was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury, making $1,086,000 for two days, against $2,350,000 in gold returned since bond negotiations became promising.

Gold Reserve $42,182,631.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Treasury gold reserve at the close of business to-day stood at $42,182,631. The withdrawals for the day and late Tuesday afternoon at New-York aggregated $1,074,570. No general resumption of gold withdrawals is expected.

BROOKLYN CATS MUST WEAR COLLARS

Bill Drafted by Mayor Schieren and the Corporation Counsel.

Mayor Schieren and Corporation Counsel McDonald of Brooklyn have drafted a bill which will be forwarded to the Legislature, providing that all cats found at large without collars bearing the names and residences of their owners may be seized and disposed of in the same manner as are the dogs.

The bill also proposes to charge a license fee of $2 for each dog from May 1. The license must be renewed each year by the payment of $1, except in cities of not less than 800,000, nor more than 1,500,000, when the renewal fee will be $2. All licensed dogs must wear at all times a collar, with a metal tag attached, bearing the number of the license.

Dogs that are not licensed are to be seized, and if not redeemed within forty-eight hours may be destroyed or disposed of at the discretion of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Dogs may be reclaimed within forty-eight hours after seizure by the payment of $3. Persons interfering with agents of the society when enforcing the law, or using a license for a day for which it was not issued, may be fined not less than $25 and not more than $100. All persons harboring dogs without a license may be fined $10.

Painful Accident to S. W. E. Beckner.

Samuel W. E. Beckner, custodian of stationery of the Street-Cleaning Department, was seriously injured at his office just after noon yesterday by a transom falling on him.

The transom, which is about four feet square, was removed by clerks of the department last week to enable them to obtain some necessary blanks after Mr. Beckner had left for the day. Carpenters were replacing the glass yesterday, and when it fell Mr. Beckner was standing directly in front of the door and was struck.

He is an old man, and the weight of the glass knocked him to the floor. A stepladder also fell upon him.

Dr. J. S. Billings of the Health Department found that Mr. Beckner had sustained severe contusions of the abdomen, but could not say whether or not they were of a serious nature. Mr. Beckner was taken to his home, at 314 West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street.

Hamilton College Alumni Dinner.

The Hamilton College Alumni Association will have its twenty-fifth annual dinner in the Hotel Savoy this evening.

Warren Higley, President o fthe association, will be toastmaster, and President M. W. Stryker of the college will respond to the first toast, "Hamilton College." Other speakers will be Elihu Root, Prof. Edward North, Prof. Brainard G. Smith, Chauncey S. Truax, the Rev. Alexander Wouters, Prof. Francis M. Burdick of Columbia, Prof. W. R. Terrett, the Rev. J. H. Ecob of Albany, and Abel E. Blackmar of the Brooklyn Union League Club.

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MAYOR STRONG'S VICTORY

Continued from Page 1.

wished to say something bearing upon statements made against the Senator by Mr. Ainsworth. When Mr. Hill was nominated for United States Senator, there was no other man who could bring the party together and get the consolidated vote. It was the same last Fall, when the Senator was nominated at Saratoga. It was because he was the unanimous choice of a great majority. Whenever he is called to the post of duty he responds. Whatever might be said regarding Senator Platt, Mr. Stanchfield continued, he registered a prophecy that while Senator Hill might be again called by the people, Senator Platt never would be a candidate for the suffrages of the people.

Mr. Stanchfield then addressed himself to the majority, and said that the minority was a small one confided to its tender care. The Power of Removal bill ought to apply, if it did to New-York, to every city of the State. To make it apply to New-York City alone was special legislation of the most vicious type. If the bill was good for one locality, it was good for all. Senator Fassett, in an interview, had said that it was a good bill in the hands of Mayor Strong, but he had closed his remarks upon the measure by stating that in other hands it might prove a club, and a dangerous one.

Mr. Stanchfield attempted to introduce an amendment making the bill apply to all cities of the State, but it was overruled by the Chair. The motion to reconsider was then lost by a vote of 87 to 21.

HOW THE MAYOR MAY PROCEED

Some of the Changes to be Brought About by the Bill.

Mayor Strong was informed of the passage of the Power of Removal bill soon after noon yesterday, and he was told that a messenger was on his way bringing a copy of it to this city for the Mayor's approval. Later in the afternoon word was received that the bill would not reach the Mayor's office until this morning.

Mayor Strong has been in some doubt as to whether he would have to give a public hearing on the bill after advertisement or whether he could approve of it at once and forward it to Albany for the signature of the Governor.

Elihu Root was in his office when the news came respecting the Assembly's action, and he advised the Mayor that the bill should remain in his office for two days for the purpose of a public hearing. The law now requires that notices of such hearings shall be printed in two newspapers for two days.

The Mayor and Secretary Job E. Hedges prepared these notices in the course of the afternoon and will give them out for publication just as soon as the bill is in the Mayor's hands.

The public hearing will doubtless be called for Saturday forenoon. It will probably be little more than a formal compliance with the law, and as soon as it is ended the Mayor will affix his approval to the bill and forward it to Albany by special messenger.

Mayor Strong expressed great gratification yesterday at the passage of the bill. He is satisfied with it in its present form. It gives him six months to make all the changes, instead of four, as originally introduced in the Assembly. This extension of time was Mayor Strong's own suggestion and it shows that he wants to make all changes with caution and in such a manner that no interests of the city will suffer.

If the bill is sent back to Albany on Saturday it can be signed by Gov. Morton on Monday, and a certified copy of the new law can reach the Mayor's office Tuesday morning.

Then Mayor Strong will be ready to make removals and appointments. He has already selected the men whom he will appoint to office at once, but, of course, he will not give out either the names or the offices until he is ready to make the official announcement.

Inasmuch as the Mayor has declared that there is to be no general clearing out of old officials at once, some of the Tammany heads of departments will remain in office for some time. Those who are to go will know of it within a few days.

While not many of the Tammany officials are anxious to get out, they are all ready to go. They have had three months in which to put their offices in order, and they have known all along that the passage of the Power of Removal bill was an inevitable result of the last election. Some of the leaders among these Tammany officials would have resigned Jan. 1 had it not been for the fact that they wanted to keep their subordinates in places as long as possible, and for the further fact that Mayor Strong plainly said he did not want any resignations until the Power of Removal bill had become a law.

The Excise Board will probably be the first to be changed. Excise Commissioner Bushe's resignation has been in the hands of the Mayor since Jan. 1. The other Excise Commissioners are Col. Michael C. Murphy and William Dalton.

The executive boards, like the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Board of Street Opening and Improvement, Sinking Fund Commission, &c., will doubtless soon be placed in full harmony with the administration by the appointment of a new Commissioner of Public Works, a new Corporation Counsel, and a new President of the Park Board. An entirely new Park Board will soon be named. The Dock Department may come in for early consideration.

Among the Mayor's callers yesterday were William Brookfield, Gen. Anson G. McCook, John E. Milholland and Col. S. V. R. Cruger.

POLITICIANS ARE ANXIOUS.

Much Speculation as to Whom the Mayor Will Appoint.

Now that the Power of Removal bill has passed both branches of the Legislature, is on its way to the Mayor, and will be a law within a few days, the politicians are in a great state of anxiety, and they are talking of little else but "Whom will the Mayor appoint?"

Few of them, if any at all, know anything about it. The Mayor is keeping his own counsel. His appointments, to a large extent, will be surprises to most of the politicians. But this fact does not stop them from speculating and "figuring it out."

With the Tammany politicians the question is not "Who is going to get in first?" but "Who is going to get out first?"

The Republican politicians, especially the old-time hacks, are betraying the most uneasiness. They are hungry, and they want a great deal more than they are going to get. Most of them will not be pleased with the appointments, not because they will not be good ones, but because they will be left out themselves.

It appears to be the general opinion among the anti-Tammany Democrats that the great office of Commissioner of Public Works will go to some notable Republican like Gen. Anson G. McCook, and that the Corporation Counsel's office, with its responsibilities and patronage, will go to some distinguished Democratic lawyer who will have the backing of the Committee of Seventy. Assistant Corporation Counsel David J. Dean was thought at one time to have a good chance, but, if a Democrat is to be placed in the office, his chances are not considered good. Francis M. Scott is a likely man for the place. W. Travers Jerome has been talked of, but the general impression is that it will go to an older man.

The Mayor, however, doubtless has already selected his man for Corporation Counsel, as well as for Commissioner of Public Works. He is about ready, too, to appoint three Excise Commissioners.

The retail grocers have strongly urged Herman Rohrs, who is very prominent in the Retail Grocers' Union, for one of these Commissionerships. There are in all nearly 100 candidates for the Excise Board.

Thomas C. Platt is, of course, anxious to get in somewhere on the patronage, but he is keeping quiet about it. The Cooper Union meeting and the anti-Platt agitation that preceded it compelled him to let the Power of Removal bill go through before he could use it as a lever to secure local patronage, and it leaves him where he will have to take what he can get, without being able to dictate what he will take.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE DEALERS

Meeting of the Wholesalers' Association—Manufacturers Not Admitted.

The sixth annual meeting of the National Association of Wholesalers in Crockery and Glassware began yesterday morning at the Holland House.

One hundred and fifty-three houses belong to the association, and it was said that they were all represented, either directly or by proxy. About eighty gentlemen were present, from all parts of the country. Among them were:

H. Westerman and E. F. W. Meier of St. Louis, C. A. Shoup of St. Joseph, Mo.; Moses Straus, representing Charles Rosenheim of Louisville, Ky.; George Bayless of Louisville, W. H. Irby of Memphis, W. B. Montgomery of Lynchburg, Va.; F. A. Hollman of Green Bay, Wis.; R. Laetsch, representing the C. Elssfeldt Company of Milwaukee; H. A. Merrill of St. Paul, M. McDonald of Minneapolis, Robert Douglas of Denver, J. C. James of Kansas City, Jerome Jones of Boston, John S. Chandlee of Baltimore R. D. Allen of Philadelphia, John Friedel of Wheeling, J. W. Moses of New-Orleans, F. M. Sellers of Portland, Oregon; George A. Pierce of Albany, H. L. Jenness of Detroit, and George W. Kinney.

The sessions were secret, and no details were given out. President E. H. Pitkin of Chicago said to a reporter:

"The business transacted here includes details of a thousand kinds, which could not interest the public. Our association is in no sense a trust, nor is any idea of creating any such thing in contemplation. It is our aim at these meetings to reduce as far as possible the friction which exists in every trade. There is at present the greatest harmony in the association."

President Pitkin denied a report that an ironclad agreement was to be signed between the manufacturers and the jobbers to prevent any cutting of prices, and added:

"Our principle is that the manufacturer has no more right to sell to retailers at the same price as to us than we have to sell direct to the consumer."

Manufacturers were not admitted to the meeting, but there were about twenty of them in the corridor of the hotel. The number included the following potters: Thomas Carr of Wheeling, John Moses, J. A. Campbell, and Daniel Willetts of Trenton; John E. Jeffords of Philadelphia, Daniel Taylor of the Chelsea China Company, New-Cumberland, West Va.; Charles W. Franzheim of the Wheeling Pottery Company, J. M. McClave of Toronto, Ohio, and John N. Taylor, W. W. Harker, James H. Goodwin, D. E. McNichol, and George Thompson of East Liverpool, Ohio.

Among the glassmen were Marion Bryce of the United States Glass Company, and E. M. Jacques of Hogan, Evans & Co., both of Pittsburg.

There are also four leading English potters in the city at present, and they have taken part in the current conferences. They are Alfred Meakin, Joseph Meakin, Robert S. Johnson, and W. H. Grindley, who have works in Staffordshire.

The meeting will be resumed to-day.

MEMBERS OF THE LOYAL LEGION DINE

A Paper Read by the Son of Admiral Farragut.

Nearly 200 members of the Commandery of the State of New-York Military Order of the Loyal Legion met at dinner at Delmonico's last night.

Gen. Horace Porter presided, and near him were the guests of the evening, Cornelius N. Bliss, Chief Justice Joseph F. Daly of the Common Pleas Court, Gen. George S. Greene, who is ninety-five years old and the oldest living graduate of West Point, and R. M. Galloway.

The Stars and Stripes were everywhere in the banquet room, and the punch was served in red, white, and blue cups.

Lieut. Loyall Farragut, son of Admiral Farragut and his secretary during the Mississippi and Gulf campaign, read a paper on reminiscences of the Mississippi, which he illustrated with stereopticon views.

At a business meeting before the dinner a number of new members were elected.

Urging Roof and Hanging Gardens.

Edwin A. Curley, who thinks roof and hanging gardens are much needed by the poor, talked to the Park Board yesterday.

He said he thought the Brooklyn Bridge and the Criminal Courts Building were good places to put his plans in operation, and he argued that hanging gardens on the east side could be had at small expense.

Fruitless Senatorial Ballots.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 6.—The dead-lock for United States Senator continues. Two ballots were taken to-day, and resulted: Higgins, 9; Addicks, 6; Massey, 4; Wolcott, (Dem.,) 6; Nicholson, (Dem.,) 2; Tunnell, (Dem.,) 1; absent, 2.

SALEM, Oregon, Feb. 6.—To-day's Senatorial ballot was taken without any material change.

ABSOLUTELY PURE
THE OLD RELIABLE
SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTE
Has Stood the Test of Time
MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS.
EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN SILVERWARE AT REASONABLE PRICES.
37 UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
13 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

50c.—"SATAN IN SOCIETY." KIRBY'S "Golden Dog," "Monte Carlo," "Abbot Aberbrothock." PRATT, 6th Av., 12th St.

T. RONAN WAS THE STAR

The "Bowery Depew" Spoke at Teall's "Dinner Pail" Revolt.

OLIVER S. ALSO MADE A SPEECH

Almost as Many Vice Presidents on the List as There Were Men at the Mass Meeting in the Cooper Union.

The "dinner pail" revolt against the reform administration of Mayor Strong, the Committee of Seventy, and Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst started by Oliver Sumner Teall, Thomas Wisker, Thomas Ronan, and other "Bowery" Republicans took definite shape last night, when a mass meeting was held in the large hall of Cooper Union.

At no time was the hall more than half full, and as the meeting progressed the audience gradually disappeared through the rear doors, notwithstanding the added attraction of a brass band.

Joseph Colligan was made Chairman, Thomas Wisker was one of the Secretaries, and there were no less than 600 Vice Presidents—almost as many as there were people in the hall.

Otto A. Rosalsky, President of the East Side Young Men's Republican Club, was the first speaker. He arraigned the Committee of Seventy and said that they only controlled seventy votes. He spoke of Thomas C. Platt as "that unselfish and unswerving Republican from Tioga County," a remark that was greeted with mingled cheers and hisses and cries of "Boss!"

When Mr. Rosalsky had concluded many of the audience left their seats. Oliver Summer Teall was the next speaker. He said:

Canning, the great English statesman, told a story that has become historical, of the three little tailors of Tooley Street, who addressed a petition of grievances to the House of Commons beginning with these words: "We the people of England."

In the history of France we find that the Deputies of Vangirard presented themselves before Charles VIII., and when the King asked how many there were, the usher replied, "Only one, an' please your Majesty."

In the New-York daily papers of Jan. 30, 1895, a letter was printed and I give a few extracts therefrom.

"The Hon. Clarence Lexow, Chairman, &c.:

"Dear Sir: As representing the people of this city, with whose sentiments upon the present situation we are thoroughly conversant, we protest. * * * We demand that free and ample time be given to make known at Albany the popular judgment of this city, and to present bills now in the course of preparation, embodying our views. We are confident that you cannot seriously consider the meagre allowance of time contemplated by your invitation, without appreciating the disrespect which you have shown us.

"CHARLES H. PARKHURST,
"THADDEUS D. KENNESON,
"FRANK MOSS."

And thus history repeats itself, and the three little tailors of Tooley Street have, after nearly 100 years, become the three little meddlers in Murray Street.

Reform is a great thing—I was the first one to get reform, and I got it in the neck. I'll tell you a secret—I wanted to be Commissioner of the Street-Cleaning Department. I am sorry I didn't get the appointment. I know I could have cleaned the streets without a deficit, and I know another thing, too—there are over 2,000 places in the Street-Cleaning Department, and if I were Commissioner, there would to-day be over 2,000 good Republicans filling those places. That's the kind of a Republican I am.

The machine is good enough for me. I always have been a machine man, and I always will be a machine man. My experience, my intelligence, and my loyalty would prevent my being anything else.

As for the bi-partisan Police bill now before the Legislature at Albany, (the people who met in this hall on Monday evening last could only speak from theory,) we can speak from experience. The reformers and professional citizens dearly love a sentiment, but we are fighting for a political life, and a principle, that every man has a right to have his vote honestly counted as cast.

The only hope of Republicans for fair play in State and national elections is through the bi-partisan control of the police on election day.

We—and I say "we," for I have cast my lot with you—we are the cavalry of the Republican army; we are the rough riders, the workers, the fighters, and we are Republicans first, last, and all the time.

Resolutions were adopted which thanked the Lexow committee, urged the passage of the Bi-Partisan Police bill, deplored the utterances of the speakers at the Monday night meeting, declared abiding loyalty as Republicans and opposition to Tammany, and covered many other points.

Thomas Ronan, the "Bowery Depew," was the star speaker. He was suffering from a cold and wore a muffler round his neck. He found it difficult to make himself heard, but, nevertheless, was received with enthusiasm. He said:

As they say down in the Second Assembly District, "God save all here."

Some down here a night or two ago to hear my friend, Dr. Parkhurst, make a speech. I remember some years ago that the late P. T. Barnum was called the greatest humbug in New-York. After listening to Dr. Parkhurst last night, I came to the conclusion that the biggest humbug in New-York to-day is that same Parkhurst.

I want Parkhurst to know that I am a Republican and did as much for the Republican Party at the last election as he did, and that the Republican Party has the right to select its own leader, even that Napoleon of politicians, Thomas C. Platt. He is a full hand, as we say down in the Bowery. He never made any mistakes in politics, and if Platt had had his way a straight Republican city ticket would have been nominated and elected last Fall.

Parkhurst has a swelled head, as we say in the Bowery. He does not know his own business. If he did he would stick to it as the shoemaker does to his last. As a politician I declare him to be the biggest humbug New-York has ever had. People have come to me and said: "Don't say anything against Parkhurst, because he has the Church people on his side." I don't care if he has; the Church people do not feed me and I am going to say just what

DR. PARKHURST IN ALBANY

He Makes His Protest Against the Bi-Partisan Police Bill.

MR. LEXOW DOES NOT QUESTION HIM

Arguments Against the Measure Made by the Doctor and His Friends Before a Crowded Audience.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Dr. Parkhurst and Senator Lexow met on common ground this afternoon, and the thousand spectators who were present in the Senate Chamber were forced to express disappointment because the Senator from Nyack-on-the-Hudson did not display the temerity publicly to ask the President of the City Vigilance League a single question, let alone taking him to task for "the damnable insolent language," as Lexow last week expressed it, which the doctor used in the letter he published stigmatizing the Lexow committee with treachery to the people of New-York.

Dr. Parkhurst and a formidable and respectable delegation of eminent citizens of New-York, representing powerful and influential organizations, came to Albany to protest against the Lexow Bi-partisan Police bill, known as Senate bill 158. The hearing was set down for 2 o'clock. At twenty minutes past the hour Mr. Lexow rapped for order. Hamlet had not arrived, and a recess was ordered until 3 o'clock. Ten minutes before the hour Dr. Parkhurst entered the Senate Chamber. Senator Bradley met him cordially at the gate, and escorted him to his chair, which the doctor occupied during the hearing.

When the meeting was finally called to order, one-half the Senate and Assembly, nearly all the State officers, half a hundred of curious women, and a number of prominent reformers and Republican politicians were on the floor. All the members of the Special Investigating Committee were present, Lieut. Gov. Saxton, one of the original members, occupying his seat on the rostrum.

The opponents of the bill took seats in the inner circle. Besides Dr. Parkhurst there were ex-Assistant Secretary of State George L. Rives, who represented the Committee of Seventy, and Charles Stewart Smith, the Chairman of Monday night's indignation meeting; R. Fulton Cutting of the City Club, who acted as master of ceremonies; Louis Windmüller of the German American Reform Association, who is always found in the front rank whenever there is agitation for good government; J. Augustus Johnson of Good Government Club E; William Jay Schieffelin, representing the Chamber of Commerce; Horace E. Deming of the Civil Service Reform League; Frank Moss and T. D. Kenneson, representing the City Vigilance League.

As representing the Platt Republican machine there were County Chairman Edward Lauterbach, who brought up several caissons loaded with machine oratory; ex-Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, who could not elect delegates in his own district for the Republican primaries; G. Washington Wanmaker, who could not carry his Assembly district in a Republican year; W. Travers Jerome, who protested that he was here on "other business"; Judge John R. Voorhis, an old Police Commissioner, who said he came simply to hear what both sides had to say about police reform; Police Sergeant Tims, who is one of the best Shakespeare scholars in New-York, and who, next to Mr. Lauterbach, made the best speech of the day, and Roundsman McGloin were also interested witnesses. The hearing lasted over three hours.

Mr. Cutting responded to the call for those opposed to the bill. He said he represented the mass meeting in New-York, and read the resolutions adopted there against the Lexow police bills. The mass meeting was highly representative, he said, and enthusiastic. Out of 175 invited to act as Vice Presidents but 4 declined to act. Those who called the meeting were of the belief that the welfare of the city would not be conserved by these bills.

"We believe with the committee that the evils found were due to political influence. We ask to present in general terms the dangerous features of the Lexow bills, and to suggest what we believe will be the remedy." He called on Mr. George L. Rives of the Committee of Seventy, who said he took the place of Charles Stewart Smith, who is ill. He said the committee's report was admirable, as Mr. Cutting had previously admitted. "But," he said, "we differ as to certain fundamental matters in the proposed legislation."

Quoting from the Lexow report, he read that the evil influences reached from the highest officials down. One of the many troubles is political influence, which interferes with the appointment and promotion of policemen. With this the Committee of Seventy agrees. There should be a single Superintendent, with power of summary suspension. Promotions should be on civil service lines. He said that since the change of the appointing power for the Commissioners from the Governor to the Mayor there was no difference on that point. The one point at issue was the bi-partisan board.

Senator Lexow asked: "Do you, for the Committee of Seventy, indorse all the committee's conclusions except this?"

Mr. Rives replied: "No; but I don't propose to trouble the committee about details now. We have practically reached this one point of difference. We agree with the committee's intention to root out politics, but think its means of doing so would fasten politics on the police system worse than before. By politics we mean patronage and nothing else. We want to keep these miserable questions out, so that a man won't be appointed because he is somebody's man, but because he is a proper man for the place. The only way to get a decent police force is to take patronage out of the question."

Senator Lexow said: "If you had a single-headed commission, he would simply have to bargain with himself."

Mr. Rives said he would speak of this later, and proceeded to suggest that all trials should be before a special court. He argued for a complete separation of the Bureau of Elections from the Police Department. Each has separate and distinct functions. The Bureau of Elections might well be bi-partisan, but it has no proper connection with the duties of the police. Various business questions must of necessity be dealt with by the police. Probably an unpaid commissior would be best, but if the possibilities of partisanship and politics are eliminated, this would not be a matter of importance. What the people of New-York want to see is a well-equipped board and an efficient and polite force of police.

Senator Lexow—Don't you think a bi-partisan board would be a notice to the police that they must be non-partisan?

Mr. Rives—No; it is a notice that they are appointed because they are partisans.

Dr. Parkhurst here addressed the committee. He said, in part:

We object strenuously, and I believe concertedly to the bi-partisan feature of the proposed police bill. If a partisan, say a Republican partisan, is appointed to a Police Commissionership, he is put there with the expectation that he will do some things because he is a Republican that he would not do were he not a Republican.

NON-PARTISAN!
That's Business.
BI-PARTISAN!
That's Politics.
MUNICIPAL REFORM
Mass Meeting
AT
Sulzer's East River Park,
127th ST. AND 2d AV.,
THURSDAY, FEB. 7,
at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the affiliated societies for good government.
SPEAKERS: DR. PARKHURST, GEN. WAGER SWAYNE, SIMON STERNE, JAMES C. CARTER, SAMUEL McMILLAN, AND PROF. J. H. VAN AMRINGE.
COLUMBUS O. JOHNSON will preside.
LADIES INVITED.

Now we don't want any one to do anything in his official capacity as a Republican that he would not do were he not a Republican. And of course the same applies to a Democrat. As we conceive it, there is no proper room for that kind of appliance in municipal chancery. And if he is put there with the understanding that, though a partisan, he shall do nothing partisan, what advantage is there gained by his being a partisan? We want something that will relieve our situation, and we want it pretty soon. We are politics-ridden. Everything has been going there by Republican or by Democrat. We are supremely loyal to our city, and we want officials of the same stamp—officials that shall not be put to the equilibrist feat of sitting astride a double loyalty.

Now, just at the time, when by a supreme effort, we have broken loose from the fetters of partisanship, we strenuously object to partisanship being legislated into a constituent and enforced element of our municipal system. You cannot start a political cleavage line in a commission without that line extending itself and bisecting the entire department, which that commission administers. It creates an instant incentive to deals and dickers, and that has been the bane of our life. We want to be made free from that. We see no reason why we should not be made free from it.

Let the election bureau be divorced from the Police Department, and the police force be limited to police duty. There is a propriety in introducing the political element into the election bureau, for its relations are with the State and Nation, as well as with the city. But with the divorce thus effected between the two, we see no more honest reason for introducing the element of partisanship or bi-partisanship into a Police Commission than we should feel in introducing it into the agency of a banking or manufacturing corporation. So to introduce it there would not be business. And what we want is a city administered on the principles upon which business is conducted. That was one of the principal planks in last Autumn's platform.

It seems to us—and I speak now especially as representing the Society for the Prevention of Crime—it seems to us that the only thorough treatment consistent even with the terms of your own indictment would be to enact a bill that would, first, terminate on a certain day the official life of all members of the force above a certain grade, say that of Sergeant, the vacancies so created being supplied by other men, selected by a board of special commissioners, acting with the Mayor and designated by him. Now, even if nothing more were done, you would by that act practically cut the thread of organic continuity connecting the past and future of our force. The entire moral complexion of such a policy differs as radically from the pruning process which your bill suggests as a policy of regeneration differs from a scheme of patchwork. You would establish by this means an axis historically and morally distinct from that upon which our police system now turns. You would fortify against future corruption by the sharpness with which your act would reprobate past corruption. You would evidence an intensity of moral determination, which is the thing that, more than anything else, our city requires.

We should like to see a similar policy pursued, mixed, perhaps, with the pruning and replacing process, so as to avoid any possibility of disaster. I say we should like to see a similar process pursued in reference to the inferior ranks of the farce, in a way, however, to afford opportunity for re-enlistment to every deserving member now in the service. But that we do not care to enlarge upon, feeling that the details of reorganization can be safely arranged for if there be thoroughness and intensity of moral purpose in fixing upon and adopting the determining principles.

Frank Moss of the Society for the Prevention of Crime spoke in reference to the Lexow Police bills. He said that a condition had developed as to which there was no disagreement. But, in duty to the judgment and experience of the society, he must say the bills were inadequate to do what was desired. Six months is far too short a time in which properly to reorganize the force. Provision must be made to keep the old and tainted men off the reorganized force. The men who were responsible should be wiped out.

"Capt. Creeden will have to go, then," said Senator Lexow.

"Creeden should go," said Mr. Moss.

"Didn't you write, asking him to be retained?" asked Senator Lexow.

"No; I said 'retired,'" was the reply. "I am consistent."

In response to a call for anybody who represented the police force, Oliver Timms appeared in opposition to the reorganization bill. He said that he favored a bi-partisan board and a bill that would render justice to men on trial. Some of the Commissioners' decisions had been notoriously unjust. Records of physical tests should be entirely free from control of the department. Some of the best men on the force have the most charges against them, resulting from their great zeal and interest in their work.

He was followed by Roundsman McGloin, who defended the force with evident feeling. He said that for twenty-five years the police of New-York had faithfully protected the people, and they now asked for nothing but justice. The police asked no favors, but did ask that if they were to be tried it should be by two men and their commanding officer. In all the great strikes and riots the police had been faithful and efficient. In proof of this he recited the history of the greatest outbreaks, and said: "If you will reorganize us, give us a man who understands our wants."

Mr. Lauterbach, who came next, said he favored non-partisanship in administering New-York's Police Department as much as others, but the only way to get it was by a bi-partisan board. He had never met a real non-partisan, except in an idiot asylum, and he did not think the people would choose that class to conduct important business. Naturally, the virtue of partisanship clings to all good men, and no matter what may be said, it will show as soon as opinions are to be defended. The administration of such tremendous functions as attend the Police Department cannot be profitably placed in the hands of one man, who would be greater than the Czar of Russia. The caprice of a single man, without control over him, cannot be trusted thus.

Mr. Rives stated that inside of a week the reform police bill would be ready.

All the Republican Senators, with the exception of the three from Kings—Wolfert, who is ill; Owens, and Reynolds—held a two hours' conference to-night and discussed a number of subjects. It was the unanimous judgment of all that the bi-partisan police bill should pass as Lexow introduced it, but that, on the question of retirement of the members of the force, a concession would be given to the policemen, and that the age limit would be fixed at twenty-five years, instead of thirty years.

It was further decided to amend the Police bill in a very important particular, and on this head the Senators were also unanimous. The amendment as proposed will provide that at the next general election four candidates for Police Commissioners shall be voted for, two from each of the two big political parties; that those two, one from each party, receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected, and that the remaining two, one from each of the big parties, shall be therewith appointed by the Mayor, thus preventing any mistake of a Mayor's appointing the wrong kind of a Democrat or a Republican. The caucus also decided to jam through without delay the Stapleton bill to abolish the Board of Claims, with a few amendments, and also the bill to wipe out the office of miscellaneous reporter, which was established to make a soft billet for Senator Edward Murphy's brother-in-law.

FIVE DELEGATES WENT TO ALBANY

Nothing Significant, Mr. Smith Says, in the Failure of Others to Go.

Only five members of the delegation appointed to represent the Cooper Union mass meeting in protesting before the State Legislature against the passage of the Platt-Lexow police reorganization bills appeared at the Grand Central Station yesterday morning. They were R. Fulton Cutting, George L. Reeves, Louis Windmüller, J. Augustus Johnson, and William J. Schieffelin.

Mr. Schieffelin, who expected twenty-five delegates, had chartered the private car Isis, which was attached to the 9:30 A. M. express.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst took the 10:30 express. He was somewhat disappointed when informed that only five had preceded him.

Charles Stewart Smith intended to go to Albany, but was warned by his physician not to attempt the journey. He has just recovered from a severe attack of the grip.

"We did not expect," Mr. Smith said to a reporter for The New-York Times, "that everybody would go. Joseph Larocque told me he would not go. I did hope that more than five would go, but there is nothing significant in the failure of the others. I understand that several delegates went to Albany on Tuesday. I would not have remained away had I been well."

Charles C. Beaman said he had no idea of going to Albany to protest against the police bills.

"Our committee of ten," he said, "was appointed simply to draw up a police reorganization bill and not to protest against the Lexow bills. I shall go to-morrow in the interest of the Police Justices bills.

William B. Hornblower went to Washington yesterday.

WILL REAPPORTION THE STATE.

The Assembly Judiciary Committee Reports in Favor of This Action.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The Assembly Judiciary Committee to-day submitted to the House a report on the resolution of Assemblyman Alfred R. Conkling, requesting the committee's opinion on the legality of the proposition for the Legislature to reapportion the Congressional districts of the State this year.

The last Congressional apportionment was made by the Democratic Legislature in 1892. The committee holds that such a reapportionment may be legally made this year. The report was adopted. It reads as follows:

Your committee, within the line of the resolution, have examined the question presented solely with reference to the power of the Legislature to reapportion the Congressional districts of this State at this session, and desire to be understood as expressing no opinion beyond that.

Article I., Section 4 of the Constitution of the United States provides as follows: "Times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, but the Congress may at any time, by law, alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing Senators." By Section 1 of the same article an enumeration of the inhabitants is provided for, and that representation shall be apportioned among the several States, according to the population and for subsequent enumerations in periods of ten years. By virtue of this power, the Congress of the United States fixed the basis of Congressional representation by the act of April 14, 1792, and by subsequent enactments substantially the same in form, continued to apportion Representatives until the act of June 25, 1842. By this act a further provision was made as follows:

"The number to which each State shall be entitled in this apportionment shall be elected by districts composed of contiguous territory equal in number to the number of Representatives to which each State may be entitled."

The act of May 23, 1850, by Section 25, provides for future enumerations, and Section 26 of the same act provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall furnish the Executive of the State a certificate of the number of members to which his State is entitled. No further act was passed until the act of Feb. 2, 1872, the second section of which provides for "districts composed of contiguous territory, and, as nearly as possible, an equal number of inhabitants, and districts equal in number to the number of Representatives."

A supplemental act, approved May 30, 1872, gave New-York one additional Representative and provided that such Representative should be elected at large unless the Legislature should otherwise provide for the time fixed for such election.

The act of Feb. 25, 1882, provides for districts composed of contiguous territory as in the preceding statutes, and, further, that unless the Legislature shall otherwise provide, Representatives to the Forty-eighth Congress shall be elected as now provided by law. This act repeals all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with it, and is the first of these statutes containing a repealing clause.

The act approved Feb. 7, 1891, gives New-York thirty-four Representatives, and by Sections 3, 4, and 5 provides:

"Sec. 3. That in each State entitled under this apportionment, the number to which such State may be entitled in the Fifty-third and each subsequent Congress, shall be elected by districts composed of contiguous territory and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants. The said districts shall be equal to the number of Representatives to which such State may be entitled in Congress, no one district electing more than one Representative.

"Sec. 4. That in case of an increase in the number of Representatives which may be given to any State under this apportionment, such additional Representative or Representatives shall be elected by the State at large, and the other Representatives by the districts now prescribed by law until the Legislature of such State, in the manner herein prescribed, shall redistrict the State, and if there be no increase in the number of Representatives from a State, the Representatives thereof shall be elected from the districts now prescribed by law until such State be redistricted as herein prescribed by the Legislature of said State.

"Sec. 5. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed."

It will be observed from the foregoing enactments that the Congress of the United States fixes the number of Representatives to which each State is entitled, and leaves it to the Legislatures of the several States to establish the districts, providing only that there shall be but one Representative from a district, and that such districts shall be composed of contiguous territory and contain as nearly as may be possible an equal number of inhabitants, and by no enactment provides a time when such redistricting shall be done.

This construction of the provisions is further supported by the fact that the State of New-York reapportioned its Congressional districts by Chapter 619 of the Laws of 1872, and again by Chapter 798 of the Laws of 1873, each under the enumeration of 1870.

The State of Indiana reapportioned in 1879, 1885, and 1891, or three times in twelve years. The State of Ohio reapportioned in 1870, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1890, and 1892, or six times in twelve years. No question as to the legality of any of these apportionments has ever been raised or adjudicated, so far as your committee has been able to discover.

The case of The People vs. Rice, to which the attention of your committee has been called, in our judgment has no bearing upon the question raised by this resolution, as that case involved the redistricting of the State into Senate and Assembly districts, based upon a State enumeration, made after the time prescribed by the State Constitution.

Your committee are therefore of the opinion that this Legislature has the right to reapportion the Congressional districts of this State according to the number of Representatives in Congress to which the State is entitled under the last enumeration and apportionment by Congress.

TO-NIGHT'S REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

A Regent and Superintendent of Public Instruction to be Named.

ALBANY Feb. 6.—Within the past twenty-four hours a fierce struggle has broken out for the successor of Willard A. Cobb, who resigned the office of Regent of the University to become Civil Service Commissioner. He will be nominated by the Republican caucus to-morrow. On Monday Frederick W. Hollis, the leader of the Germans of Yonkers, seemed to have the call. To-day all Westchester County is clamoring for the appointment of D. Ogden Bradley of Dobbs Ferry, a former member of the Assembly. But the inside candidate is Dr. Albert Van Dervere of Albany, who was nominated two years ago as a minority candidate for Regent, and who, by all the rules of good politics, should have the appointment now.

What is militating against Mr. Bradley is the fact that Whitelaw Reid is expected to resign as Regent within a couple of months, and that another Westchester County man, Judge William H. Robertson, is slated to succeed him. The politicians here who are friendly to Mr. Bradley assert that it would be manifestly unfair to let Westchester County elect two Regents in succession. Dr. Van Dervere is a native of Montgomery County, but served through the war as surgeon in the Sixty-sixth New-York, Col. Orlando Morris, who was killed at Cold Harbor. He is an office holder, who has managed to hold on to a clerkship during a Democratic Administration.

Against a Partisan Police Bill.

A joint mass meeting of the Ninth and Thirteenth Assembly Districts will be held by the City Vigilance League, at the church, 307 West Eighteenth Street, to-night, to protest against the passing of a partisan police bill, and to advocate reform legislation along the lines suggested at the mass meeting at Cooper Union on Monday night last. Addresses will be made by Col. Alexander S. Bacon, Frank Moss, J. P. Faure, and others.

NEWARK BAY FROZEN OVER

The Kills Closed by Ice for the First Time in Ten Years.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 6.—Navigation through the Kills and Newark Bay is practically suspended this evening owing to the intense cold snap. The Kills are covered with ice from Elizabethport to Perth Amboy, and this afternoon boys were skating on the Kills at Elizabethport. Newark Bay is completely frozen over.

The freight boat Ousatonic, that plys between Elizabethport and New-York, is frozen in at her wharf, and several other vessels are fast in the ice at Elizabethport.

It has been ten years since the Kills were frozen over, and it was just at this time of the year that it happened before. This has been the coldest day since the signal service station was opened here, the thermometer standing at 7° below at 7 o'clock this morning, and the highest it reached to-day was 9° above at noon. To-night, at 7 o'clock, it stands at 5° above.

The icemen are bewailing the fact that they filled their icehouses before this cold snap, as the quality that they harvested is vastly inferior to what they could now obtain. Business of all kinds has been greatly affected by the terrible cold wave, and there is much suffering among the poor throughout the city.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 6.—It is below zero temperature in this city, some thermometers registering as low as minus 6°. Prof. George C. Sonn's thermometer at the High School Weather Bureau beat its own record this morning, when it registered 3° below zero. The instrument has only been watched for three years, however. The Passaic River, the Morris Canal, and a portion of the Newark Bay are frozen over. In some places the ice is a foot thick.

CLOSTER, N. J., Feb. 6.—The thermometer has registered from 8° below to 3° above zero for several days. It was so chilly to-day that Principal V. M. Rundle of the public school was compelled to close the school.

MODERATING IN PENNSYLVANIA

But Yesterday Was the Coldest Day of the Winter in the State.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—The weather throughout the State is moderating. At 9 o'clock this evening the thermometer at Pottsville registered 2° above zero; at Williamsport, 2° below; at Harrisburg, 10° above; at Wilkesbarre, 6° below; at Johnstown, 7° above; at Altoona, 6° below; at Reading, 6° above; at Lebanon, 8° above; at Scranton, 5° above. All report clear weather.

At Johnstown this morning the temperature was down to 8° below; at Altoona, 11° below; at Reading, 13° below; at Harrisburg, 6° below; at Pottsville, 8° below; at Williamsport, 18° below; at Scranton, 11° below. In this city, the temperature at 7 o'clock this morning was 3° below. At 8 o'clock to-night it was 7° below, and the sky was slightly cloudy.

CLEARFIELD, Penn., Feb. 6.—This morning was the coldest here for fourteen years. Thermometers in and around Clearfield varied from 20° to 30° below zero. Twenty-five degrees was a fair average in exposed places. On Jan. 25, 1881, the mercury here dropped to 38° below zero.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 6.—This was the coldest day of the Winter, the temperature averaging 6° below zero. Reports have been received of several persons freezing to death on the way to market, but the reports thus far lack confirmation.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 6.—The continued cold weather has caused a suspension of all operations, practically, in the oil fields. There are over 200 wells in the McDonald field which have been shut down, and the word from Systerville is that everything is frozen up tight there. The same information comes from the Mannington district.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

12:15 A. M.—353 First Avenue; chimney; no damage.
12:45 A. M.—Coalboat Elsworth, Pier 34 North River; damage, $50.
2 A. M.—555 Second Avenue; John Nolan; trifling.
3:30 A. M.—77 and 79 Hudson Street; Peckney & Thompson, preserves, $500; Hugo C. Hansen, teas, $500; building, $500.
5:30 A. M.—261 West Fifty-eighth Street; flat house, John Reuch, owner; damage, $200.
6:10 A. M.—308 West Seventy-fifth Street; dwelling of Mrs. E. C. Homans; damage, $1,600.
7 A. M.—85 New Chambers Street; Bridget Bennett; damage, $150.
9 A. M.—269 West Thirty-eighth Street; Henry Unger; damage slight.
9:10 A. M.—22 West Fifty-ninth Street; Benjamin Sire, dwelling; damage, $500.
9:30 A. M.—306 West Seventy-seventh Street; Irving Putnam, dwelling; damage, $500.
10:15 A. M.—11 and 13 King Street; no damage.
11:15 A. M.—813 Amsterdam Avenue; William Minard, flat; damage, $100.
12 Noon.—320 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; Louis Buckner, flat; damage, $100.
12 Noon.—355 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Daniel Shaw, flat; damage, $50.
12:30 P. M.—35 West Sixty-first Street; Fannie Leon, flat; damage, $50.
1:10 P. M.—54 Orchard Street; Nathan Pollock, tenement; damage trifling.
1:30 P. M.—113 Monroe Street; Edward River, tenement; damage, $50.
2:20 P. M.—Sixty-third Street and Western Boulevard; Empire Hotel; damage, $500.
2:55 P. M.—687 Amsterdam Avenue; Simon Frist; damage, $150.
2:30 P. M.—515 West Twenty-seventh Street; James Boyle, tenement; damage slight.
4 P. M.—150 Rivington Street; Jacob Rosenberg, dwelling; damage, $150.
4:20 P. M.—111 West Twenty-sixth Street; B. Buala, wine room; damage, $25.
5:10 P. M.—747 East Ninth Street; occupied by Margaret Brockman; damage, $200.
7:13 P. M.—436 Grand Street; occupied by Benjamin Mench; damage trifling.
9 P. M.—110 Ludlow Street; damage trifling.
9 P. M.—749 West Thirty-fourth Street; damage, $150.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure LIVER ILLS

Are simply perfection for an effective Home Medicine. They are purely vegetable, containing no calomel, mercury or other injurious ingredient, and act gently yet surely, without causing any pain or gripe. Hood's Pills are also *tasteless*, being dusted by a new process. Sold by druggists. Price, 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of price by C. I. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure BILIOUSNESS

After Dinner—Hood's Pills prevent distress

WILL BE WARMER TO-DAY

Continued from Page 1.

half the distance to New-York, her rudder became unmanageable. The pilot put all his strength to the wheel. A rudder chain snapped and the Susquehanna began to travel with the ice floes. The crew improvised a rudder, but it would not work, and after about an hour the boat was driven back to Jersey City, where the passengers were transferred to another boat.

The lower bay and Narrows were covered with ice for the first time in two years. Every boat that staggered up to anchorage near the city was covered with ice, and many of the skippers, particularly those of the fishing fleet, told tales of hardships such as they "had never met before."

The schooner-rigged barge Oakland, with scarcely a plank or a rope visible, was dragged from danger into the upper bay, and vigorous working of the pumps saved her from going with her cargo of coal to the bottom.

She is owned by W. F. Humphreys, and was bound from Newport News to Boston, in tow of the steamer Orion. Every wave that broke on the Oakland's bow took back with it to the trough only a part of the water that it brought. She was almost completely covered with ice, which varied in thickness from half an inch in protected places to three feet on her anchor chains and forward rigging.

Down by the head she went as a sea heavier than the others washed over and flooded her. She was quickly taken to a place of safety, and late in the afternoon was sent up through the Sound.

There was only one foreign arrival at Quarantine between sunrise and sunset. This was the little Jamaica fruiter Argonaut, which crossed the bar at 5 A. M. She was badly iced, and some fears were expressed lest her cargo of bananas had been touched by the frost. Capt. McGillivray said he ran into cold weather and northwest gales just south of Hatteras.

The Old Dominion Company's steamer Guyandotte passed up at 4:45 P. M., with only a thin line of black paint showing near the water line, the upper part of her sides being coated with ice.

There was much suffering from exposure in all parts of the city.

Edward Barstowe, thirty-eight years old, of Rutherford, N. J., was found in front of 274 Greenwich Street at 12:30 A. M. almost frozen to death. His ears, hands, and feet were severely frost-bitten, and the Church Street Station policeman who discovered him had to call an ambulance to take him to the Hudson Street Hospital.

Another patient suffering from frost bite had been received into the hospital half an hour before. He was Patrick King of 105 Hanson Place, Brooklyn. One of the deckhands at the Desbrosses Street Ferry had discovered him lying upon a pile of lumber near the ferry slip. His hands and feet were severely frost-bitten, and he remained in the hospital.

Henry Leibers, thirty-one years old, a laborer, of 184 East Eighty-sixth Street, went to the East Twenty-second Street Police Station at 4 A. M. He was suffering from exposure and was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Pinzo Antonio, sixty-eight years old, of One Hundred and Seventh Street and First Avenue, was found at Third Avenue and Thirteenth Street with his face and hands frost-bitten. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

A man about twenty-five years old, with dark hair and mustache, was found unconscious from exposure at Forty-third Street and Second Avenue and taken to the Flower Hospital. He wore a black overcoat, dark trousers, and alpine hat. His name is not known.

DID YOU SEE THE "SUN DOG"?

A Brilliant One, with Two Halos, Guarded the West.

The occupants of the large office buildings facing the west were treated to a rare sight yesterday afternoon from 4 until 4:30 o'clock, when a brilliant "sun dog" and accompanying halos were visible. This meteorological phenomenon was most beautiful. Two halos were apparent at the same time, one of them passing down and cutting through the "sun dog," and finally blending with masses of clouds.

It was plainly to be seen for about half an hour, when slowly, like mist before the rays of the sun, it gradually disappeared from view.

The phenomenon in meteorological parlance is termed a parhelion. This mock image of the sun—for that is what it really is—may appear at one or more points near the solar centre, and have a number of halos surrounding it. In northern latitudes, these phenomena are very frequent. But, whether in higher or lower latitudes, they are only seen when there intervene between the sun and the observer peculiar, threadlike forms of clouds.

The cold prevailing in the elevated regions occupied by these clouds renders it quite certain that their particles must be in a frozen condition—a fine ice mist—such as we experience in the coldest days of Winter, and which, driven against the skin, actually prick it.

Certain authors claim that the sun's light, passing through the crystallized particles of this cloud matter, form the halos such as were seen yesterday afternoon.

The "sun dog" may be considered as being a point where the refracted rays of the sun are greatly intensified.

It is most certain that the phenomenon is closely connected with meteorological changes, and that occurring in Summer it indicates rain, and, it has been said, wind as well, while in Winter it precedes snow or frosts.

TOO COLD TO HARVEST ICE.

The Most Severe Day of Many Winters Along the Hudson.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Feb. 6.—This has been the coldest day of the Winter, with the temperature 12° below zero. The ice harvest was suspended, owing to the severity of the weather.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Last night was the coldest of the Winter. The polar breezes swept over the frozen river caused a suspension of work in ice harvesting this morning. The thermometers in this city registered 10° below zero. At Hobart the mercury ran down to 22° below, and at Bloomville to 15° below.

HUDSON, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Last night was the coldest of the season by several degrees. At 7 o'clock the thermometer registered 12° below zero, and at 10 o'clock this morning appeared to be fixed for the day at 5°.

ROME, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The weather is clear and cold. Yesterday the mercury did not go much above zero, and last night it went to 12° below. At 10 A. M. to-day the thermometer registered zero. There is a cutting northwest wind. The cold snap has a depressing effect on nearly everything except the ice crop.

MALONE, N. Y., Feb. 6.—This morning was the coldest experienced in the Adirondacks in years, and, on account of a severe wind blowing, business is at a standstill, it being impossible to face the cold wind for any considerable distance. Thermometers registered from 24 to 26° below zero in this village. The evening train West on the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad was stalled in a snowdrift near Ellenburg all night, and no trains passed over the road until to-day at noon.

ALBANY, N.Y., Feb. 6.—This is the coldest February day in Albany since 1875, the thermometer recording 12° below zero at 3 o'clock this morning, and a zero temperature continued all day.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The mercury in the central portion of the city ranged from 15 to 13° below zero. At the State Hospital it marked 20° at 5 A. M., and 17° at 7 o'clock. A florist on the outskirts of the city reports 26° below at 2 A. M. Port Leyden, Lewis County, reports 34° below.

LONG ISLAND FOLKS SHIVERING.

Great South Bay Frozen Over and the Oyster Business Suspended.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Feb. 6.—The East River shore in this vicinity was ice-locked to-day, and ferry boats had hard work making landings. The Long Beach of the James Slip line, which runs every half-hour, could not get into her slip toward evening. She backed off and rammed the ice and was still jamming away when the second boat from James Slip arrived. Both boats finally succeeded in getting up to the docks above the ferry slips.

Bowery Bay is frozen over and every pond and stream for miles around is icebound.

Reports from many points on Long Island are all of low temperatures and chilling winds. The thermometer throughout the island ranged last night between zero and eight below.

At Huntington, navigation in the harbor is closed. The steamer Huntington, loaded with produce, cannot get away from her dock. At Northport a part of the Sound is frozen, something that has not happened in years.

Great South Bay has surrendered to the ice, and the oyster business is practically at a standstill.

The Fire Island and Oak Island Life-Saving crews have been unable to reach the mainland for several days.

A west-bound train got stalled by a drift at Southampton, and an extra engine was required to get it through.

The East River at Whitestone, L. I., is covered with ice, except for a narrow channel kept open by steamers. The Providence of the Fall River line, which usually passes Whitestone on her way to New-York at 6 A. M., did not go through until 2:30 P. M. to-day.

RESCUED BY THE LIFE SAVERS.

Crew of the Brig Gem Incapacitated by Frostbite.

EASTPORT, L. I., Feb. 6.—Capt. Seaman of the Moriches Life-Saving Station rescued the crew of the West Indian brig Gem to-day. She was seen to approach the coast yesterday under short sail and anchor about one mile from land.

The wind increased during the night and she dragged her anchors. She was laboring heavily in the morning, and Capt. Seaman boarded her. Capt. Denzey reported that his men were badly frostbitten and practically incapacitated. He said he would signal if necessary, and Capt. Seaman came back.

The Gem lost both anchors later, and a distress signal was raised.

Capt. Seaman and his crew responded and reached the vessel just as she struck the outer bar. The crew of nine men, with great difficulty, were transferred to the surfboat and safely landed, and are being cared for at the life-saving station.

As the tide rose, the brig drifted eastward. Four fishermen from this place started across the ice, with the intention of boarding her, and, if practicable, making sufficient sail to keep her off the beach until the arrival of a tug, which had been sent for.

The Gem hailed from St. Martins, W. I., and was loaded with salt, consigned to A. D. Straus & Co. of 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-ENGLAND SHIVERING.

Lake Champlain Frozen Over and Much Suffering Experienced.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—The following below-zero temperatures are reported this morning: Boston, 6°; Hudson, Mass., 15°; Bangor, Maine, 12°; Lewiston, Maine, 12°; Portland, Maine, 10°; Haverhill, Mass., 10°; Lowell, Mass., 8°; Manchester, N. H., 16°; Concord, N. H., 18°; White River Junction, Vt., 25°; Calais, Maine, 14°; Machias, Maine, 16°; Ellsworth, Maine, 10°; Vanceborough, Maine, 21°; Fort Fairfield, Maine, 10°; Presque Isle, Maine, 12°; Caribou, Maine, 10°; Mount Kineo, on Moosehead Lake, 22°; Greenville, Maine, 27°; Rockville, Conn., 15°; Tolland County, Conn., 18° to 22°; Woonsocket, R. I., 10° to 18°; Lynn, Mass, 6°.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 6.—This morning was the coldest, with a single exception, in a period covering eight years. The record at the City Hall was 8° below zero. At different points about the city the quotations were from 10° to 16° below.

Extreme cold weather prevailed in the country towns. The following figures were reported during the day, all being below zero: Princeton, 20°; Paxton, 20°; Holden, 14°; Grafton, 18°; Leicester, 19°; Shrewsbury, 10°; Oxford, 16°; Clinton, 18°; Sterling Junction, 22°; West Boylston, 16°; Auburn, 16°; Spencer, 18°; Brookfield and Oakham, 15°; Charlton, 17°, and North Brookfield, 13°.

LENOX, Mass., Feb. 6.—This has been a colder day than yesterday. The mercury registered 21° below zero early this morning, with a fierce west wind, which made it practically impossible to keep dwellings warm. There has been some suffering among those not well housed. The mercury has only been 2° above zero to-day, and is sinking again to-night. It has been the coldest spell for the past forty-eight hours known in Lenox in many years.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 6.—The coldest wave for many years swept over this section last night, and was accompanied by sharp, piercing, high winds. The mercury took a big drop, and this morning thermometers registered from 18° to 25° below zero in this city. Reports from other places in this vicinity show the following figures, all below zero: North Boscawan, 12°; Elmwood, 14°; Franklin, 16°; Hill, 18°; East Andover, 20°; Hopkinton, 20°; Canaan, 20°; West Hopkinton, 20°; Contoocook, 21°; Antrim, 23°; Bradford, 25°; Lebanon, 14°; Bristol, 15°; Boscawan, 18°; Newbury, 18°; Warner, 20°; West Lebanon, 20°; Hillsborough Bridge, 20°; Peterborough, 21°; Salisbury, 22°; Claremont, 25°; Danvury, 28°.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 6.—The lowest temperature during the night, according to the official thermometer at the City Engineer's office, was 5° below zero, but the mercury went lower than that in some parts of the city, and considerable lower in the country districts of the State.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Feb. 6.—To-day was the coldest day ever known in Bar Harbor, the thermometer reaching 16° below zero, and the wind blowing a gale. The roads are badly drifted. A party of Summer visitors are here to see Bar Harbor in the Winter.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 6.—The temperature recorded by the standard instruments at the Signal Office station here this morning was 7° below at 7 o'clock. Reports from Connecticut up to noon indicate an average of 8° below. At Winsted it was 20° below; at Ansonia 16°, and in Litchfield 14°. Observer Meyer of the local office thinks the extreme cold weather will continue throughout to-day and to-morrow.

RUTLAND, Vt., Feb. 6.—Lake Champlain is now frozen over its entire length, the broadest part closing yesterday. This will probably fasten the ice for the remainder of the Winter.

A RAGING BLIZZARD IN THE WEST

The Worst Storm Nebraska and Kansas Have Seen for Years.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—From zero weather the temperature

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:30—A Bunch of Violets.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and Evening—Water Color Exhibit.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The District Attorney.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Twentieth Century Girl.
BLOOMINGDALE'S, 3d Av-59th, 60th St—Napoleon Exhibit.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Orient Express and A Tragedy Rehearsed.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Grand Concerts—Wax Works. Pantomime.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Humanity.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Flams.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The Cotton King.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—The Major.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag. Matinée, 2:30—Humorous Musical Sketches.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Papageno.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan. Matinée, 2:00.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-40th, 41st St—8:15—Boston Symphony Orchestra.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	20	—2	3:30 P. M.	35	3
6 A. M.	20	—4	6 P. M.	32	7
9 A. M.	22	—2	9 P. M.	32	5
12 M.	29	—3	12 P. M.	33	3

Average temperature yesterday..... 3⅜
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..... 27⅞
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years..... 27¼
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Snow, Northwest Gales.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 7, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE DUTY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

It is evident that the "Street" has a good deal of confidence that a loan will be negotiated by the Treasury which will place the gold reserve in a practically safe condition for some time to come, and that the impression of those most immediately interested is that the loan will operate to keep exchange at rates that will make gold exports unprofitable. Exchange sagged again yesterday, after the slight rise of the day before, and reports from London represented a feeling there corresponding to that which exists here.

The chief interest of this state of things is the conclusive proof it affords that the excitement that culminated last week was due entirely to the condition of the Treasury gold reserve with reference to the actual and possible demands upon it. No reasonably well-informed person supposes for a moment that a sale of bonds, no matter on what terms or to what amount, or whether made abroad or at home, can straighten out our national finances or be anything but a stopgap, a makeshift, putting off for the time being the danger that seemed so near ten days ago. But that even such temporary protection as can thus be secured should have so strong and immediate effect upon the public mind is complete and conclusive proof as to what the real danger is and how it is understood by the public. If the loan would not give the Treasury the means to meet the demand for gold, it would not allay apprehension. It cannot too strongly or too often be urged upon the attention of those in authority at Washington that the one thing that does or can make trouble is the approach, real or apprehended, of a suspension of gold payments.

Meanwhile, it is becoming more and more evident each day that the Executive must deal with the situation. Congress will clearly do nothing. The action of the House yesterday on the Bond bill was encouraging enough, so far as it went, but it did not go far enough to make sure the passage of the committee bill, or of any bill, by the House. And even if the House should pass the committee bill, what earthly chance is there for that or any other sound and decent financial measure at the hands of the imbecile, empty-headed, frivolous nobodies who constitute the controlling portion of the membership of the United States Senate? There is absolutely none. That branch of the National Legislature must, for the time being, be set down as wholly useless for any good purpose.

Doubtless there are men in the Senate who, if they could be pulled out of the morally asphyxiating atmosphere of the Chamber, would show signs of energy and character. But either they are paralyzed by the influences to which they are subjected or they are too few in number to make any impression. To understand the completeness of the futility into which the Senate has fallen, one has only to realize the following facts: The country has been on the verge of a suspension of gold payments; the Senate has been asked to help to prevent that catastrophe; it will not act without a report from its Finance Committee; the Finance Committee reports nothing, and the only thing it could probably get a majority of its members to agree to is the insane proposition of its Chairman which involves free coinage of silver—which would make the catastrophe inevitable.

We repeat that it is obvious that the Administration, and the Administration only, can deal with the situation.

THE BILL AS PASSED.

In the Power of Removal bill as it has now passed both branches of the Legislature the partisan has prevailed against the reformer. It gives the power of removal to the Mayor "elected for a full term," and withholds it from the President of the Board of Aldermen who may become Mayor. The present Mayor and the present President of the Board of Aldermen were nominated, were supported, and were elected on the same platform, pledged to a non-partisan policy in municipal affairs, but one is known to be in his politics a Republican and the other a Democrat. This is the sole reason for the discrimination, and it is partisan in the smallest, narrowest, and meanest sense, and it is a violation of the faith on which the reform coalition was made last Fall.

Whether the bill in this form is to be "accepted by the city" depends upon Mayor Strong, who in that respect is the constitutional voice of the city, but it cannot be accepted by the Committee of Seventy or the other reform organizations as a reform measure, for it violates a principle which they have declared to be fundamental and essential. Practically it may make no difference now, and it will depend on the chapter of accidents whether it will practically make any difference hereafter. But as a matter of principle it is a serious set-back for non-partisanship in the legislation demanded for this city. It is a defiance of the reform sentiment, and enacts into law the scorn expressed in the Senate for the "whole gang of reformers." It is an ill omen for the legislation to come, which is demanded for the purpose of taking the police and other branches of the municipal service out of politics.

A hearing must be given on the bill in this city before it can take effect, and the Committee of Seventy, the chosen and accepted representative body of the citizens of New-York, should not fail to enter its protests. If it accepts defeat on this point, the first upon which its stand was taken, it will be weakened for the contest that remains. Unless reformers stick to their principles and insist upon their adoption, they will find their cause betrayed at every point.

ARBITRATION FOR ALL AMERICANS.

The settlement by arbitration of the long boundary dispute between Brazil and the Argentine Republic is an international precedent and of good example. Good sense among nations ought to be not less contagious than the pursuit of glory and the love of war. Every successful arbitration of an international dispute gives a forward impulse to that peaceful principle and makes it less likely that two fully civilized nations will thereafter take up the sword to adjust difficulties that might be settled by a referee.

Mexico and Guatemala in particular should accept as an example for their guidance the wise action of the two South American republics. The disputes are of a like nature. Both are of long standing. The one which President Cleveland's arbitrament has just decided is much the older and more important. The boundary dispute between Brazil and Argentina really originated about 150 years ago. The faulty maps of the Jesuits are at the bottom of it. The Jesuit mapmakers, necessarily employing guesswork where surveys were impossible, made fearful confusion of water courses and water sheds. All subsequent delimitations down to the time of the first scientific survey partook of this original vice of error, and for at least a century the dispute may be said to have remained constantly in an acute stage.

The contested territory in the State of Chiapas likewise includes river courses, about which Mexico and Guatemala are at odds. River valleys have ever been the natural boundaries between nations, and accordingly they play their part in every boundary dispute. But the essential characteristic of quarrels about frontiers and boundaries is that the questions at issue are mainly questions of fact. The record evidence is commonly profuse, and the prolonged welter of conflicting claims, of aggression upon the one side and resistance upon the other, and frequently renewed negotiations, infallibly produce those documentary accumulations which are the native element of courts and advocates. Now, a repeating rifle or the Maxim gun is not an instrument of precision when employed in the adjustment of differences of this nature. In fact, as the stronger nation is most commonly the aggressor, it is fair to assume that territorial disputes settled by war are most commonly settled wrong. Civilized and intelligent nations at least ought to be ashamed of themselves when they go to war over a province or a river valley. The records, the facts, and the arguments in such contentions should be weighed by a dispassionate mind, and the decision given with the deliberation and solemnity of a judicial pronouncement. The decision of President Cleveland will presumably be disappointing and unwelcome to the Argentine people, but both that republic and the Republic of Brazil stand higher to-day among the nations of the world because of their wisdom in referring their dispute to an impartial arbitrator.

The plan of arbitration drawn up by the Pan-American conference declared, in its second article, that arbitration should be obligatory in all controversies concerning diplomatic and Consular matters, boundaries, territories, indemnities, the right of navigation, and the validity, construction, and enforcement of treaties. That plan has been accepted by the United States, Brazil, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Honduras. Mexico has now the opportunity to come over to the majority, and by her wise action to promote the speedy ratification of an arbitration treaty by all the republics in the western world.

Señor Romero declares that he is a man of peace, that he seeks to do whatever he can to promote a peaceful settlement of his country's troubles with Guatemala, if it can be done without national dishonor. There is no possible dishonor in an arbitration about facts. Mexico would rather honor herself by adopting that course.

Moreover, Mexico can ill afford to set the example of going to war to reconquer or secure a disputed province. She cannot have forgotten that the United States wrenched from her the great State of Texas fifty years ago in a war which reflected more discredit upon us than dishonor upon her. She is strong enough to whip Guatemala we were strong enough to whip Mexico in the forties. Probably we shall never have occasion to seize any more of Mexico's territory. Still, the habit of going to war in such a case is not a good one for the American republics to get into. There were plenty of citizens of the United States who protested against the Mexican war:

"Wal, the people they listen an' say,
'Thet's the ticket;
Ez fer Mexico, 'tain't no great glory to lick it,'
But 'twould be a darned shame to go pullin'
o' triggers,
To extend the aree of abusin' the niggers.'"

The Mexican people at the present moment, if reports do not belie them, are practically united for war upon Guatemala. It is to be hoped that wiser counsels will prevail in time to prevent her entering upon a bloody and almost criminal course of action. She ought not to sin against light by adopting the old bloody way when the example of her Southern sisters invites her to a saner and more sensible course.

"COIN" BONDS.

We are at a loss to understand the unwillingness of such Republicans as Senator Sherman and Mr. Reed to vote for a bond issue specifically payable in gold, so long as they are willing, as both of them are, to vote for bonds payable in coin. Both of these gentlemen would declare with emphasis that the "coin" bonds now outstanding authorized by the acts of 1875 and 1870 are payable in gold, if the holder wished gold at the time of payment. If asked to defend this declaration—which is a perfectly sound one—both of them would doubtless say, as Mr. Sherman has already said repeatedly, that the only coin in circulation in 1870 and 1875, and the only coin meant by Congress, was gold, and that silver was not then being coined and was never thought of as a medium of payment.

To-day however, there are vast piles of silver dollars in the Treasury which by law are payment in full, when tendered, for all debts, public and private. For this reason, while there is no shadow of doubt that bonds issued under the acts of 1875 and 1870, whether now outstanding or hereafter issued, are payable in gold, there would be room for discussion, at least, regarding "coin" bonds now authorized. Neither Mr. Sherman nor Mr. Reed would directly cast discredit on the honor of the United States Government. Why should they wish to do so indirectly? Why should they be willing to leave any possible chance for such a thing? Is it political cowardice, the lingering fear of the zealots and idiots who will vote for their own wild ideas, while honest men will vote what bears the party label, however dangerous it may be? If so, it is high time that these gentlemen should be taught a lesson. Respectable voters will not always flock like sheep after party leaders who are afraid to act squarely and openly.

THE MAYOR AND THE MOBS.

The Brooklyn police seem to be doing a little better. Three of them managed on Tuesday to arrest and jail a dozen hoodlums who had been dividing their time between malicious mischief and murderous assault. But it seems that this spurt of intelligence and activity was sporadic, and due to one efficient and disgusted Inspector, who is not likely to be thanked by his superiors.

Moreover, the Chief of Police has waked partly up and has actually begun to discipline his subordinates for not preventing breaches of the peace. In general, however, there seems to be no effective interference with any gang of boys or men who find their amusement in smashing cars, injuring or frightening passengers, and beating into insensibility men who are trying to earn their living in lawful and peaceable ways.

The strangest thing about all this is the demeanor of Mayor Schieren. He looks on as if he were a casual visitor from somewhere else, and had no particular interest or responsibility, while Brooklyn undergoes grievous material injury, and still more grievous moral injury, being, in fact, disgraced before the country and the world by its submission to a mob which is not even a formidable mob. Yet Mayor Schieren has larger powers than any other Mayor in the State, powers which are the envy of other communities that are striving to fix the responsibility for municipal wrongdoing. But, of course, no powers are good for anything to a man who will not exercise them. In troublous times what a Mayor most needs is a backbone. The next time the people of Brooklyn elect one it is to be expected that they will institute some preliminary examination to make sure that he is a vertebrate animal.

LILIUOKALANI'S ABDICATION.

A young satirist who had achieved a limited reputation in a newspaper office by lively attacks upon an eminent citizen was condoled with by an acquaintance, after the death of the eminent citizen, upon having "lost his topic." We may extend to the Hawaiian boomers in and out of the Senate a like condolence upon the abdication of Liliuokalani. They are bereaved of their topic.

The disturbances in the Hawaiian Islands since the days of President Harrison, Minister Stevens, and the Boston have impressed many thoughtful men of business, in and out of the United States Senate, with the belief that those islands could be bonded for a very handsome sum of money, and that those who procured the Hawaiian bonds upon the ground floor would be extremely fortunate persons. It is superfluous to explain that the ground floor represents the stage which precedes the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, or the guarantee by the United States of the securities of the insular Government.

In behalf of the contention that the United States ought to take Hawaii, bonds and all, under its wing, two main arguments have been introduced, one addressed to the moral and the other to the jingo sentiment of the community. The first was that the ex-Queen Liliuokalani was plotting against the provisional Government, and that she was not only a person of immoral life, but an idolatress, who had "antagonized" the missionaries and made their labors of no effect. The other was that Great Britain was casting covetous eyes upon the islands, and that if the United States did not annex them Great Britain would, and would convert them into a huge naval station and dockyard, with a view to the invasion of the Pacific coast.

This last contention died out in face of the persistent and outrageous apathy which Great Britain has shown upon the subject. Even when Stevens and the Boston had taken possession of Honolulu in the name of the United States, Great Britain remained calm. The Government declared in the House of Commons that it had no objection whatever to an American protectorate, or to any other form of government that would preserve order and protect the rights of British subjects. When the protectorate was disclaimed and the provisional Government established, Great Britain still remained provokingly tranquil and showed no sign of interest. It was evident that any Government that could maintain itself in the islands had nothing to fear from her.

The enterprising persons who had made up their minds to exploit the Hawaiian Islands, with the assistance of the United States, were thus compelled to fall back upon the idolatress and her plots for the restoration of a heathen monarchy. And now the idolatress has failed them. The repeated assertions in her renunciation that she renounces of her own free will are calculated to excite suspicion by their reiteration. It will be suspected by the casual reader that "the lady doth protest too much." But really there need be no doubt of her sincerity. When we consider the large and looming outlines of the Hawaiian job, as they have been adumbrated in the Senate and elsewhere, it will be seen that the last thing the jobbers would be likely to do would be to put pressure upon the ex-Queen for the purpose of taking her out of the way, and thus destroying her own utility as a "gonfalon" for the boomers in the islands and in the American press and Senate. No feeling person will withhold his sympathy from Senators Lodge and Frye and the tumultuous Boutelle in their sad bereavement.

VILLAGE RINGS AND BOSSES.

There is a little local bill pending in the Assembly which may serve as well as another to illustrate the log-rolling process by which such measures are passed, regardless of merit, and to reveal the existence in rural communities of rings and bosses whose methods are the same in a small way as those in cities. This bill extends the boundary of the village of Peekskill, in the township of Cortland, so as to take in several large estates, a mile away on the hill, and occupied chiefly for Summer residences, for the sole purpose of compelling them to pay village taxes, although they receive no benefit from the village corporation in the way of water supply, gaslight, paved streets, sidewalks, or anything else. The bill was introduced at the instance of a little ring of politicians, with a small boss at its head, which has mismanaged the affairs of the village and got it into debt. The local "representative" owes his place in the Assembly to this little gang, and will not refuse to do its bidding. Respectable citizens who admit the injustice of the scheme will not join in a protest against it, lest they suffer at the hands of the village ring.

This particular bill was favorably reported before the property owners whom it was intended to fleece knew of its existence, merely to please the introducer and with no consideration of its merits. The introducer virtually admits his subserviency to the village ring, and refuses to move a recommittal for hearing, or to consent to have the motion made by another. Without his consent, no Republican is willing to make the motion, because it is "Jimmie's bill," and they may incur his hostility to their own local bills, which may or may not contain similar "jobs." Democrats protest that if they take the initiative in the matter it will rally Republicans to "Jimmie's" support and prove useless. And so it is proposed cheerfully to log-roll the little scheme through, that other little schemes may not fail, relying upon its obscurity and lack of interest in it on the part of anybody but those directly concerned.

This incident throws light not only upon the evil of the present loose method of enacting special laws of merely local application, which may involve untold abuses, but upon the power of the little rings and bosses of villages who are no more scrupulous and no less sordid than the big bosses of cities. Incidentally it reveals the source of the power of the big boss in State politics. It is the local machine, directed by a small boss, that runs the caucuses and makes and unmakes Assemblymen, the while it also runs the "Government," where the "town meeting" is popularly supposed to rule. It is not local opinion or "constituents" that determine the votes at Albany, but the local machines, and there are larger machines and bigger bosses in cities and counties, whose connecting wires reach into the Senate Chamber.

Here, then, is the mystery of the bossism of Platt and its occult power. Each village ring, with its little boss, controlling caucuses, dispensing petty patronage, and working small jobs at the expense of taxpayers, is a point of intersection of the lines of the great spider's web of machine politics that a Platt or a Hill spreads over the State. It is not the "people" or public sentiment that is reached by these multitudinous strands, but the local boss surrounded by his little ring, and from these proceed the lines that bind the party legislators at Albany.

When the City of New-York asks for legislation in its own interest and is opposed by the rural legislators, it is not because the constituents of the rural legislators have any objection or exert any adverse influence upon their representatives. It is because the big boss in State politics objects, and works the connecting wires with the little local machines and their bosses, and through them with the "representatives of the people" at the Capitol. Dr. Parkhurst should think of this when he assumes that the rural legislator is honest and means well, but only needs to be informed, and should remember that in politics the rural legislator represents not a constituency, but a small machine and a petty boss, and is operated from the central station.

If there could be an investigation of ring politics and bossism throughout the towns and villages of this State and of the resulting inefficiency and corruption in local government, swarms of vermin would be uncovered which are the counterpart of the monsters revealed by the Lexow investigation here. New-York City is not the only place that needs reform, and the chief obstacle in the way of its getting reform is the need of it elsewhere.

The voting in the House yesterday on the Currency bill reported by Mr. Springer's committee was variegated. The House, in Committee of the Whole, agreed to the terms of the bonds recommended; to the restriction of the retirement of greenbacks to the amount of bank circulation taken out, and to an amendment allowing banks of $20,000 capital. The House refused to accept the committee's recommendation to strike out the provision for the payment of customs dues in gold, and finally adopted an amendment proposed by Mr. Hartmann, Republican, of Montana, providing for the payment of customs one-half in gold and one-half in silver. This is no indication, however, of the shape the bill will ultimately take.

PRIZES FOR NEW-YORK ARTISTS

Awards Made by the Cleveland (Ohio) Art Association.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 6.—Halsey C. Ives of St. Louis, Charles Melville Dewey of New-York, and F. Cady Staley of this city, constituting the jury of awards of the Cleveland Art Association, awarded prizes for paintings in oil at the annual exhibition here to-day as follows:

First prize $500 to Dwight W. Tryon of New-York, for a landscape entitled "Salt Marashes;" second prize $250 to William M. Chase of New-York, for figures entitled "Mother and Child;" third prize $150, F. W. Benson of Boston, figure piece, "Fire Light;" fourth prize $100, Theodore Robinson, New-York, for landscape, "Port Ben, Delaware and Hudson Canal."

Water color prizes were as follows: First prize $350 to Childe Hassam of New-York, for figure piece, "Fifth Avenue, New-York;" second prize $150, Ben Foster, landscape, "The Day Is Done."

Two Operas in One Evening.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night the combination of Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci" and Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" was offered for the last time this season. The public did not respond with warm enthusiasm, but that may have been on account of the weather. The only new feature of the performance was the substitution of Miss Lucile Hill for Mlle. de Lussan as Nedda in "Pagliacci." There is not a great deal to say about this young woman's attempt. She has a pretty quality of voice, but the organ has neither warmth nor distinction. Moreover, the lady has not been gifted by nature with a dramatic temperament, and she is quite incapable of dealing with the histrionic side of such a character as Nedda. The other members of the cast were the same as heretofore. Signor Ancona was the Tonio, Signor Gromzeski the Silvio, Signor Vanni the Peppe, and Signor Russitano the Tanio. Signor Vanni deserves especial notice for his atrocious singing of the serenade.

In "Cavalleria Rusticana" there were no changes in the cast. Signor Tamagno repeated his strong and interesting impersonation of Turiddu, one of the most completely satisfactory things this uneven artist has done here. Mlle. Mira Heller was again the Santuzza. The young woman does not show any improvement, which is a discouraging fact. She has valuable gifts, but unless she learns to make better use of them she will never hold a high position on the lyric stage. The other singers were Mlle. Bauermeister as Lucia, Mlle. de Vigne, and Signor Bensaude. The last-named is a weak Alfio. Signor Bevignani conducted.

M. Ysaye's Violin Recitals.

A large audience might have assembled at the Carnegie Hall last night to hear M. Ysaye's fourth violin recital if the weather had not been so cold, but the frost in the atmosphere seemed to have affected the size of the house as well as the excellence of the entertainment. The programme consisted of Rubinstein's third sonata for violin and piano, Spohr's ninth concerto, the familiar Bach gavotte, arranged by Saint-Saëns for piano, and Liszt's eleventh Hungarian rhapsody, (played by M. Lachaume;) Vieuxtemps's "Suite Ancienne," a Chopin polonaise for piano, and the well-known Wieniawski fantasy on "Faust" themes.

The Rubinstein sonata is enough to tire the patience of a saint. It has good melodic ideas, but the working-out comes as near balderdash as anything ever written by a musician of Rubinstein's standing. The piano part consists of runs and jumps, and the passage work for the violin has no organic connection with anything else played by either instrument. M. Ysaye was in complete sympathy with the composition. He played the cantabile passages with great beauty of tone and with that charming finish which is one of the good qualities of his work. But the ornamental parts were played recklessly, without style, and in all the higher positions dreadfully out of tune. In fact, it was about as bad violin playing as ever was done here by an artist of Ysaye's rank. M. Lachaume played with the lid of the piano raised, and in all forte passages made noise enough to drown an E flat clarinet. In the moderate parts, however, his work was excellent in color and technic.

Women Own One-fifth of Philadelphia.

From The Philadelphia Telegraph.

The statistics of the Tax Receiver's office show that fully 20 per cent. of the assessable property in Philadelphia is owned by women, whose real estate holdings represent a money value of $153,757,566, while their personal belongings are estimated at $35,734,183.68.

A study of a tabulated statement prepared by the Woman Suffrage Society of Philadelphia is interesting. In the amount of real estate owned by women the Eighth Ward leads with $14,192,950 worth, which is 24 per cent. of the entire real estate value of the ward. The Twenty-ninth Ward comes next with $11,352,000, then the Fifteenth Ward with $10,173,625, and in succession the Thirty-second, with $8,073,450; Twenty-fourth, $7,870,950; Seventh, $7,849,400; Twentieth, $7,183,000; Twenty-second, $6,860,285; Ninth, $5,990,600; Twenty-seventh, $5,936,170; Twenty-eighth, $5,886,710; Tenth, $5,298,100, completing the list of wards credited with upward of $5,000,000.

In the matter of personal estate, as represented by money at interest, returns have been obtained in ten wards. The Sixth Ward leads with $20,750,929.78; the Eighth next, with $8,995,067.89; the Fifteenth, with $2,564,537.42, and the Fifth, with $1,207,432.46. The largest percentage, taking both real and personal property, is attained by the Seventh Ward, at 35 per cent., while the lowest, a 10 per cent. rate, is attained by the Fifth, Sixth, and Ninth Wards.

Squirming Through Miles of Pipe.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The human mole is attracting attention in Brunswick this week. He is the bold man who is to wriggle through all the eighteen-inch sewer pipe recently laid in the village streets and patch up all the imperfect portions. The man will go through all the pipe to the point of discharge. It may take three or four weeks. This pointing of the interior of this dark cavern is a weird and nerve-trying work, and requires a man of experience. He has a rubber belt, and goes backward. It is damp and close, and he carries a little lamp or torch, and a pail of mortar. An eighteen-inch pipe will just allow a small man to wriggle. He must lie prone, and keep his legs nearly straight. Should anything happen he would be hauled out by the feet and resuscitated. It is a job no Brunswick man hankered for.

THE QUAKER POET IN HIS HOME

Whittier's Welcome to an Old Friend and Her Companion, a Missionary's Assistant Teacher from India.

Mrs. Caroline Healey Dall in The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

During my residence in Canada, from 1850 to 1855, I had become the agent of the underground railroad, money being sent me by a Boston committee through my friend Garrison. As a sort of informal report to that committee I published from year to year in The Liberty Bell some account of my fascinating work. This, of course, Whittier saw, and when I returned to Boston we met as old friends interested in the same work, and, as we had exchanged notes, acquainted to some extent with each other's lives. We met two or three times a year, sometimes at his publisher's rooms and once at least at Amesbury before 1856, when the outrage upon my dear friend, Charles Sumner, drew us together. I never saw his sister Elizabeth, though he often talked to me of her, but in 1873 I made a longer visit to him than usual, spending a whole day at Amesbury.

In May of that year my husband's head teacher, Mary Chamberlain, came to me from his mission room in Calcutta for a four months' stay. Almost immediately I got a letter from Whittier, begging me to bring her to Amesbury, an invitation we were only too glad to accept, going by the earliest train and returning about night fall. Whittier opened the door for us himself, and to our great pleasure we found him alone.

Miss Chamberlain was not only a highly accomplished woman, but she had a good deal of dramatic power, and an intense love of her mission work. Whittier wanted to know all that she could tell about the races represented in her schools, and she was never tired of talking. Her own love of fun brought out the roguishness which was so distinguishing a trait in the poet—a trait which does not sufficiently appear in the earnest pages of the "Life." For various reasons, he was greatly interested in her experience when she was appointed by my husband to fit advanced classes for the university, the indignation of the boys who refused to be taught by a woman, their hesitation when they were told they must obey or leave the school, and, finally, their intense devotion when they found her more than qualified for the work, amused him mightily.

When the subject of caste came to be discussed, Miss Chamberlain told an amusing story of her "Puska-wallo,"—that is, of a young lad who sat all night in the corridor, pulling the rope which moved the great fans, or punkas. His compensation was munificent—a full half-cent a night! Of course, he was of the lowest caste, and, when he came into school, the blue-blooded Brahmins refused to sit on the same bench with him. Miss Chamberlain drew a chair to her own side, called him to sit in it, and made him share her book. As this was an honor they all prized, they were greatly confounded, and she described in a lively way their various remonstrances, to Mr. Whittier's great delight. The brilliant eyes which in common with Daniel Webster, Joseph Cartland, and many another, he inherited, never did merrier service to the ancestor who bequeathed them.

When the noon hour came, Mr. Whittier made his first apology for the absence of his niece. Some duty had taken her away, and he was to get our dinner himself! He would not defer our visit, because it had been deferred once or twice before, and I have often wondered whether any other guest had ever been honored as we were. We gave Miss Chamberlain a book, and I went with him into the kitchen, where he turned the chops and put some potatoes in the oven, while I toasted some bread, made the tea, and heated a pie, set out for our use. We had a merry meal, but after it thought and words grew sober.

In connection with India, the subject of immortality was broached. Long and serious was the talk. Whittier confessed that if he could have one distinct proof that Elizabeth still lived, no burden life could bring would be too heavy to bear. I had always imagined that Whittier's faith was absolute, and this one utterance—of course, only that of a passing mood—so astounded me that I did not speak again until we were preparing to go to the cars. Then I said, impulsively, what I had often said before: "If I doubted for a moment, I would not live ten minutes longer. All that makes this life endurable is the certainty of another."

The fine eyes were bent upon me, shining through a mist. "If I could only feel as thee does!" he said, clasping both my hands. It was on this day that I spoke to him, knowing nothing of the past, of a possible marriage. "I never missed anything while Elizabeth lived," he answered. "Now it is too late."

To Whittier I owe one undying satisfaction which I shall never forget. Charles Sumner was buried, if I remember rightly, on a Monday, in March, 1874. On Saturday I encountered Whittier in the street. Our hands met in silence. After an ineffectual attempt to speak he said, huskily: "No matter, I shall see thee to-morrow."

"When?" I asked.

"At the funeral."

"No," I said, "there is no one to think of me. I have no card. If it were any other funeral, and Charles Sumner were alive, it would be different."

"You!" he exclaimed, "but that must not be."

Before Sunday evening I had two cards, one from Henry Wilson and another from Gov. Claflin, both the result of Whittier's personal intercession. The grief I felt that day I never felt again until I stood by Whittier's own grave. Only five women were present at the services.

The passing moods of the poet were little understood, I think, and seldom anticipated. He was in later years often depressed and sometimes irritable in a lovely, pouting sort of way. When his seventieth birthday approached he wrote to his niece: "It is bad enough to grow old without being twitted about it!" I wrote him a brief, affectionate note, not thinking it a fit time for a moral discourse, and got a sort of duplicate of his note to his niece in return. "Why does thee congratulate me," it said, "on my losing my eyes and my ears?" I could almost hear a low growl. When the poem called "Burning Drift Wood" was published, a dear friend of mine, who may have told the story herself in print, wrote to thank him for the spiritual help it had given her. "An angel from heaven must have prompted thee to write," replied Whittier, "for I wrote that poem feeling that I was no longer of use to any mortal."

I had at one time a very close correspondence with him on the subject of "Barbara Frietchie," and it was in the hope of gratifying him that I made the researches and prepared the volume published in 1892. I had hoped to carry it to Amesbury in my hand; but, alas! the printer was more tardy than the angel of death.

Whittier had almost as morbid a dislike of noise as Thomas Carlyle. For his indifference to music he was, I think, more indebted to his Quaker training than to any natural disability. My friend, Alice Fletcher, distinguished as the first woman to be honored by a fellowship in Harvard College, as well as by her remarkable contributions to ethnology, was once passing a night in the same house with him. She was then a young girl, not only remarkable for her scientific musical training, but distinguished by a delicious voice. As the pleasantest attention she could offer him she asked if he would like some music. "I do not want any piano," he said grumpily, "thee may sing if thee wishes." And she sang, taking no offense, as the bird sings, one sunny ball

SHE RESIGNS HER THRONE

Liliuokalani Swears Allegiance to the Hawaiian Republic.

NOW KNOWN ONLY AS MRS. DOMINIS

But President Dole Makes Her No Promises—Trials of the Prisoners Charged with Treason.

HONOLULU, Jan. 30.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani has formally renounced all her rights to the throne of Hawaii, has declared the monarchy ended forever, and has taken the oath of allegiance to the republic. This was done in a communication to President Dole, written while the ex-Queen was a prisoner in the palace. She claims that the act is a voluntary one, entirely uninfluenced by any officer of the republic, and is done from a desire for the welfare of Hawaii. She asks for clemency for those undergoing trial for treason. She is now spoken of as Mrs. Dominis.

It was on the morning of Jan. 16 that the ex-Queen was arrested at her residence by Brown and Parker. She was taken to a former royal bedroom in the palace, and is still confined there, attended by Mrs. Charles Clark. The next day the trials of the persons arrested for treason began, and it was while these were still going on that

Mrs. Dominis,
Formerly Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii.

the ex-Queen, in her place of imprisonment, which is right over the courtroom, signed the document of submission and renunciation.

This was addressed to President Dole, and it was immediately delivered to him in the presence of the Cabinet. It is as follows:

Island of Oahu, Honolulu, Jan. 24, 1895.
To the Hon. Stanford Ballard Dole, President of the Republic of Hawaii:

Sir: After full and free consultation with my personal friends and with my legal advisers, both before and since my detention by military orders in the Executive Building, and acting in conformity with their advice, and also upon my own free volition and in pursuance of my unalterable belief and understanding of my duty, and also for the sake of those misguided Hawaiians and others who have recently engaged in rebellion against the republic and in an attempt to restore me to the position of Queen, which I held prior to the 17th of January, A. D. 1893, and without any claim that I shall become entitled, by reason of anything that I may now say or do, to any other or different treatment or consideration at the hands of the Government than I otherwise could and might legally receive, I now desire to express and make known, and do hereby express and make known to yourself, as the only lawful and recognized head of the Government, and to all the people of the Hawaiian Islands, whether or not they have yet become citizens of the republic or are or have been adherents of the late monarchy, and also to all diplomatic and other foreign representatives in the Hawaiian Islands, to all of whom I respectfully request you to cause this statement and action of mine to be made as soon as may be, as follows, namely:

First. In order to avoid any possibility of trouble or misunderstanding on the subject, although I do not think that any doubt or misunderstanding is either proper or possible, I hereby do fully and unequivocally admit and declare that the Government of the Republic of Hawaii is the only lawful Government of the Hawaiian Islands, and that the late Hawaiian monarchy is finally and forever ended, and no longer of any legal or actual validity, force, or effect whatsoever; and I do hereby forever absolve all persons whomsoever, whether in the Hawaiian Islands or elsewhere, from all and every manner of allegiance or official obligation or duty to me and my heirs and successors forever; and I hereby declare to all such persons in the Hawaiian Islands that I consider them as **bound in duty and** honor henceforth to **support and sustain** the Government of the **Republic of Hawaii.**

Second. For myself, my heirs, and successors, I do hereby, without any mental **reservation or** modification, fully, finally, unequivocally, irrevocably, and forever abdicate, renounce, and release unto the Government of the Republic of Hawaii and its legitimate successors forever all the claims or pretensions whatsoever to the late throne of Hawaii, or to the late monarchy of Hawaii, or to any past, or to any existing, or to any future Government of Hawaii, or under, or by reason of, any present or for**mally-existing** Constitution, statute, law, **position, right, or claim** of any and every **kind, name, or nature** whatsoever, and **whether the same consists** of pecuniary or **property consideration,** or of personal sta**us, hereby forever renouncing,** disowning, and **disclaiming all rights,** claims, demands, privileges, honors, emoluments, titles, and prerogatives whatsoever under or by virtue of any formal or the existing Government, Constitution, statute, law, or custom of the Hawaiian Islands whatsoever, save and excepting only such rights and privileges as belong to me in common with all private citizens of or residents in the Republic of Hawaii.

Third. I do hereby respectfully implore for such misguided Hawaiians and others as have been concerned in the late rebellion against the Republic of Hawaii, such degree of executive clemency as the Government may deem to be consistent with its duty to the community and such as a due regard for its violated laws may permit.

Fourth. It is my sincere desire hereforth to live in absolute privacy and retirement from all publicity, or even appearance of being concerned in the public affairs of the Hawaiian Islands, further than to express, as I now do and shall always continue to do, my most sincere hope for the welfare and prosperity of Hawaii and its people, and subject to the Government of the Republic of Hawaii.

Fifth. I hereby offer and present my duly certified oath of allegiance to the Republic of Hawaii.

Sixth. I have caused the foregoing statement to be prepared and drawn and have signed the same without having received the slightest suggestion from the President of Hawaii, concerning the same or any part thereof, or concerning my action or course of my own in the premises. Relying upon the magnanimity of the Government of the Republic, and upon its protection, I have the honor to be, Mr. President, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
LILIUOKALANI DOMINIS.

On this 24th day of January, A. D., 1895, the foregoing was in our presence read over and considered carefully and deliberately by Liliuokalani Dominis, and she, the said Liliuokalani Dominis, thereupon, in our presence, declared that the same was correct, exact, and a full statement of her wishes, and acts in the premises, which statement she declared to us that she desired to sign and acknowledge in our presence as her own free act and deed, and she thereupon signed the same in our presence and declared the same to be her free act and deed. In witness thereof we have, at the request of the said Liliuokalani Dominis, in her presence, hereunto subscribed our names, as attesting witnesses, at the Executive Building, in Honolulu, on the Island of Oahu, this 24th day of January, A. D. 1895.

W. G. IRWIN,
M. A. WIEDMANN,
SAMUEL PARKER,
J. KALUAA KAHOOKANO,
G. B. WILSON,
PAUL NEUMAN.

Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, ss.: I, Liliuokalani Dominis, do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will support the Constitution, laws, and Government of the Republic of Hawaii, and will not, either directly or indirectly encourage or assist in the restoration or establishment of a monarchical form of government in the Hawaiian Islands.
LILIUOKALANI DOMINIS.

Subscribed and sworn to this 24th day of January, A. D. 1895, before me.
W. L. STANLEY, Notary Public.

By consent of the Advisory Council, the paper was published and given to the foreign representatives the next day. The document was drawn up by Judge A. S. Hartwell at the request of Mrs. Dominis's attorney. It is asserted that no member or official of the Government had anything whatever to do with the promises or even held any conference either with her or her agents. It was absolutely spontaneous and voluntary with herself and her personal advisors. Paul Neuman undoubtedly had the most to do with it, in hope of making it a means of securing executive clemency for his many clients undergoing trial for rebellion. It is probably the first document of the kind ever executed by a sovereign to the republic deposing her, as she has been the first sovereign ever permitted to live and intrigue unmolested in the capital of the Government deposing her.

The following letter in reply appeared in an evening paper:

Executive Building,
Honolulu, Jan. 29, 1895.

Madam: A document executed by you, purporting to contain an abdication and renunciation of all sovereign rights heretofore claimed by you, has been delivered on your behalf to the President. As you were under arrest at the time the instrument was signed, it is desired, before accepting and placing the same on file, to make clear to you, in order that no misunderstanding may hereafter arise, the views of the Government in the matter:

1. The execution of this document cannot be taken to exempt you in the slightest degree from personal and individual liability for such complicity as due investigation and trial may show that you had in the late conspiracy against the Government and the consequent loss of life, which position is recognized by you in your letter.

2. It cannot be conceded that such rights and claims as you now voluntarily relinquish have had any legal existence since Jan. 14, 1893, when, by your public announcement that you had no longer considered yourself bound by the fundamental law of the land under which you took office, and by your action in attempting, by the mere exercise of your own will, to establish a new system of government, the contract existing between you and the people was dissolved and all sovereign rights therein invested in you were lost. The statement by members of your then Cabinet that they could not control your action and their appeal to the citizens of Honolulu for assistance was the next step which led to a resumption by the people of the rights of the Government.

3. So far as your communication may be taken as a notice to the disaffected that it is your desire that the republic shall be recognized by them as the sole and lawful Government of the country, it is fully appreciated. In this connection your unselfish appeal for clemency for those who took part in the late insurrection will receive full consideration.

By order of the Executive Council.
WILLIAM O. SMITH, Attorney General.
To Mrs. Liliuokalani Dominis.

The above reply was made to the communication of Mrs. Dominis by special advice of F. M. Hatch, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Trial of the Prisoners.

John S. Walker, Major Seward, and C. T. Galick were arrested Jan. 15 for complicity in the purchase and landing of arms for the rebels. Seward was one of the Queen's Commissioners to Washington last Summer. Galick, who is deeply implicated, was Minister of the Interior with Gibson. These arrests were made in consequence of disclosures by Nowlien, Wilcox, and other prisoners, who have been vieing with one another in their revelations. The next day the volunteer troops and sharpshooters were all called in and dismissed to their homes.

Four new members, Messrs. Hosmer, Kennedy, Castle, and Wood, were immediately chosen to fill the vacancies in the Advisory Council. Two acts were passed, one appropriating $50,000 for special expenses incurred during the insurrection, and the other enabling the President to appoint officers of the National Guard in time of war. This was to enable certain lawyers to act on the military commission for trying the rebels. Judge Austin Whiting was accordingly made Colonel of the First Regiment, and A. Kinney Captain of the Staff.

The President appointed the following military commission: Col. Whiting, President; Capt. Kinney, Judge Advocate; Lieut. Col. Fisher, Capts. Ziegler, Pratt, Camara, and Wilder, and Lieut. Jones. There was no celebration of Abrogation Day on the 17th, except a noon salute. The military commission opened court in the morning, thirteen prisoners appearing before it, as follows: Messrs. Galick, Seward, T. B. Walker, Bowler, Rickard, Bartelmann, Wilcox, Nowlein, the two Lanes, Grey, Weidemann, and Marshall.

The court opened Jan. 18, with the last eight prisoners named above, who were charged with treason and levying war on the republic. Paul Niemann appeared as counsel for Wilcox, Grey, Weidemann, and Marshall. Antone Rose was counsel for James and William Lane. Nowlein and Bartelmann refused counsel. The taking of evidence was begun in the afternoon. Wilcox and Nowlein pleaded guilty. The testimony was completed for the prosecution early in the afternoon of Jan. 19. Wilcox, James Lane, Grey, Weidemann, and Marshall testified for the defense, mainly proving the extremely weak and incapable conduct of the whole affair. Niemann pleaded for a light sentence, urging banishment. Kinney set forth the great public danger from the rebels.

The testimony on this trial developed a large amount of precise information about the actual proceedings of the rebels in the field. From other sources it is ascertained that only 288 rifles were landed at Waialao and that the whole number of natives gathered was 210. Wilcox testified that he kept aloof from the business until about a week before the outbreak, but finally was persuaded that his reputation with the natives made it dishonorable not to take part. Since his imprisonment Wilcox has broken down and wept childishly.

The inquiry about Carter's death was searching, and the prosecution took pains to exonerate James Lane from the guilt of shooting him, fixing it upon William Poole.

The military commission began, Jan. 21, the trial of the four leading men charged with procuring the importation of arms and ammunition—C. F. Galick, Rickard, T. M. Walker, and Major Seward. Walker alone pleaded guilty, Galick, with emphasis, pleading not guilty. Neumann appeared for the defense. Seward, Galick, and Rickard were implicated by the testimony. Nowlein was deeply in it. John Cummings was also implicated. He was Kalakaua's last Premier. A majority of the witnesses were prisoners who had been engaged in landing the arms.

Rudolph Spreckels Implicated.

John A. Cummings, Kalakaua's last Premier, betrayed great agitation when called to the witness stand, and appeared to tell all he knew, thoroughly confirming the testimony of his men as to the chief agency of Seward in landing the arms.

A great sensation was caused by Cummings stating that, upon his inquiring where Seward got the money to pay for the arms, the latter told him the Queen had given him a letter to Rudolph Spreckels, who would furnish the funds. Cummings remarked that Rudolph had been here and had only just returned home. Seward replied that a Mr. Follis did the business for Spreckels.

Samuel Nowlein's testimony came next, and made the greatest sensation of any before the tribunal, being very damaging to Galick and Seward. Nowlein, Rickard, Galick, and Seward had been holding meetings at Galick's house since September, planning the rebellion. They met several times a week. The plan adopted was to occupy stations throughout the heart of the city and capture the police station, telephone office, and electric-light station, so as to prevent the citizen guards from rallying. Seward purchased and shipped the arms from the coast; Nowlein sent out agents to enlist men and organize them into squads, with Captains reporting to himself. He also helped arrange about landing arms. Rickard assisted generally. Nowlein was chief in the field; Galick was the statesman of the quartet. With their help he drafted a new Constitution, proclamations of the restored monarchy and of martial law, and wrote forms of commissions for Cabinet and other officers.

The Queen's private secretary, W. F. Kane, who engrossed those papers, testified to having received from Nowlein late in December a copy of the Constitution to engross. It was in Galick's handwriting; also a proclamation and a notice of martial law; also commissions for members of the Cabinet and for other officers. He went back to Galick to get the form changed for the commissions. All these papers witness copied out and gave to the Queen, who signed the appointments in his presence. The members of the Cabinet were R. W. Wilcox, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Samuel Nowlein, Minister of the Interior; C. T. Galick, Minister of Finance; C. W. Ashford, Attorney General; Governors—A. B. Claghorn, Island of Oahu; Joseph Newahi, Island of Hawaii; D. Kawananakoa, Island of Maui; J. H. Kalanianaole, Island of Kaui; Marshal—W. H. Rickard; Associate Justices—Antone Rosa and V. V. Ashford.

A third trial commenced Jan. 22 of twelve native and half-white prisoners captured from the field. Among them were Lot Lane, Bipikane, Thomas Poole, who had boasted of shooting Carter and Kaauha, a former student at Hampton, teaching tailoring at Kemehaineha school. This trial continued that evening and the following morning. A point of interest developed was the forsaking by many natives of the gathering at Waialae, because no white man had come out to lead them. The leader, Bipikane, or Bull, was not seen fighting. He was only seen running away. This noisy ex-legislator himself testified recklessly, swearing that he had not fought against the Government. His dramatic and roaring eloquence caused much amusement.

The court was occupied Jan. 28 with the trial of John F. Bowler. The evidence showed that Bowler arranged with Nowlein to take charge of the seizure of the telephone office. Bowler is a contractor and builder, and is credited with accumulating much wealth under Kalakaua. The case of V. V. Ashford was then taken up. The precise charge against him has not appeared. It is a matter of common rumor and belief that Mrs. Dominis will give her testimony against him. It is expected that the work of the military court will last at least two weeks longer. No decisions of the court have yet been made known.

The number of persons who were held prisoners by the Government on account of rebellion up to Jan. 19 was 310. Of the rebels taken from the field, 4 were foreigners and 125 natives. Of accomplices, 39 were foreigners and 111 natives. Only the half whites are included with the natives.

Arrival of the Philadelphia.

The instructions to Admiral Beardslee reached Honolulu some days before the Admiral, who arrived on the Philadelphia last evening, nine days from San Francisco. Much comment has been made upon the words "refusing protection to American citizens participating in attempts to maintain as well as to overthrow any existing Government." Nearly every American citizen in Honolulu has take an active part on one side or the other in this unpleasantness. The general opinion is that the Admiral's instructions leave him with nobody to protect and little to do here.

British Commissioner Hawes takes an entirely different view about affording protection to British subjects. The editor of The Bulletin, until lately a Royalist, consulted the Commissioner on the subject and was explicitly informed that it would be highly proper for him to render active support to the Government, and that he would not forfeit his protection as a British subject by doing so.

Special inquiry made among intelligent natives from different parts of this city results in the information that a majority of the 600 natives whom Nowlein claims to have enlisted to help him overthrow the Government were lukewarm in the cause of the Queen. It also appears that the majority of the natives were really indifferent to the restoration of the Queen, notwithstanding the long and persistent efforts made to inflame their minds against the present Government. Many white persons in habitual intercourse with the natives have lately been surprised at the frequent outspoken denunciation of the Queen made by natives who had hitherto been reticent. They had been laboring under an incubus of fear that she would be restored and dared not speak. The opinion is expressed by those most competent to judge that there will now appear extensive manifestations by the natives of confidence in the Government.

It is also believed that among those who feel opposed to the Government there will arise a strong desire for annexation in the belief that their rights will be the most secure under American protection It is thought probable that the Queen's published submission will exercise a strong tendency to range the natives in support of the Government.

A roster of the army of Hawaii shows 13 staff officers and 310 non-commissioned officers and privates. There is, in addition, a company of 54 sharpshooters. The roster of the citizens' guard shows 719 men in 16 squads.

VIEWS OF SOME OBSERVERS.

Passengers on the Australia Differ in Their Beliefs About Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—Among the passengers on the steamer Australia, which arrived to-day from Honolulu is F. J. Winston of Chicago, who characterized the situation in Honolulu as one of great tension.

"The people are in a very excited and hysterical condition," said he. "The natives are depressed and solemn. The Government is in receipt of resolutions passed by military bodies asking that no clemency be given. Two of the principal points on which the trial of the ex-Queen will be based are the fact that she signed the commissions under which the revolutionary leaders acted and, second, on the large quantity of arms, ammunition, and bombs found in the Queen's bungalow. The bombs seem to have been made of cocoanut shells and cement. The presence of a man-of-war there is necessary."

Judge Frear, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Hawaii, another passenger on the Australia, said that a feeling of security pervaded the community. The general feeling was that this would be the last revolt. It was impossible to say whether the Queen would be deported or not.

E. O. Winston, a resident of Honolulu for fifteen years, and a member of the lower house of the Legislature, said that he felt certain the offenders would be dealt with leniently. He added: "There is an erroneous feeling prevailing in the United States that annexation is a political scheme, but, on the contrary, annexation is an inevitable conclusion, and the sooner the better. Petitions for annexation are being gotten up by the natives, and in this connection the public sincerely hopes that President Cleveland will investigate the actual feeling which pervades all classes at the present time."

THE PROPOSED CABLE DISCUSSED

The Senate Indulges in Talk on the Subject of Annexation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The expectation that the paragraph in the Diplomatic and Consular bill calling for an appropriation of $500,000, to be applied toward the construction and maintenance by the Government of a telegraph cable between the United States and Hawaii, would provoke debate in the Senate was to-day realized.

Mr. Teller, who is a pronounced annexationist, attacked the Administration and the Democratic Party, and gave a dissertation on international law which called forth the vigorous opposition of Mr. Gray, who also defended the Secretary of the Navy, whose course had been criticised by the Colorado Senator. Mr. Hale confined his remarks largely to the probable cost of the proposed cable and the advantage which, he insisted, would accrue from its construction.

The paragraph in the bill appropriating $6,000 to be used for the further protection of American interests in Samoa met with no opposition. The bill will be the subject of more talk to-morrow.

The bill having been read in full, the amendment as to the telegraph cable to Hawaii was taken up, and Mr. Mills (Dem., Texas,) made the point of order that the item was "general legislation on an appropriation bill." There was no law, he said, authorizing the Government to construct a telegraph cable from the United States to the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) a member of the Committee on Appropriations, advocated the amendment. Recent events had shown the importance of having direct and speedy communication with the Hawaiian Islands. Practically, so far as business went, those islands were American. The American commerce there was far beyond the extent generally supposed. It was larger than at any other port except Yokohama and Southampton. He looked upon the proposition as a business one. If there had been a cable between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands for the last two years, some of the unfortunate melancholy events which had taken place there would not have occurred.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) inquired as to the ultimate cost of the cable.

Mr. Hale said that the distance was 2,100 miles and that the cost would be from $1,000 to $1,200 a mile, or from $2,000,000 to $2,600,000 in all. He added that $500,000 was all that would be needed between now and the next session of Congress.

Mr. Blackburn made a remark, in an undertone, intimating that every annexationist was in favor of the cable.

"That may be," said Mr. Hale, who had overheard the remark, "and it may be that I am an annexationist."

"I did not mean," Mr. Blackburn remarked, apologetically, "to interrupt the Senator. I did not address the remark to him."

"I welcome the interruption," Mr. Hale said. "I am by no means certain that the effect of this cable will not so strengthen the present Hawaiian Government or any government of a republican character that succeeds it as to make the people there less inclined toward annexation. As an investment, it is a good project. I do not mean as to receipts, but in the way of stimulating commerce and helping us to gain control of the great trade of the Pacific."

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.,) compared President Cleveland's letter to President Dole, formally recognizing the Hawaiian Republic, with the recent order of Secretary Herbert withdrawing the naval protection of the United States from Americans in the service of the Hawaiian Republic.

"If benefit comes from the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands," Mr. Teller declared, "we are entitled to it, and if danger comes from it there is no people that can look danger in the face with so little fear. I predict that the next Administration—whether it be called Democratic, Republican, or Populist—will see to it that those islands are part and parcel of the United States—not necessarily incorporated in a State, but that the flag of the United States shall float over them, not as a stranger flag, but as the flag of the people who live there."

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.,) defended the position taken by Secretary Herbert as being strictly within the principles of international law. He (Mr. Gray) did not want to see Mr. Teller's wish gratified through "a mean, paltry conspiracy against weak women."

Then the discussion went on in regard to the status, under international law, of an American citizen who should take up arms either to maintain or to overthrow a foreign government.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) quoted from the annual message of President Cleveland in December, 1886, this sentence: "I express my unhesitating conviction that the intimacy of our relations with Hawaii should be emphasized"; also from President Cleveland's annual message in 1888, saying that close communication with those islands was a logical and commercial necessity; also from one of President Harrison's messages, saying that it was important that the submarine cable to Hawaii should be promoted.

In answer to a question asked by Mr. Butler, (Dem., S. C.,) as to the position of the Hawaiian Government on the subject of a telegraph cable, Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.,) told of an interview which he had in San Francisco a week ago last Monday with Mr. Hatch, the Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Bishop, a representative citizen of Hawaii, in which they had expressed their desire to have the United States assist in the construction of the cable.

Mr. Platt resumed his argument, saying that it seemed to him that there should be no hesitation about agreeing to the proposition. Then the bill went over without action.

A Suggestion of Banishment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Minister Thurston was entirely non-committal in regard to the probable course of events in Honolulu. In reference to the renunciation of sovereign rights by the ex-Queen, Mr. Thurston intimated that the procedure was entirely in line with historical precedents. It was evident from Mr. Thurston's manner that he had no great confidence in the protestations of loyalty made by Mrs. Dominis. He was curious to know what the sentiment of the people of this country would be in case the Hawaiian Government decided to banish Mrs. Dominis. There was no present danger from the royalists, but the future of the country would have to be made secure.

She Beat the Philadelphia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—The steamer Australia arrived at Honolulu nearly forty-eight hours ahead of the cruiser Philadelphia, although the latter had a start of about twenty-four hours. The Philadelphia's coal consumption averaged 110 tons a day, while the Australia made its time on 41 tons.

DEBS TESTIFIES IN HIS OWN BEHALF

The Marshal Unable to Subpoena Pullman as a Witness.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—It was expected that George M. Pullman would take the stand at the opening of the Debs trial this morning, but the Marshal reported that he could not find him, and that it was his belief that the palace car President was in his office part of the day yesterday, but refused to allow the officer to gain admission to his presence. Later on, it is claimed, Mr. Pullman took a train to Florida.

Defendant Debs was on the stand nearly all day. He told the story of his life and his connection with labor organizations, more particularly with the American Railway Union. He said that during the strike he at no time was guilty of any violation of the Federal law, nor did he at any time from the first meeting of the American Railway Union until the end of the strike countenance any acts of violence or advise any one to violate the laws of the Nation, the State laws, or any city ordinance. He emphatically stated that at all meetings his words were to the effect that under no circumstance must mail trains be interfered with.

RASH CHINESE OF NANKIN

Capt. Cartwright of British War Ship Pigeon Pelted with Mud.

POWERS NOT LABORING FOR PEACE

Official Announcement of Capture of Men from the Concord Has Not Yet Been Received in Washington.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A dispatch from Shanghai to the Central News says that on Sunday a number of Chinese soldiers attacked Capt. Cartwright of the British war ship Pigeon, in the streets of Nankin, hooting at him and pelting him with mud. No reparation for the assault has been made.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—Referring to the settlement of the Chino-Japanese war, the Frankfort Gazette denies that the German Government will take part in any joint efforts that may be made by the great powers to effect the establishment of peace between the two countries. On the contrary, the paper says, German diplomats have no official information that any such negotiations are being made by the powers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Secretary Herbert has received nothing official concerning the reported capture of the officers of the United States steamship Concord, near Chin Kiang. The Navy Department has made no effort to communicate with Capt. Craig of the vessel, presuming that he would have reported so serious a matter if it had ocurred.

Relatives and friends of officers on the Concord criticise the department's attitude in the matter.

Naval Cadet Proctor of the Concord, is a son of President Proctor of the Civil Service Commission. In his last letter to his father, young Proctor said he intended to buy a fowling piece at Shanghai and do some gunning, and for this reason the Commissioner is afraid that his son was one of the hunting party which is said to have been captured by the Chinese mob.

The Times's correspondent in Paris says:

"Some Russian embassies have received instructions as to the attitude which Russia, England, and France, and, very likely, through Russian intervention, America, intend to take toward the questions raised by the war in the East.

"Primarily, it has been decided that the eventual intervention of the powers, at the proper moment, shall be absolutely disinterested. China will be asked, in her own as in the world's interests, to open her ports, seeing that her present system has led to ruin.

"The powers will wait until China admits herself vanquished and sincerely negotiates for peace. They then will inform Japan that they cannot allow her to annex an inch of Chinese mainland. Other proposed annexations will be open to discussion. There will be no meddling as to vessels, arms, booty, or indemnity, nor any objection to Japan's retaining certain positions as pledges of payment.

"The whole world is to profit from any opening of the Chinese ports or interior. In the Chinese currency the European system will be insisted on, with the view to facilitate the new foreign loan which the Chinese will be obliged to raise."

THE ESMERALDA REACHES JAPAN.

Emilio J. Garin, Its Noted Chilean Commander, Described.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 6.—The Esmeralda arrived at Yokosuka yesterday. She sailed from Honolulu Jan. 20, for this port. The Esmeralda was recently sold by Ecuador to Japan.

Emilio J. Garin, who has command of the Esmeralda, is a well-known Chilean naval officer. He was commander of the Imperial during the Chilean civil war. This vessel, a passenger steamer hurriedly transformed into a man-of-war, was one of the few which Balmaceda had in his service, the Esmeralda, Blanco Encalada, Almirante Cochran, and the Huascar having all been captured by the insurgents.

The Imperial constituted for a long time the entire war fleet of Balmaceda, but, owing to its speed and to the boldness of its commander, it succeeded in making much trouble for the insurgent fleet—dashing here and there, relieving blockaded

Emilio Garin,
Commander of the Esmeralda.

points, and conveying orders and assistance to and from Valparaiso.

Balmaceda's naval resources were later increased by two torpedo boats, the Lynch and the Condell; and it was in company with one of these two boats that the Imperial, still under the command of Capt. Garin, proceeded to the harbor of Caldera, where the insurgent fleet, composed of the powerful iron-clad Blanco Encalada and other vessels, was known to be.

The attacking party, although immeasurably inferior to the enemy, steamed boldly into the harbor at sunrise, and, making for the Blanco Encalada, launched a couple of torpedoes at the iron-clad. The effect on the Blanco Encalada was disastrous, and she sank in a few minutes, the Imperial and her consort returning to Valparaiso without injury.

This was the most brilliant naval fait d'armes of the revolution.

The Esmeralda was built in 1883. She flew the insurgent Admiral's pennant, and, owing to her speed, was his most effective vessel in preventing assistance reaching Balmaceda. She also acquired considerable notoriety in connection with the Itata case.

The Esmeralda accompanied the Itata when the latter vessel steamed north for the purpose of obtaining the arms which had been prepared for shipment at Los Angeles by the agent of the insurgents. When the Itata left, pursued by the United States war vessel Charleston, it was generally supposed that the Itata would be found in company with the Esmeralda, and that the two war vessels might measure strength in case the Charleston endeavored to take forcible possession of the Itata. The Charleston did meet the Esmeralda in the port of Acapulco, but the Itata was not there, as she had proceeded south direct.

UNITED KINGDOM'S SUFFERINGS.

Severest Cold of Years Impedes Travel and Has Fatal Influences.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The cold which is experienced throughout the kingdom is the most severe that has been felt for years. The thermometer in the Midlands averages 6° below zero. The docks at Southampton are partly frozen over, and protracted snowstorms and gales have prevailed all over the United Kingdom. Strong gales are reported from Queenstown, and a heavy sea has been running since Friday. Many vessels are taking shelter at Queenstown and other ports. The Scotch and Welsh railways are blocked with snow.

In the Scotch Highlands snow has fallen almost incessantly since last night. The roads are blocked and railway travel is impossible. A train is imbedded in an enormous drift near Loch Rannoch, Perthshire, and all efforts to start it have been futile, as the snow is piled up by the high wind as fast as it is shoveled away. All travel by land or water has stopped north of Inverness, on Moray Firth. Barns and sheds have been isolated by the drifts. Many cattle are dying under cover. Thousands of sheep and deer have perished from cold and hunger or from suffocation in the drifts. Small game has suffered more than before in ten years. The blizzard is driving the grouse seaward in great quantities.

In Westmoreland several schools have been surrounded with drifts, and parents of the school children have gone to dig them out. Many deaths of aged and infant poor are reported form the Midland counties. The gale has wrecked several fishing boats off the Fife and Berwick coasts, and six or seven men were drowned.

ROME, Feb. 6.—The village of Sambucci has been snowed in for two days, and 150 families have been cut off from supplies of food and fuel. The Prefect of the district has sent a party to help them.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—The weather is intensely cold in Western and Central Europe. In Vienna the thermometer is at zero, and snow is falling heavily. The poor of the city are suffering severely. Danish waters are filled with ice, and navigation is very difficult. The lightships have been taken into the harbors.

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERATION BILL

Details of the Project Approved at the Conference of Premiers.

HOBART, Tasmania, Feb. 6.—The Premiers' conference has approved the Federation bill drawn by Premier G. Turner of Victoria and Premier C. C. Kingston of South Australia.

Premier G. H. Reid of New South Wales will introduce the bill in the Assembly in Sydney. After its passage there it will be submitted to the other Assemblies. The title is "The Australasian Federation Enabling act."

The bill provides for a convention, which shall draft a Federal Constitution, ten delegates being elected by popular vote in each colony. When three or more colonies shall have chosen their delegates, the convention shall be called, and, after framing the Constitution, shall adjourn to allow the colonies time to criticise the document.

After final amendment and adoption, the Constitution shall be submitted to a referendum in each colony. If it be indorsed by three colonies, it shall be submitted for imperial sanction.

The Postal Conference, upon resuming work, resolved that steamers operated by colored laborers should be excluded in the future from English mail contracts.

DISASTERS OF VESSELS AT SEA.

Abandoned Bark Aukathor Is a Danger to Navigation—Elbe Notes.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Norwegian bark Aukathor, Capt. Jonnson, from Pascagoula for Marseilles, before reported left by her crew after she had lost her masts and become waterlogged, was abandoned on Feb. 2 in latitude 39° north, longitude 3° east. She is dangerous to navigation.

The British steamer Beacon Light, Capt. Anderson, from New-York for Dover, previously reported arrested in the Downs at the instance of Ramsgate and Dover tug owners, has been released and will be towed to Bremerhaven.

A body supposed to be that of H. Pschunder, the chief steward of the Elbe, was brought to Lowestoft by a fishing boat this morning.

A fishing smack brought to Lowestoft this evening a trunk containing clothes, books, and letters marked with the name of Charles Wix. The trunk was picked up about thirty miles off Lowestoft. Wix was a first-cabin passenger on the Elbe. His home was in Orange, N. J.

BREMEN, Feb. 6.—The North German Lloyd Steamship Company has given the sum of 2,000 marks to the Captain and crew of the British fishing vessel Wildflower, which picked up the survivors of the Elbe and landed them at Lowestoft, England.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT MEMBERS.

Harcourt Ill, Tim Healy Offended, and Johnstone Solicitous.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is ill and confined to his bed. He is suffering from a chill. He has written to Mr. Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, requesting that gentleman to assume charge of the Parliamentary business pending his recovery.

In consequence of the action of the meeting of anti-Parnellite members of the Irish party held yesterday in ousting Mr. T. D. Sullivan from the Parliamentary Committee and electing Messrs. Condon and Abrahams as new members thereof, Mr. T. M. Healy has signified his intention to withdraw from the committee.

Mr. John Heywood Johnstone, Conservative, member for the Horsham Division of Sussex, has given notice that to-morrow he will ask Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether it is the intention of the Government to make pecuniary provision for Lady Thompson and the junior members of the family of the late Sir John Thompson, Premier of the Dominion of Canada.

SAMOAN TRIPARTITE COMMITTEE.

German Opinion of Claims Allotted to the British and Americans.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—The Post, the favorite organ of the Foreign Office, says to-day:

"The Tripartite Land Committee in Samoa has concluded its work. The result is that the German claims are almost completely recognized, and the excessive demands of the British and Americans only most moderately.

"The districts granted to the Germans are far better suited to cultivation than are the others."

According to The Post, 75,000 acres were allotted to the Germans, 36,000 to the English, and 21,000 to the Americans. This allotment gave the Germans 75 per cent. of their claims, the English 4 per cent., and the Americans 3 per cent.

Students' Bismarck Festivities.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—The committee having charge of the students' Bismarck celebration, on April 1, has invited all students in the empire to compete for a prize, which will be given to the author of the best song in the Prince's honor. The verses must be suitable to the music of some familiar melody. They will be sung at the big birthday commers, in Hamburg. The prize is one of Prof. von Lenbach's pictures of the old Chancellor.

Socialists Arraigned in Rome.

ROME, Feb. 6.—There will be arraigned in this city to-morrow thirty Socialists, some of whom are barristers, some doctors, and some journalists. The prisoners are charged with having been members of certain Socialist societies, now dissolved, and also with having excited and fomented hatred among various classes of the people. Some of them have admitted that they were guilty of the charge brought against them, and have expressed regret for their actions.

Tranquil Mexican Feeling.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 6.—Public affairs are comparatively tranquil, and the truculence of a few days ago has almost ceased. This morning's newspapers said, confidently, that Guatemala was giving way, even on the question of indemnity, although it is believed that Mexico will abate her claim, mainly on the ground of Guatemala's poverty and President Barrios's difficulties at home.

Bayard Urges Individual Effort.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador, delivered prizes at the People's Palace, in East London, this evening, to pupils of the technical schools of the Drapers' Company. In his address he said that nothing would better please his countrymen than to know he was supporting the cause of education. He exhorted the pupils to individual effort, in which, alone, he said, could be found success.

Trade Treaty with Spain in Force.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The modus vivendi between Spain and the United States providing for the low tariff on American imports to Cuba and Puerto Rico goes into effect to-day, having been signed by the Queen yesterday. The rates under the new arrangement are the same as they were under the reciprocity conventions negotiated under the McKinley act.

Von Levetzow's Claim Rejected.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—The compromise proposed by the Centrist members of the Reichstag increasing the powers of the President of that body so as to enable him to exclude offending members from the chamber during the debate in which the offense shall be committed, has been rejected by the Standing Order Committee.

Death of an American in Monaco.

MONTE CARLO, Feb. 6.—An American named S. M. Burroughs, died here this morning from pneumonia, after forty-eight hours of illness. His papers showed him to be engaged in business under the firm name of Burroughs & Welcome.

Anti-Slavery Society Pleased.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—The Anti-Slavery Society has learned that the contract to supply plantations in Brazil with servile Chinese labor, against which the society recently protested, has been abrogated.

Faure to Visit Havre and Rouen.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—President Faure has accepted invitations to visit Havre and Rouen and will probably do so during Easter week.

German Ex-Empress Visits England.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—Ex-Empress Frederick started for Osborne to-day.

When baby was sick we gave her **Castoria.**
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

Read the new weekly—**VANITY.** Out to-day. For sale all news stands. Price, 10 cents.—Advertisement.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN while TEETHING with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all p

CALLED HIM A QUACK

George Gunton's Severe Criticism on Henry George.

DIRT IS NOT A CURE FOR POVERTY

The Single Taxer's Public Opposition to the Tenement-House Committee's Proposed Reforms Criticised.

Henry George's opposition to the social reforms advocated by Richard Watson Gilder and his associates of the Tenement House Committee provoked a spirited address by George Gunton, President of the School of Social Economy, last night.

President Gunton had a large audience at the rooms of the school, 34 Union Square. Many single-tax advocates were there, with the expectation that Henry George would be present to reply to the attack upon his theories. They were disappointed because of Mr. George's absence, but they enlivened the proceedings somewhat by interrupting the speaker when they thought his criticisms of their chief were too severe.

"A week ago," said President Gunton, "there was a meeting at Cooper Union to discuss the report of the Tenement House Committee, and Mr. George was invited to make an address, in the expectation that he would support the committee's recommendations. His speech was flatly in opposition to the committee, and he further emphasized his disapproval in Chickering Hall, where he declared that the only remedy was the adoption of the single tax.

"I invited Mr. George to come here tonight and defend his position, but he sent a letter, which I have just received, regretting that he is prevented by other engagements from accepting my invitation. But he says that he presumes there will be many single taxers here fully competent to take his place. This is the second time Henry George has been too busy to discuss questions with me. I want to say that I am willing to discuss questions with Henry George, but not with any of his lieutenants. I want to begin at the top, not at the bottom. Henry George is never too busy to discuss questions with men he knows to be too busy to discuss them with him.

"Mr. George takes two positions—one against the propriety of city reform, and the other that the single tax is the remedy for poverty and social ills.

"In opposing these reforms Henry George is an enemy to social improvement, and in advocating single tax as the panacea for social ills he takes the position of a quack. Any one who says poverty may practically be abolished is a quack.

"Mr. George arrays himself emphatically against most of the improvements advocated by the Tenement-House Committee on the plea that they will not help the poor. I agree with him that poverty is at the bottom of all social ills, and that no remedy is adequate that does not tend to lessen poverty.

"Henry George says that if the east side were made into a park the wealthy would promptly take possession of that section of the city and the poor would move away to less attractive parts of the city. Where would the poor go? To Fifth Avenue? Well, that would be good enough for them."

Here a single taxer interrupted the speaker, and said the poor would be driven to dirty streets.

"But if all the streets were cleaned, as they would be," answered President Gunton, "there would be no dirty streets for them to go to. Do you think they would go over to Long Island City, in order to be where the streets were dirty?"

"Oh! talk sense!" interrupted another single taxer in the rear of the hall.

This nettled President Gunton, who said that the audience was supposed to know how to behave.

"If you don't know how to conduct yourself," he declared, "you are certainly not fit to reform society. A man who interrupted Henry George in Cooper Union was put out of the hall."

"Well, you won't put me out," said the Single Taxer.

"No," answered President Gunton, "we don't do that here. We keep you in and try to convert you."

When the excitement had subsided, President Gunton resumed his speech.

"Whoever will say that the improvement of the homes of laborers will not improve their lives, their wages, and brains, is a dunce on the wages and poverty questions, and the fundamental primary element of what makes social improvement. Mr. George says such improvements as are contemplated by the committee would increase rents. That is another argument of a dunce.

"Experience teaches us that the contrary is true. Where the laborer in England owns his home, his wages are lower than the laborer who pays rent. The abolition of rent would be no real permanent advantage to the laborer. The living in better houses means a better and a larger life, and that is what raises wages.

"It is a direct heresy to teach that vile tenements can alleviate the condition of laborers. The beginning place for the elevation of the poor is in the beautifying of the home. Where cheerful influences prevail, there the good citizen will grow. The man whose home is always dark must always be poor. Dirt is not a cure for poverty.

"It is absurd to say the poor man pays the taxes. The laborer never pays the taxes. If a tax were put on flour, it is said, the poor man would eventually pay it. But he would not. He would shift it by a demand for higher wages.

"Mr. George says the single tax is the only remedy for poverty. That is quackery. Absolutely there is no way on earth that, by shifting taxes, poverty can be abolished. Mr. George wants to tax land values, exclusive of improvements. There is not any land that has any value except what comes from the improvements, either on that particular piece of land or from its equivalent for the same use.

"A certain amount of revenue is necessary to run the Government, and I would rather raise it by a tax on land. But that would not abolish poverty. It doesn't matter to whom you pay rent, so long as you have to pay it, or whether you pay it as rent to the private owner or as a tax to the Government."

At the conclusion of his address, President Gunton answered a number of queries. He said, among other things, that it was not true that he had ever refused to debate Socialism with Daniel De Leon. He said he was willing to meet any student of Socialism who could discuss it intelligently, but he had no time for persons who knew nothing of the subject.

Legislators' Compensation.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

A member of the Philadelphia delegation in the House of Representatives has introduced a bill increasing the pay of members of the Legislature from $1,500 to $2,500 per session. There is no justification for this in a period of universal cheapness, and few members can command either of these amounts in other employment. The bill is offered as a basis for some increase in the present salaries, and with no hope that the bill will pass in its present shape. Legislative salaries range in this country from $150 per annum in Maine to $8 per diem in Nevada and California. In these last named States the legislators would be obliged to work the whole year round to receive $2,500. The wealthiest State in the Union, New-York, pays $1,500 per annum, and this is amply sufficient for Pennsylvania to pay for this service.

COOKS EXHIBIT THEIR SKILL

WORKS OF ART IN SUGAR SHOWN AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

Annual Display and Ball of the Societe Culinaire Philanthropique—Masterpieces of the Chefs.

The twenty-ninth annual ball and exhibition of triumphs of the art of Lucullus, Soyer, and a thousand other palate tempters, given by the Société Culinaire Philanthropique for the benefit of its Widows and Orphans' Fund, took place at the Madison Square Garden yesterday.

Tantalus incarnate must have had a hand in arranging the exhibition for gastronomers, as it was never more tempting or elaborate. It was arranged in most artistic fashion, on eight immense tables, and during the day and evening attracted the attention of several thousand persons.

All the exhibits were of decided merit. The most conspicuous of them were: Louis Sherry—"Oeuf de Paques," in bronze chocolate, with a delicious bouquet of white lilies, tied with a pink scarf, all in sugar; Café Savarin—An elaborate "chaufroid de cailles" and a basket of peaches, one from the chef and the other from the patissier; St. James Hotel—A very effective trophy, modestly called a "filet de boeuf à la jardinière," with no end of pâtés and other delightful dishes, a "Saumon à la St. James," and a "Nougat Gothique"; McGowns Pass Tavern—Chef Désiré Lescarboura, a humorous trophy, entitled "La Chine et le Japon," which exhibited "Pigtails in jelly à la Yahi," "Manradins Port Arthur style," "Mushrooms grown near China's Great Wall," and "Slice of Chinese Dragon," all toothsome-looking dainties. On the top of the trophy was a Jap, mounted on a Mandarin's head and vexing him intensely with a sword, and on the pedestal were high reliefs, one showing a Celestial in flight. This was entitled "The best showing of the Chinese brave."

From the Marlborough came "Les colonnes d'Hercule," and "Diane sortant du bain," by Jacques Lescarbourd; Maison Tacot—An exasperatingly appetizing "Assortiment de charcuterie"; P. Marési—"Les splendeurs du Printemps," an "Eventail de Nanon," a "Panier de cérises de Montmorenci," and "Le châsseur," all chef d'oeuvres; Coleman House—"Unique," a happy conceit of queer creatures, from pteradactyls to elephants, carved out of vegetables; Louis F. Mazetti—"The Wedding Bell"; Metropole—"L'abondance du Printemps" and "La tortue du Métropole"; Continental—"Le rocher de la sirène," a wonderful aspic of sea food; Delmonico's (Beaver(s)—"Moulin à sable du vieux temps" and "Fontaine Philanthropique"; Park Avenue—"Un pont suspendu au dessus de l'Océan," giving advanced ideas of transatlantic travel; Maillard—"Pavillon fleuri," &c.

Charles Delmonico's chef required an entire table to exhibit the wonders of the kitchen and pastry cook. Each exhibit was as much of an art object as excellence in the profession of "ministre de la bouche." The principal pieces were a "Pain de gibier Diane," "Galantine de dinde à la bergère," "Saumon à la moderne," "Galantine de volaille à la d'Orléans," and a magnificent nougat "Le Phare."

The Grand Union sent "Saumon à la Sam Ward" and "Homard en bellevue"; Waldorf, "Corne d'abondance historiée," "Galantine de chapons en bellevue," and "Pain de gibier à la S. Hubert"; Fifth Avenue Hotel, a gorgeous "Galantine de faisans dorés," a "Pain de gibier historié," and a "Pâté de Chartres"; Jules Lefort, for August Belmont, exhibited "Au retour," an elephant and a catamount discussing a pâté; Union Club, "Jambons en mandoline" on a pedestal graced by two swans; Hotel Martin, a "Saumon à la Martin."

Dancing at the ball began at 10 o'clock, and the supper march at midnight. After the repast twelve numbers were danced.

The officers of the society are: Honorary President—Charles Ranhofer; President—Fernand Fère; Vice President—Adolphe Meyer; Secretary—Prosper Grevillot; Vice Secretary—Justin Ballard; Treasurer—Jean Roth; Vice Treasurer—Hippolyte Wursch; Archivist—Jean Michel.

The ball committees were: General Committee—Charles Lallouette, Adrien Tenu, Jacques Lescarboura, Jules Durand, Jules Weber, Jules Glorieux, Louis Cabassud. Floor Manager—Charles Lallouette; Assistants—Ed Petitbenoit, Maurice Blum; Floor Committee—M. Perez, J. Colombin, E. Lejarre, H. Rosler, F. Rassat, A. Scheer, E. Perriere, C. Lewitt, M. Claussman, H. Mader, J. Klein, F. Hemmerle.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS FAIL TO BALANCE

An Apparent Shortage Which the Treasurer Can Make Good.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 6.—The accounts of J. J. Mason, ex-Treasurer of Dekalb County, do not balance by $15,000. He was Treasurer of the county for several years. Just after his defeat for renomination last Fall his house was burned and some of the county's books were destroyed. Mason's successor says the county should have $16,000 more in bank than it has. Mason claims that the county owes him about $1,000. He says that the vouchers for several thousand dollars were burned. Mason states that if his accounts are wrong he will personally make the deficit good. He is amply able to do so.

Treasurer Missing and Funds Short.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 6.—C. F. Aycock, the Treasurer of Boone County, is missing, and an examination of his accounts reveals a shortage of $4,000. The Grand Jury last week brought to light the discrepancy between his books and his cash. Monday morning he was advised of the discovery, and went away for the purpose, he said, of raising the amount. He has not been heard from since.

A few weeks ago he was found in his office bound and gagged and the treasury vault looted. It was made to appear that he had been robbed. He is believed to be in Mexico. His office was to-day declared vacant.

A Councilman to be Tried.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 6.—The next Councilmanic case in court will be that of Francis E. Thriffiley of the Eighth District, which has been fixed for a hearing Wednesday, Feb. 13. The indictment charges the accused with having proposed to receive a bribe of $7,500 from the Louisville and Nashville Road in return for his support of an ordinance granting the privileges of laying and rearranging tracks on the levee.

In January, 1894, a motion to quash the indictment was overruled and the defendant ordered to plead. Thriffiley pleaded not guilty and was released on bond.

Train Robbers Convicted.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Feb. 6.—The jury in the Bill Cook and Cherokee Bill cases retired this afternoon and returned a verdict of guilty in twenty minutes. The convictions are for robbing the Wells-Fargo Express Company and the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company at Red Fork, Indian Territory, July 18 last. There are several other cases against them.

The Iron Trade.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The pig-iron manufacturers in the South do not seem inclined to be caught napping when the promised improved demand for foundry and forge grades of iron comes along in the Spring. Many furnaces in that section of the country are blowing to their full capacity, while others have everything ready to put on the blast as soon as the demand for iron will give them good ground for doing so. In the West a number of rolling mills have resumed work.

SPENT MONEY LIKE WATER

Unfortunate Mining Investment Made by New-York Men.

MILLIONS FOR WORTHLESS PROPERTY

The Capitalists Expected to Make a Fortune Out of the Monte Cristo—Denials That They Have Been Unfortunate.

TACOMA, Washington, Feb. 6.—John D. Rockefeller, the New-York millionaire, and his associates are said to have sunk from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 in the Monte Cristo mining scheme in this State. How much, if anything, will ever be realized on this enormous investment it is impossible to say. Mining men say that it will cost the syndicate more money to mine every ton of ore taken from the Monte Cristo mines than the ore will yield in silver and gold. It is due Mr. Rockefeller and the others interested to say that they deny many of the statements made about their supposed investments.

The money expended in the scheme has gone into the mines, a two-million-dollar railroad, and a smelter and concentrator costing $500,000. If the mines are worthless, as many think, the railroad, smelter, and concentrator will have little value. They are auxiliary enterprises, carried forward to assist in developing the mines.

When the deal was consummated whereby Mr. Rockefeller, Charles L. Colby, J. Sloat Fassett, Colgate Hoyt, and John F. Plummer, all of New-York, and J. S. Clarkson got control of the mines, it was generally supposed that a bonanza had been struck, though there are mining men in this section who had little faith in the mine even at that time. The New-Yorkers spent money with a lavish hand—spent it so freely, in fact, in building the railroad, smelter, and concentrator, as to surprise even Westerners, who are used to seeing great projects carried forward with a rush. These improvements were evidently made before the mines had been sufficiently investigated to ascertain just what they were worth. The mines have not been abandoned. Very recently two contracts for development work have been let. It is given out that one is for the extension of tunnels in the Mystery Mine 300 feet; the other for work in the Pride of the Mountains Mine. Extensive improvements are also being made to the smelter and concentrator.

It is said that both mines are to be enlarged, so that a larger amount of ore may be taken care of when the mines are worked again to their full capacity. President McBride has stated that five times as much ore is to be taken from the mines to the smelter at Everett in the future as has been in the past.

This is not saying a great deal, for since the smelter was erected three years ago it has made three attempts to run, running the first time three weeks, the second time one week, and the third time, very recently, six weeks. The Monte Cristo ore is a base ore of low grade, and the supposition is that the company intends to make another attempt to make the operation of the mines pay by mining and smelting the ore in larger quantities than has been done up to the present time.

It is known here that Mr. Rockefeller and his chief counselors were very anxious a year ago regarding the outcome of the investments in these mines, as well as in the City of Everett and industries started there. To secure accurate information as to the condition of the property a man was sent to Everett last August. He remained there ten days. It is stated his report was to the effect that the investments in Monte Cristo and Everett had better be charged up to profit and loss. The man had not been home long before the information drifted out here, that it had been decided to take up Mr. Rockefeller's investments in Everett, one at a time, and put them on their feet if it was possible to make anything out of them.

Just a year ago, after Mr. Rockefeller is said to have secured the interests of Charles L. Colby and Colgate Hoyt in the mining as well as in the Everett Land Company, J. D. Crooker was sent to Puget Sound to make regular reports and watch the enterprises controlled by Rockefeller. Mr. Crooker is in Everett. Everett is situated on Port Gardner Bay, sixty miles north of Tacoma, and about thirty miles north of Seattle. The Monte Cristo Mines are in the heart of the Cascade Mountains, fifty miles to the eastward. The Everett and Monte Cristo Railway is seventy miles long, running through an exceedingly rough and undeveloped country, most of the way through timber. The road has been in operation now for two years, but, with the exception of hauling a train of logs a day, has no business except that connected with the mines.

The story of the discovery of the Monte Cristo Mines, the booming of them, and their final sale to the Rockefeller-Colby-Hoyt syndicate, reads almost like a fairy tale. Early in 1891 Fred and Jack Wilmans went to Sultan City, a little town in the Cascade Mountains, and started northward on a prospecting trip. The Wilmans are thorough miners, having been raised in the business in California by their father, who was a forty-niner. There was then snow on the ground, but after prospecting some time they discovered what appeared to be some wonderful ledges containing silver ore. The ledges were found at a very high altitude. At one place from near the mountain top sank a very deep gorge, at the bottom of which ran a swift mountain stream. This gorge cut squarely through some veins of silver ore, from which some remarkably fine specimens were taken. The Wilmans staked out mining claims then and there. They did not know whether they were in King or Snohomish County, but subsequent surveys showed that they were in Snohomish. The gorge was considered a remarkable freak of nature, since it gave the finders a developed mine to start with, the gorge taking the place of a crosscut. Along it for rods a silver vein could be traced. The prospectors returned filled with enthusiasm over their discovery. Developments up to the present time have shown that there is ore there, but the trouble is, mining men say, that it is of too low a grade. Some assays taken from the vein or pocket first found went as high as $60 a ton.

In December, 1890, the Wilmans sold a half interest in the twenty-six claims to Judge H. G. Bond of Seattle, who had made money in the iron business in Alabama. Blewett, one of the prospectors, held an eighth interest, and Bond is said to have given $100,000 cash for his share, and to have received $250,000 to $300,000 when he sold out to the Rockefeller syndicate in the Summer of 1891. In the meantime, all the Northwest and a good share of the East had learned of the new Eldorado—the Monte Carlo district in Snohomish County, Washington.

About this time, it is said, Mr. Rockefeller allowed Messrs. Colby and Hoyt to make some large investments for him. The year previous the project had been formed to start Everett as a manufacturing town. Rockefeller money was put into land at Port Gardner. The Everett Land Company was formed, and the town boomed until it went up to nearly 200. Mr. Rockefeller now controls the Everett property as well as the Monte Cristo Mines. The point to be made is that when the "rich" silver mines were discovered it was very natural that Judge Bond, shrewd and experienced, should have sought to interest in them the wealthy New-York syndicate which had taken hold of Everett. Development of the mines would make business for the town, and business would help sell town lots. At any rate, the New-Yorkers bought the mines, and ordered surveys for the railroad to begin at once. The next year, in 1892, it was constructed.

One of the best posted mining men in the Northwest says that up to the time the railroad was begun the mining company never had any mineral in place—that is, never had a lead that was known to be a vein instead of a mere pocket. Of float ore a considerable quantity had been found, but on the entire site, it is said, a shaft had not been sunk ten feet. Mr. Rockefeller has made investments which are said to foot up like this:

Mines, original claims and development work	$1,500,000
Everett and Monte Cristo Railroad (over)	2,000,000
Concentrator and smelter	500,000
Total (over)	$4,000,000

Regarding the mining scheme from a practical standpoint, the mining man mentioned says: "The Monte Cristo product is a refractory, arsenical ore, requiring concentrating, roasting, and smelting—a very expensive process. The crude ore will run under $5 a ton in metal. In concentrating ten tons are put into one and about half the value of the ore is lost to the concentrator. It gets away in the water, the concentrator not being adapted to the ore. That is why the concentrator is now being remodeled at a large expense. The concentrator runs about $24 to the ton, but it will cost $5 a ton to mine and concentrate each of the ten tons of ore, which go into the ton of concentrates. The cost is, therefore, $50, and the value of the concentrates $24, leaving a net loss of $26 for every ton of concentrates. But this is not all. It will cost $10 more per ton to transport the concentrates from the concentrator at the mines to Everett and smelt them, thus increasing the net loss to $36 per ton concentrates, or $3.60 per ton ore."

This statement, if correct, shows that unless a higher grade of ore can be found and taken out, the scheme must continue to be a losing one. But the mining man goes on: "The rebuilding of the concentrator may result in saving more of the ore, but it is improbable they can ever save more than 70 per cent., in which case they would lose but $25 per ton of concentrates, or $2.50 per ton of ore mined."

"What would you give for the Monte Cristo Mines and the improvements made in connection with them?" was asked.

"I wouldn't give a cent for them, except what could be torn up and carted away. If the mines do not pan out, the railroad is worthless there."

With good management the Everett smelter might be made a paying investment, it is said. At least the Tacoma smelter has been in operation continuously since the day it was started, nearly four and a half years ago, with the exception of one short shut-down for repairs, and a month last Summer, when the railroad strike shut off the receipt of ores from Idaho and Montana. Mr. Rockefeller might realize something out of his smelter by doing general business like the one here. His smelter has three stacks, but two are broken. The machinery is said to have been poorly constructed, so that many changes would be necessary to place it on a paying basis unless it can succeed in smelting the Monte Cristo ores for which it was specially built. One disadvantage is the fact that the smelter is built on a bluff 200 feet above tidewater. This would make expensive the smelting of ores brought by water from Alaska, Mexico, and South America, where a good share of the ores smelted in Tacoma come from. The concentrator has a daily capacity of 200 tons. Improvements are now being made, because, as originally built, it was not suited for handling the Monte Cristo ores.

Mr. Rockefeller Denies It.

From The Evening Sun of Feb. 6.

With reference to a telegraphic dispatch dated Tacoma, Washington, Feb. 1, being in substance an alleged statement made by one Dr. Everette, at Tacoma, in reference to his employment by Eastern capitalists to investigate the Monte Cristo mining properties, and also containing a report of an interview said to have been held by him with Mr. Rockefeller, it is positively announced by Mr. Rockefeller's representatives in New-York that Mr. Rockefeller has never seen or communicated in any way with the gentleman mentioned, nor has he ever made to him the statement alleged in the report. Mr. Rockefeller's representatives further say that they have never before heard of Dr. Everette.

ROBBINS BATTELL'S GOOD WORKS

A Benefactor of His Town and of Yale College—An Owner of Fine Horses and Costly Pictures.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 6.—By the recent death of Robbins Battell, in Norfolk, Yale loses one of her most generous benefactors. He was in his seventy-sixth year when he died. He was born in the house where he died, and was the son of Joseph and Sarah Battell, and a direct descendant of Dr. Francis Le Baron, the hero of Mrs. Austin's novel, "A Nameless Nobleman." He was also a descendant of Gov. Bradford.

Mr. Battell was graduated from Yale in 1839. He took great interest in the music at the college chapel in those days, playing the flute at service. He married Miss Ellen Mills, daughter of Samuel Mills of Newark, N. J. Mrs. Battell died two years after marriage, leaving an infant daughter. A friend of Mr. Battell relates that so sacred was his grief that not once was he heard to speak her name after her death. After the death of his father, Mr. Battell resided for some years in Norfolk. He was an ardent patriot and a member of the Peace Congress. When the civil war broke out he was a stanch supporter of President Lincoln. He spent money and time for the cause. He was an adviser of Gov. Buckingham, but had to refuse the request of the Governor to take the Colonelcy of a regiment, on account of family affairs.

Mr. Battell represented his town in the Legislature in 1852, 1858, 1860, and 1880, and was elected Controller in 1866, but resigned soon after. He was Trustee of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane at Middletown for a number of years.

Mr. Battell always took great interest in horses and had from 40 to 100. Early in life he owned Morgan stock, but afterward bred some of the finest of the Black Hawk race horses. He owned a number of Hambletonians, and more recently purchased from the French Government the first Russian Orloff stallion brought to this country.

He purchased his pictures mostly from American artists, and his collection of 100 paintings by representative American artists is regarded by some as the best in America. It is said of Mr. Battell that he suggested to Thomas Hovenden the painting of "The Hanging of John Brown," for which he placed at the disposal of the artist a large sum of money, enabling him to plan and execute a historical painting on a large scale. This venture was succeeded by many more large pictures, which brought big prices. More recently Mr. Battell engaged Frederick Diehlman, N. A., to paint another historical picture, "The Marriage of Francis Le Baron and Mary Wilder."

During war time he set to music and published a number of negro melodies. His principal compositions were of a religious nature, the best known being his hymn tune "Abide with Me," a sacred "Trust Song," and a composition for male voices, called "Evening." A few days before his death he completed another composition called "O Lord, to Thee I Cry!" He was chorister of the Norfolk Church at the time of his death.

He was devoted to Yale and was largely instrumental in securing for the university the magnificent gifts presented by the various members of his family, consisting of the Battell Chapel and its chimes and the founding and the endowment of the Battell Professorship of Music, thus establishing a new department at Yale; also additions to the library fund and the founding of a number of scholarships by his three sisters, Mrs. Larned, Mrs. James Humphrey, and Mrs. Ellen Battell Eldridge, and more recently he gave, in conjunction with Mrs. Eldridge, the money required for the enlargement of Battell Chapel.

In Norfolk his advice was sought by all. Much of the prosperity of that town is due to Mr. Battell's excellent judgment and his liberality. The larger part of his life he was Judge of Probate of Norfolk, President of its bank, Treasurer of its church, and Trustee of its cemetery. It is said of him that he never had a lawsuit, and one of the common remarks in Norfolk was that no lawyer could make a living in the town because of the good advice of Mr. Battell to his townspeople to avoid the law.

Many years ago, Judge Fyler, Mr. Bradford, a surveyor, and Mr. Battell measured all the higher hills of Litchfield County and made the discovery that Bear Mountain, in Salisbury, has an elevation of 2,354 feet, making it the highest point of land in the State.

For the last twenty years Mr. Battell resided mostly in New-York. He had an office in Wall Street and had charge of several large trust estates. He was successful in Wall Street.

His last illness was very brief, he being confined to his bed only a few days. He leaves one brother, Philip Battell, eighty-seven years of age, who resides at Middlebury, Vt. He also leaves a daughter, Mrs. Ellen B. Terry, widow of Frederick Terry, who died several years ago at Montclair, N. J.

YACHTS ON THE RIVIERA

The Spring Carnival to Last Through the Month of March.

AMERICANS WHO WILL BE PRESENT

Many Yachts Already at Nice and Others that Will Go There—the Britannia and the Ailsa to Meet.

The yachting carnival on the Mediterranean will begin on March 1 at Cannes, and there will be racing up to April 5. These regattas will be particularly interesting to yachtsmen in this country, because the Prince of Wales's cutter Britannia will race against the new Fife cutter Ailsa, built for A. Barclay Walker. This cutter may be the boat selected to race for the America's Cup here next Fall if the new Valkyrie should not prove to be the faster of the two.

The carnival will begin at Cannes on March 1. That day there will be a trip from Cannes to St. Tropez, St. Maxime and back. On Saturday, March 2, there will be a race for yachts between one and two tons. On Sunday the yachts will be illuminated and dressed.

Monday, March 4, yachts above twenty tons will race for the Ogden Goelet Cup, valued at 8,000 francs. This cup was won by the Britannia last year. There will be a race for yachts from five to twenty tons and a race for the Richard Winslow Cup, worth 2,000 francs, for yachts under five tons. On Tuesday, March 5, there will be a review of the yachts, and in the evening a banquet at the Cercle Nautique. March 6 and 7 there will be the second trials of the races already sailed, and on the 8th the special prize of the Union des Yachtes Français will be sailed for and the third trial for the Winslow Cup.

On the 9th, the yachts will go to Monte Carlo, and on the 17th, 18th, and 19th there will be racing there. From March 23 to April 1, the racing will be at Nice, and on April 5 at Marseilles.

There will be quite an American colony there this year. Among the yachts that will be present will be the Queen Mab, steamer, 114 tons, J. T. Lord; May, steamer, 706 tons, Commodore E. D. Morgan; White Ladye, steamer, 693 tons, Ogden Goelet; Lasca, schooner, John E. Brooks; Yampa, schooner, R. Suydam Palmer; Marguerita, steamer, 703 tons; A. J. Drexel; Maria, steamer, 812 tons, Eugene Higgins; Namouna, 740 tons, J. Gordon Bennett; Valiant, steamer, 2,018 tons, W. K. Vanderbilt.

The following yachts will also be seen off Cannes: Steamer Adriana, 332 tons, Henry Bubb; Balaena, 32 tons, Capt. Pryce Hamilton; Catarina, 581 tons, Lord Carnarvon; Christa, Archduke Carl Stephan; Christabel, 330 tons, A. C. Kennard; Christine, 171 tons, Sir William Scott; Fedora, 358 tons, Lord Wolverton; Grace Darling, 250 tons, B. H. Clerc.

Geralda, 1,240 tons, H. McCalmont; Gertrude, 188 tons, W. Makant; Gladys, 173 tons, C. Barton; Gundreda, 396 tons, H. J. Barrett; Hiawatha, 529 tons, J. Douglas Baird; Helga, 345 tons, Gen. E. A. Gore; Inva, 248 tons, F. D. Lyon; Ione, 196 tons, Capt. B. Lee Summers; Katoowba, 437 tons, K. M. and N. Clark; Lady Marsery, 23 tons, J. Gubbins; Monarch, 361 tons, Earl of Ducie; Marchesa, 160 tons, C. T. Kettlewell; Northern Light, 74 tons, K. R. Mackenzie; Otaria, 202 tons, Sir George Baden-Powell; Opal, 46 tons, J. Livesey; Roseneath, 195 tons, Earl of Cavan; Red Eagle, 305 tons, Baron Biederman; Rona, 1,005 tons, A. H. E. Wood; Roxana, 812 tons, A. M. Singer; Sea Horse, 106 tons, Capt. Pryce Hamilton; St. George, 871 tons, E. J. Wythes; Thistle, 544 tons, Duke of Hamilton; Tannis, 312 tons, H. Andrews; Ulva, 357 tons, W. O. Gilchrist; Vanadis, 338 tons, H. Osborn O'Hagen; Venetia, 924 tons, Lord Ashburton; Xarifa, 514 tons, F. M. Singer; Zoraide, 52 tons, T. W. Waller; Taormina, Count Geya Andrassy.

Ailne, schooner, 216 tons, Lord A. Gordon, Lennox; Anemone, yawl, 96 tons, Edward Liddell; Ariadne, schooner, 380 tons, Mrs. Meynall-Ingram; Elmina, schooner, 344 tons, T. H. Exshaw; Florinda, yawl, 135 tons, G. Wilder; Goddess, ketch, 170 tons, G. A. C. Schenby; Lethe, yawl, 163 tons, Mrs. S. C. Watson; Lufra, ketch, 225 tons, Sir Cecil Miles; Morning Star, schooner, 180 tons, E. V. M. Curwen; Raven, yawl, 61 tons, J. Thompson; Sea Belle, schooner, 142 tons, T. M. Lord; Sheila, schooner, 166 tons, Prince Henry of Battenberg; Sirex, yawl, 102 tons, Mrs. L. Puget; Verena, schooner, 316 tons, Earl of Lonsdale.

The following racing yachts have already gone to the Mediterranean: Britannia, the Prince of Wales; Corsair, forty-rater, F. W. L. Popham; Aranella, formerly Asphodel, twenty-rater, Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; Stephanie, twenty-rater, Prince Batthyany Strattman; Dakotah, ten-rater, Henry Allen; Gareth, five-rater, W. Henderson; Helena, two-and-a-half-rater, W. Coats; half-rater, Norman Clark, built by Fife.

The Ailsa will leave, it is expected, by the end of the month. Many other racers are being fitted out.

It has been decided to have two steam yacht races. First, for those over 100 tons, distance 53 miles; first prize, $2,500 and a twenty-five-hundred-dollar cup; second prize, a thousand-dollar-cup. This will be decided at Nice on March 28. The second race will be on April 1. It will be a handicap race for yachts over 100 tons, and the conditions will be the same as for the first race. On March 30 there will be a race for sailing yachts of over 20 tons, under Yacht Racing Association rules, over the Nice course. The prize will be a twenty-five-hundred-dollar cup and $2,500.

This was decided at a meeting on board Baron Rothschild's yacht Eros, at Nice, on Monday. Those present at the meeting were the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Prince George of Leuchtenberg, Baron A. de Rothschild, and the Secretary, Capt. Pryce Hamilton.

These cups are to be sailed for under the following conditions: The winning yacht in each race will hold the cup as a challenge cup, to be the property of the owner of the winning yacht in two successive contests, to be held each year, either at Nice during the month of April, at Cowes during the regatta week, at New-York the week before or the week after the June regatta, or when the America's Cup is sailed for, or at Newport in August, during the squadron cruise of the New-York Yacht Club, as may be decided by the yacht first holding it—that is to say, the cup may be challenged for the next year after it is won by giving six months' notice.

NORWOOD AND VAMOOSE.

The Owners of These Two Yachts Talking Race Again.

In the Winter months the owners of the fast steam yachts, such as the Vamoose, Norwood, Yankee Doodle, and Rex, talk a great deal about racing to test the relative speed of the boats, and suggest racing for big sums of money. The speed of these yachts seems to increase wonderfully when they are in Winter quarters. When the time comes to race, after a deal of quibbling, the contest is postponed until it is too late in the year.

Ever since the Vamoose and Norwood have been built the owner of each has claimed that his boat is capable of marvelous speed. The two have never met in a contest, although several races have been arranged.

Frank T. Morrill, the owner of the Vamoose, has said that he would like to race his boat against the Norwood, and has suggested that the American Yacht Club arrange a race for fast steam yachts. Hugh Fraser, who has had charge of the Norwood since Mr. Munro's death, makes this reply:

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In an article in a morning paper headed "Steam Fliers May Race" Frank T. Morrill, the alleged owner of the Vamoose, expresses a fear that the Norwood will not come to the scratch in any race that may be arranged. In reply, permit me to state that I made several propositions to race the Norwood against the Vamoose on the Hudson, and Mr. Morrill worked all around those propositions without accepting any.

He mentions about the Norwood not racing off New-London, and that the conditions were most favorable. I do not know if he was there, but if he was he certainly knows that the water was so rough that a boat like the Norwood could not live ten minutes. If the Sound was as smooth and the conditions for a race so admirable as Mr. Morrill states, it seems very strange that the Vamoose should have broken down on going over the said course and have to be towed into Milton Point.

I will race the Vamoose on the Hudson River, from one to twenty miles, as per my original proposition, for from $1,000 to $10,000 a side, the winner to take all. Mr. Morrill asserts there is not enough water in the Hudson River. If that is so it is very strange that the Mary Powell, the New-York, and other boats that draw about twice as much water as the Vamoose can run up the river and make very fast time at that, without sticking in the mud. If, however, it suits him better, I will race him from Pier 8, North River, over the course taken by the Sandy Hook boats, which is from Pier 8 to the Atlantic Highlands, the winner, as I said before, to take all the money.

I feel pretty confident that there is enough water over this latter course for the Vamoose, as all the ocean greyhounds, as well as the men-of-war, travel over this course. If the amount is too much, I will offer a new derby hat.

If Mr. Morrill means "race," he can find me at any time, and I will give him $100 if he starts his Vamoose over either course as above.

I wish the public to understand that I will not race the Norwood on the Sound, and that the Norwood is not for sale. Yours, very truly,

HUGH FRASER.

MAY BE NO TRIAL RACES.

The New Yacht Expected to Show Her Superiority on the Cruise.

Newport yachtsmen are very anxious to have the trial races for the selection of a cup defender sailed off their port. A fund has been started at Newport to purchase suitable prizes for the yachts to sail for, and the scheme is being strongly advocated in the New-York club by those yachtsmen who have cottages at Newport, and who want to witness some of the best races of the year without coming to New-York.

It is hardly likely that the trial races will be sailed anywhere but off Sandy Hook. Many yachtsmen think that the trial races should be sailed over the courses that the cup races will be sailed over, in order to get those in charge of the boat used to the conditions of weather and tides that prevail off Sandy Hook.

At present it looks as though the trial races will not be necessary. Only one yacht is being built, and the only boats for the new one to race against will be the Navahoe and Vigilant. Gen. Paine has said the Jubilee will not be in commission and that she is for sale, and Archibald Rogers and the members of his syndicate have decided not to spend any more money on the Colonia.

The new yacht and the Vigilant will meet in the cruise of the New-York Yacht Club, and if the expectations of Mr. Iselin and the Herreshoffs are fulfilled, the new yacht will show at once that she is much faster than the old ones. If this is the case, the New-York Yacht Club will hardly go to the expense of having special races off Sandy Hook.

Mr. Iselin will probably charter the Colonia for the purpose of drilling his crew before the new yacht is ready. In 1893 the schooner Iroquois was chartered for this purpose.

A. J. PRIME IS ADMIRAL.

Elected at the Annual Meeting of the Yacht Racing Association.

The annual meeting of the New-York Yacht Racing Association was held last night at O'Neill's, Twenty-second Street and Sixth Avenue. The attendance was very small. These officers were elected: President and Admiral—A. J. Prime, Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club; Vice President—Norman L. Rowe, Pavonia Yacht Club; Secretary—George Parkhill, Columbia Yacht Club; Treasurer—C. K. McMurray, Staten Island Athletic Club; Executive Committee—E. Langerfeld, Hudson River; A. C. Longyear, Newark Bay Boat Club; Alexander Roe, Jersey City Yacht Club; Dr. E. N. Brandt, Tower Ridge Yacht Club, and Capt. J. Elsworth, Bayonne City Yacht Club.

The resignations of the Harlem, Canarsie, and Sing Sing Yacht Clubs were received and accepted. The Ossining Yacht Club of Sing Sing was proposed for membership. The Regatta Committee presented its financial report of the Labor Day regatta, and President Prime was requested to select and purchase suitable prizes for the owners of the winning yachts. On Jan. 15 John O'Neill gave a dinner to the Commodores of the clubs in the association. He was formally thanked, and E. Langerfeld was requested to purchase a trophy and present to Mr. O'Neill from the Commodores.

The next Labor Day regatta caused a long debate. It was finally decided to hold a regatta, and, as the last two or three have resulted in a financial loss to the association, the matter was referred to the Executive Committee to provide ways and means.

The following dates were claimed for regattas: Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club, June 29; Tower Ridge Yacht Club, June 22; Audubon Yacht Club, May 30.

NEWS OF YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.

—These yachtsmen have been elected officers of the Stamford Yacht Club: Commodore—James D. Smith; Vice Commodore—Howard C. Smith; Rear Commodore—Frederick M. Hoyt; Treasurer—Charles H. Leeds; Secretary—Malcolm R. Pitt; Fleet Surgeon—Henry P. Geib; Measurer—Frank Wardw

GRIFFIN'S GOOD BOWLING

Made the Top Individual Score of 226 in Bank Clerks' Series.

CAPTAIN FULLE WAS INJURED

National Bank of Republic Had to Finish the Game with the Bank of Manhattan Company with Four Men.

Capt. Fulle of the National Bank of the Republic was injured in the seventh frame of the first game, while competing in the games of the Bank Clerks' League at the Academy alleys, on East Fourteenth Street, last night. Fulle fell as he was delivering his second ball, and hurt his leg. He had to be assisted from the alley, and a physician was sent for. The National Bank of the Republic had to finish with four men.

The Bank of Manhattan Company had their rooting combination, the colored gentleman and the son of Erin, out. The colored gentleman was a very enthusiastic "rooter." As each ball went down the alley he yelled like a Comanche Indian, "See dem sticks fall!" This was generally answered by the other, "Phat's the matter wid dat?"

The Bank of Manhattan Company took the lead in the first game, and won with 101 pins to spare.

The second game was one of the most exciting contests played in the Bank Clerks' League this season. Griffin, who took the place of Capt. Fulle, made nine in the first frame, and followed this up with seven strikes in succession, rolling the total of 226, passing the high score of the tournament by five pins. The previous high score was held by C. W. Booth, of the Chase National Bank.

Union Square Bank won by 38 pins.

In the last game the first four frames were evenly played. Then the Union Square Bank started off with a clean frame on a lead of 22 pins in the fifth, increasing their lead with each frame rolled. They won by 16 pins. The score:

FIRST GAME.

BANK OF MANHATTAN COMPANY.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Meserole	1	1	2	208
Fowler	1	3	6	126
Pierson	1	6	3	122
Paickard	4	4	2	177
Sturges	3	3	4	152
Total	16	17	17	785

NATIONAL BANK OF REPUBLIC.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
*Fulle	1	2	4	89
Mederith	3	4	3	180
Brown	1	4	5	127
Murphy	1	7	1	125
McKay	5	2	3	163
Total	10	16	21	684

FRAMES.

B. of Mn. Co.93 178 254 312 380 454 522 607 700 785
N. B. of Rep.45 111 184 250 333 411 479 560 626 684

Averages—Bank of Manhattan Company, 157; National Bank of Republic, 136 4-5. Scorers—J. Talley and P. Vallender. Umpire—A. Emerson.
*Fulle injured in seventh frame.

SECOND GAME.

UNION SQUARE BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Endlich	1	3	6	129
Fisher	3	6	1	194
Vallender	3	3	4	144
Freund	2	5	3	153
Talley	5	2	3	187
Total	14	19	17	812

NATIONAL BANK OF REPUBLIC.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Brown	3	3	4	144
Mederith	3	1	6	133
Griffin	7	1	2	226
Murphy	1	2	7	118
McKay	3	2	6	153
Total	17	9	24	774

FRAMES.

U. S. B.....88 181 256 324 394 479 555 649 731 812
N. B. of Rep.65 150 222 287 353 434 528 617 689 774

Average—Union Square Bank, 162 2-5; National Bank of Republic, 154 4-5. Scorers—C. W. Booth and C. Sturges. Umpire—A. Emerson.

THIRD GAME.

UNION SQUARE BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Endlich	1	2	7	118
Fisher	1	3	6	131
Vallender	3	4	3	168
Freund	1	4	5	131
Talley	2	5	3	160
Total	8	18	24	708

BANK OF MANHATTAN COMPANY.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Meserole	1	3	6	131
Fowler	1	3	6	126
Pierson	2	2	6	135
Pickard	3	1	6	132
Sturges	2	3	5	148
Total	9	12	29	672

FRAMES.

Un. Sq. Bank.82 145 203 250 346 427 495 576 634 708
B. of M. Co..60 135 208 275 331 405 461 533 606 672

Averages—Union Square Bank, 141 3-5; Bank of Manhattan Company, 134 2-5. Scorers—C. W. Borth and Leo Jacoby. Umpire—A. Emerson.

ATALANTA BOWLERS' FINE FINISH

They "Beat Out" the Montauks in the First Game at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 6.—The Atalanta Wheelmen bowlers were jubilant to-night after the first game played on the Montgomery alleys with the Montauk Wheelmen of Brooklyn. In the ninth frame the Newarkers felt very blue, as the visitors were 44 pins ahead. Then followed one of the biggest wind-ups ever played in the Wheelmen's League. The Atalantas started in with 725 to beat 769, and did it by making 135 pins. To do this two men rolled 29, one 28, one 30, and another 19. Ten strikes were made in this frame, and the final score was 860 to 844. The showing was so good that the Montauks congratulated the Newarkers.

In the second game the Brooklyn quintet cut out the pace again, but were never headed. In the last frame there was some excitement, as the scores were quite close. Ernest Millar got the top scores in both games on the home team—191 and 189—while Schenck and Conrad distinguished themselves for the Montauks by bowling 201 and 181, respectively.

The Brooklyn boys went home in high glee over the result of the last game. It looks as if the individual score contest for The New-York Times's medal will be very close.

To-night "Count" Celestino Olozaga, who is the leader, rolled 169 and 162, thus making his average 174 24-34. The average of "Burt" Allen of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club is 174½. Olozaga has four more games to roll, and Allen has six. The summary follows:

FIRST GAME.

ATLANTA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Olozaga	1	6	3	169
Halsey	5	2	3	178
Millar	5	3	2	189
Budd	3	3	4	163
Terbell	4	2	4	161
Total	18	16	16	860

MONTAUK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
A. B. Conrad	1	6	3	160
Van Siclen	3	3	4	165
Darby	1	6	3	158
Frost	2	5	3	160
Schenck	6	3	1	201
Total	13	23	14	844

FRAMES.

Atalantas.....57 183 261 345 409 488 574 647 725 860
Montauks.....92 178 265 351 445 527 601 685 769 844

Averages—Atalantas, 172; Montauks, 168 4-5. Scorers—C. Dennison and James Turney. Umpire—A. H. Chamberlain.

SECOND GAME.

ATALANTA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Olozaga	3	4	3	162
Halsey	3	5	2	177
Millar	5	3	2	191
Budd	2	3	5	144
Terbell	2	3	5	145
Total	15	18	17	819

MONTAUK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
A. B. Conrad	3	6	1	181
Van Siclen	3	4	3	159
Darby	3	5	2	174
Frost	2	6	2	167
Schenck	2	5	3	174
Total	18	26	11	852

FRAMES.

Atalantas 86 178 253 321 400 475 572 662 742 819
Montauks 86 165 241 347 437 510 604 686 767 852

Averages—Atalantas, 163 4-5; Montauks, 170 2-5.

COLUMBIAS SLIDING BACKWARD.

Lose Two Games to the Castle Point Bowlers in Hoboken.

The Columbia Wheelmen bowling team went to Hoboken minus Capt. Boe last evening, and, to use their own expression, "got it in the neck." The Castle Point Cyclers' bowlers who opposed the visitors did nothing to be proud of, getting both games by very small scores.

Capt. Boe's absence doubtless caused the Columbia's slump. With him the team does very well in four games out of five, but when he is absent, as has been the case in several contests, his men show very poor form.

In the opening game the score was 777 to 744, and in the second, 735 to 704 were the totals. The bowling was done on the Quartet Hall alleys, and was witnessed by many "rooters." The summary follows:

FIRST GAME.

COLUMBIA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Bierling	1	7	2	167
Dehls	0	3	7	112
Gaden	3	3	4	151
Ruprecht	4	3	3	177
Letzkus	3	2	5	137
Total	10	19	21	744

CASTLE POINT CYCLERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Curtis	3	2	5	149
Mittelsdorf	3	2	5	152
Hasbrouk	1	3	6	121
Bales	1	6	3	104
Trautwein	4	5	1	191
Total	12	18	20	777

FRAMES.

Columbia 74 141 235 320 386 451 526 608 671 744
Castle Point.70 165 261 342 396 488 573 646 695 777

Averages—Columbia, 148 4-5; Castle Point, 155 2-5. Scorers—William N. Esler and George J. Bieling. Umpire—Charles O. Gerts.

SECOND GAME.

COLUMBIA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Bierling	2	3	5	136
Dehls	0	5	5	138
Gaden	2	1	7	120
Ruprecht	3	6	1	142
Letzkus	3	4	3	168
Total	8	16	26	704

CASTLE POINT CYCLERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Curtis	3	2	5	159
Mittelsdorf	2	2	6	136
Hasbrouk	2	3	5	141
Bales	1	4	5	121
Trautwein	3	6	1	178
Total	11	17	22	735

FRAMES.

Columbia 47 135 211 269 340 397 478 550 632 704
Castle Points.69 136 213 295 368 413 527 609 671 735

Averages—Columbia, 140 4-5; Castle Point, 147. Scorers—William N. Esler and George J. Bieling. Umpire—Charles O. Gerts.

EACH TEAM WON A GAME.

The Tourists and Manhattans Have Exciting Contests at Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 6.—Greek met Greek on the Seymour Alleys to-night, when the Tourist Cycle Club bowlers divided honors with the star Manhattan twirlers of the wooden sphere. Both games were intensely exciting, the issue being in doubt up to the last moment.

Capt. Pelin and his men had seemingly dropped the usual train of noisy rooters by the wayside, and their concluding heart-breaking finish, though it deserved a better fate, was not heralded with the usual war dance or song of triumph. Capt. Sterret, attired in a snow-white sweater, waved his knights of the pins. Garrison opened the ball with a strike, and the Tourists broke away in the lead, the Manhattans fighting every inch, and until the third frame saw the Tourists but eight pins in the lead. In the fourth frame the Gothamites passed the leaders.

Capt. Sterret yelled "We've got 'em, boys!" at the beginning of the seventh frame, with the score tied at 566. Then the purple and gold was waved frantically as Balding and Seymour mowed down the woodpile and the Tourists once more went to the front. Only for an instant, however, for Bartsch and Capt. Pelin pulled themselves together, and the tenth opened with Manhattan leading by a neck. Garrison got a bad split, and a groan went up, but Staubach fell likewise, and Balding's pretty strike won a hearty cheer. Myer and McFarland also got into heavy going, and the game went to the Tourists by 15 pins.

In the second contest Pelin, McFarland, and Myer began to find the pins, and the Gothamites kept just far enough away to tantalize their rivals.

The individual features were the speedy bowling of Bartsch, his score of 207 topping the tournament scores on the Tourists' alleys. Balding for the Tourists proved his title of "good ole hoss" and was a happy man. To the visitors was given a royal welcome and they departed after cheering their opponents.

The scores follow:

FIRST GAME.

TOURIST CYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Garrison	1	3	6	129
Balding	4	4	2	191
Seymour	3	4	3	167
Bryson	2	4	4	134
Banta	4	2	4	165
Total	14	17	19	786

MANHATTAN CYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Pelin	2	4	6	150
Stanbach	2	2	6	137
Myer	0	4	6	129
McFarland	2	4	4	148
Bartsch	6	2	2	207
Total	12	16	22	771

FRAMES.

Tourist.....91 156 235 291 383 474 566 632 709 786
Manhattan....48 142 227 304 394 462 566 652 713 771

Averages—Tourist, 157 1-5; Manhattan, 154 1-5. Umpire—H. D. Ramsay.

SECOND GAME.

TOURISTS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Garrison	1	2	7	123
Balding	3	3	4	170
Seymour	2	4	4	151
Bryson	0	8	2	164
Banta	4	2	4	179
Total	10	19	21	787

MANHATTANS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Pelin	4	2	4	174
Stanbach	1	3	6	131
Myer	2	6	2	167
McFarland	5	2	3	189
Bartsch	1	5	4	147
Total	13	18	19	808

FRAMES.

Tourists 70 138 234 317 384 458 544 621 702 787
Manhattans ..85 169 246 324 424 498 576 668 733 808

Averages—Tourists, 157 2-5; Manhattans, 161 3-5. Scorers—Joseph Oatman and D. F. Wood. Captains—V. F. Pelin and Robert H. Sterret. Umpire—Charles Meade.

BASEBALL BREVITIES.

—A. G. Spalding arrived in town from Chicago Tuesday, and took pains to deny the rumor that he now has a financial interest in the New-York Baseball Club. Speaking of Mr. Freedman, he said that, judging from what he had heard of that gentleman, metropolitan patrons of the game need not worry about the future of the sport in this city.

—Among the callers at baseball headquarters Tuesday afternoon was Manager Davis. He is enthusiastic over the prospects for the Giants this season and is anxious to begin work. He says the month that the players will put in down South should make them show in pennant form at the very beginning.

—Director Freedman is in favor of having the Giants' headquarters nearer City Hall, and the present office will doubtless be vacated in a few days.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

THURSDAY, FEB. 7.

Bowling.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club vs. Union County Roadsters, at 1,409 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Yachting.—Meeting of the Riverside Yacht Club.

Annual meeting of National Lawn Tennis Association, at Hotel Waldorf, 8 P. M.

FRIDAY, FEB. 8.

Bowling.—Kings County Wheelmen vs. Tourist Cycle Club, at 471 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. Bank Clerks' League, at Academy Alleys, East Fourteenth Street; Harlem Republican Club League.

Ladies' reception, at South Brooklyn Wheelmen's clubhouse, Ninth Street, near Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn.

SATURDAY, FEB. 9.

Bowling.—Drug Clerks' League, at 198 Church Street.

Annual Winter games of Barnard School, at Eighth Regiment Armory, 8 P. M.

Shoot for the Palmer Cup, at Larchmont.

Figure skating championships, at Orange, N. J., 2 P. M.

New-Jersey Athletic Club minstrel entertainment, at Bayonne, 8 P. M.

MONDAY, FEB. 11.

Bowling.—Montauk Wheelmen vs. Union County Roadsters, at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn; Bushwick Wheelmen vs. Castle Point Cyclers, at the American Alleys, Hamburg and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn.

Annual meeting of the Atlantic Yacht Club at the Waldorf.

Racquet championships, at Racquet and Tennis Club, 27 West Forty-third Street, at 3:30 P. M.

TUESDAY, FEB. 12.

Bowling.—Brooklyn interclub tournament.

Yachting.—Meeting of American Yacht Club, at Delmonico's, 8 P. M.

Racquet championships, at Racquet and Tennis Club, 27 West Forty-third Street, at 3:30 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13.

Bowling.—Tourists vs. Atalantas, at Paterson; Bank Clerks' League, at Academy Alleys, East Fourteenth Street.

Meeting of the Larchmont Yacht Club.

Racquet championships, at Racquet and Tennis Club, 27 West Forty-third Street, at 3:30 P. M.

BROOKLYN'S CYCLE CLUB

The New Organization Meeting with Much Success.

BICYCLING'S HOLD ON SOCIETY

Over 500 Persons Now Enjoy the Club's Privileges at Clermont Avenue Rink—Music Rides a Feature.

Cycling has become as much of a craze in the social circles of the city across the bridge as it has with the members of the mythical Four Hundred. The recently-formed Cycle Club of Brooklyn is responsible for the hold that wheeling has obtained on society there, and the indications are that this organization will outshine the Machaux Club. Its membership is already double the size of the latter, and it is bound to grow during the next few weeks.

The club's first music ride was held yesterday afternoon, and, while the attendance was limited, owing, doubtless, to the severe cold weather, the interest evinced foreshadows success for the undertaking. Clermont Avenue Rink, which the club has secured for its permanent academy, is admirably adapted for the purpose, and it is doubted if a more advantageous place could have been secured in Brooklyn.

The entire floor space is at the disposal of the riders, there being ample room for the spectators in the galleries and on the stage at the north end of the rink. The band plays in the little balcony over the stage.

It is the custom of the management to have the heads of families subscribe to the club, the fee being $25, thus giving themselves, their wives, unmarried daughters, and minor sons all the privileges. The number of subscribers is over 200, and it is estimated that those entitled to the club privileges number fully 500. It will thus be seen that the club starts its career with every prospect for success.

A list of the subscribers, many of whom were present yesterday, is as follows:

A. P. Alvord, J. W. Adams, J. D. Adams, John P. Allen, Sylvester Blood, the Misses Baldwin, Frank D. Beattys, L. C. and C. Benedict, A. E. Blackmar, "Fred" Brown, Graham Blandy, Charles Bennett, W. E. O. Bebee, H. J. Braman, Elliott Burris, E. H. Barnes, William Berri, Avery Bromley, Charles L. Boorum, R. G. Barclay, W. H. Beard, E. Le Grand Beers, Isidore M. Bond, S. E. Buchanan.

Herbert M. Betts, Charles S. Burr, Campbell C. Brown, Harry Barber, Miss Edna Bean, F. W. Blossom, Spencer S. Baldwin, J. H. Bagg, L. I. Busby, George A. Betts, Bruno W. Bierbauer, M. D.; Alfred D. Byrne, B. H. Cary, Jay Carlisle, A. B. Chandler, Alexander Cameron, S. Cantoni, Edward L. Collyer, William Cooney, Miss Annie Culbert, Alfred B. Carhart, W. G. Clapp, Miss Sophie P. Casey, A. E. Chandler.

Felix Campbell, Mrs. M. M. Canda, Frank M. Cowperthwait, E. A. Dickerson, Edward W. Ditmass, Edward Dodge, H. H. Dougherty, William H. Erhart, Clinton Elliott, Charles M. Englis, Miss Elliott, George E. Fays, Col. James Forney, James M. Fuller, W. Edward Foster, John Gibb, Dr. James P. Gerau, Don Geddes, Richmond Gibb, Miss Florence Guertin, Edward M. Gridley, C. O. Gates, W. A. Graham, F. W. Gregory, B. F. Goodspeed, Arthur Gibb, Mayor Charles A. Schieren, Col. Albert A. Pope, Stephen Huntington, A. H. Hart, William Harkness, L. C. Harper.

Charles B. Hobbs, John Hoagland, Miss Norma L. Hanley, A. P. Heinze, W. V. Hester, William M. Hoagland, W. N. Henshaw, G. Herbert Henshaw, C. N. Hoagland, F. L. Hine, M. Hinman, George E. Ide, Miss A. B. Jones, John Jay, E. E. Jackson, Jr., H. Cogan Paterson, J. C. Palmer, H. W. Palmer, Frederick B. Pratt, Minnie G. Plummer, Robert A. Pinkerton, Lucius N. Palmer, Frank Parsons, Miss A. Pratt, Mrs. R. K. Pritchard, Lowell M. Palmer, George D. Pratt, E. A. Quin, James H. Robinson, L. P. Rider, C. E. Robertson, W. R. Robinson, Frank Reynolds, Alexander Robb, H. K. Smith, C. D. Smithers, Charles Simmons, M. Mowbray, Miss S. L. Messerole, J. R. Melcher, Charles A. Moore, F. R. McDermott, F. P. McColl, Howard McWilliams, the Rev. Thomas B. McLeod, Alfred Norris, E. R. Nichols, William H. Nichols, F. L. Noble, John B. Norris, Henry E. Nesmith, Mrs. John Nostrand.

J. H. Oliphant, the Misses Powell, Mrs. Stephen Post, Thomas E. Pearsall, C. J. Post, Jr., Andrew Peters, Arthur W. Perego, J. George Johnson, H. I. Judson, Miss Jourdan, Edward B. Jordan, Spencer Jennings, Frank Jourdan, W. B. Jourdan, Henry B. Ketcham, C. L. Lutkens, John Lamarche, Vincent Loeser, Thomas W. Lowell, Chester B. Lawrence, Guy Loomis, Walter Lockett, Henry L. Lanpher, Mrs. C. Merrill, J. H. Mairs, Charles L. Morse, Louis A. E. Smylie, J. S. Spencer, A. K. Sloan, Charles L. Schenck, C. D. Shell, Mrs. Helen K. Sumner, John H. Shults, Jr., Clarence E. Smith, H. B. Scholes, Miss Eleanor Spencer, W. S. Tuttle, George J. Tangeman, J. C. Thompson, Edward Thayer, Frank B. Tuttle, C. J. Turner, Jr., C. H. Terry, J. P. Topping.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, F. W. Tuttle, Henry D. Vandiveer, Miss Vickers, Timothy L. Woodruff, J. F. Whitney, F. H. Webster, Charles S. Whitney, Howard O. Wood, William A. Webster, William H. Wallace, Gustavus Wallace, W. C. Wallace, Robert B. Woodward, E. Percy Walker, John Wilson, R. R. Washridge, Jackson Wallace, Edwin C. Ward, Charles W. Whitney, James H. Williams, and William P. Gallalee.

For Saturday evening Manager William A. Webster has arranged a programme which ought to attract a big crowd. The Wilmot Duo will give an exhibition of fancy riding, to be followed by a game of polo on wheels, and a music ride for the members of the club. This entertainment will begin at 8 o'clock. The game of polo is expected to prove a decided novelty. It will be participated in by the instructors of the club in uniform.

It is Manager Webster's intention to provide entertainments for the members every week during the indoor riding season, and in all probability they will vary each time. The music ride will wind up the festivities on every occasion. When the outdoor season is somewhat advanced, club runs will be a feature, and possibly a European touring party may be formed before the season closes.

Hudson County's Prize Winners.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 6.—The Road Committee of the Hudson County Wheelmen has officially announced the distribution of the club prizes for 1894. Van V. Mersereau won President Keer's prize for the greatest number of miles covered, his record being 7,735. The Eveland prize for the greatest mileage from May 1 to Dec. 1 was won by Frederick B. Edick, his score being 5,232 miles. The Merseles prize for twelve hours' riding was won by Van V. Mersereau, who covered 144 miles in the time named. O. M. Corbanks won the club prize for the greatest number of runs, and George Harthman secured the second prize.

The mileage prizes for 1895 are: One year, by Frank Eveland; six months, by Theodore F. Merseles; twenty-four hours, by Frederick Alling; one hour, by Walter Vreeland, and a fourth prize by President Keer, to be awarded in the discretion of the Road Committee.

Century Association to Meet.

The Long Island Century Association intends to have a big run early in the season, and at a meeting to be held at 1,217 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, the plans for it will be mapped out. Last year the association century was from Sag Harbor to Avon Hall, Brooklyn, and was the first ever held on Long Island. It was a great success, being participated in by over 100 enthusiasts of both sexes. The present officers of the association are Daniel M. Adee, President; Carl Von Lengerke, Vice President; Clemens Weiss, Secretary; H. J. Valentine, Treasurer.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—A French cycling exchange prints the following tale: "An employe at the Draghignan railway station named Deulesse was riding over a narrow bridge some little distance from the town when he suddenly found the entire width of the road taken up by a hearse carrying the body of a person who had died in the country and was to be buried in the town cemetery. The unlucky cyclist, who was scorching, was unable to slacken his speed, and consequently collided with the hearse and was thrown against the parapet of the bridge and severely hurt. The driver of the hearse immed ately dismounted, and, seeing the state of the cyclist, removed the coffin from the hearse, and, placing it by the roadside, lifted the cyclist into it and carried him into the town, much to the amazement of the inhabitants.

—The Century Road Club of America has just allowed the following records: L. C. Wahl, Baltimore to Washington, 43 miles, 2:49:00; October 18, 1893. J. F. Gunther, 1,000 miles, 4 days 17 hours 45 minutes; Oct. 6-11, 1894; American record. C. M. Henderickson, 15 miles, 0:44:24; Oct. 20, New-York State. W. A. Parker, 5 miles, 0:11:18 1-5; 10 miles, 0:24:16 1-5; 20 miles, 0:50:08; Nov. 29; American records. M. N. Keim, seventy-eight centuries during 1894; American individual century record for calendar year. Milton Keim 18 58S in les during 1894; Pennsylvania State record for individual mileage for calendar year. A. A. Hansen, 21,053 miles during 1894; American record for individual mileage for calendar year.

—In reply to a letter sent to Rome, Father Sylvester Jaerg, a priest of the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church of Wilmington, Del., has received an answer prohibiting priests from riding bicycles. Bishop Curtis and Fathers Flynn, De Ruyter, Mealey, and Crowley are among the clergy of Wilmington who are devotees of wheeling. Recently it was argued there that priests ought not to ride, and accordingly Father Jaerg sent a letter of inquiry to the Holy City. The answer, after prohibiting the use of cycles by the priests, says that the decision will prevent accidents and "prohibit them from setting a bad example. It will also keep them from being joked about by their fellow priests."

—President Spalding of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers said yesterday that several applications have already been filed for the privilege of holding cycle shows the latter part of the present year. Pittsburg wants a show, and St. Louis may have one. Of course, the New-York and Chicago shows will be repeated. The great success achieved by both of these exhibits last month made them annual fixtures for years to come. The Board of Trade will have a meeting in this city during the next ten days.

—The Brooklyn Good Roads Association was to have held a meeting in that city Tuesday evening to consider plans for the opening of the Coney Island cycle path on June 15, but there was not a quorum present, and nothing official was done. The plans were discussed, however, and next Monday evening, at a meeting to be held at The Eagle office, they will be partially completed. The Park Board, it is understood, will help the cyclists in their opening festivities, providing music and a reviewing stand.

The last advices received at Pittsburg concerning Frank Lenz indicate that the unfortunate round-the-world cyclist was murdered by Kurds, near Erzeroum, on May 7. Lenz was born in Philadelphia in 1868. He started on his long tour from the Post Office Building in Pittsburg on May 15, 1892. A ten-thousand-dollar insurance policy on his life, taken out just before his departure, is payable to his mother, who lives in Pittsburg.

—The Entertainment Committee of the Liberty Wheelmen of Brooklyn will have a meeting at Avon Hall on Friday evening. It is intended at this meeting to make arrangements for the club's entertainment at Avon Hall on March 7. The committee comprises Clemens Weiss, Chairman; Frank E. Doup, Alexander Schwalbach, H. J. Valentine, D. A. Sammis, L. A. Liebeskind, Samuel Brock, and William T. Cowenhoven.

—"Billy" Murphy says he has retired from the track and will never participate in another race. His friends are circulating a petition to have him appointed official referee of the League of American Wheelmen, an office which, it is said, will be created at the coming annual meeting of the National Assembly in this city.

—A wheeling tour to Canada is favorably talked of by the Harlem Wheelmen. This club has grown so rapidly during the last two months that a new house is contemplated. A site bordering on Mount Morris Park is being negotiated for, and if favorable terms can be secured a building will be put up there at once.

—Several gentlemen connected with the cycle trade in Brooklyn, headed by Charles Schwalbach, will endeavor this evening, at a meeting to be held at the Clarendon Hotel, to establish a local Board of Trade. It is believed that the formation of such an organization would be a decided help to the cycle dealers of that city.

—A meeting of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers will be held in this city the latter part of this month to determine the time for holding the next Chicago and New-York cycle shows. Other matters of great interest to the trade will also be acted upon.

—"Charley" Earl will ride an exhibition mile on a "home trainer," at the dramatic entertainment of the Kings County Wheelmen in the Criterion Theatre, Brooklyn, on March 15.

—July 6 is the date the Riverside Wheelmen desire to get for their annual race meet.

SLEIGHING ON OCEAN BOULEVARD

Some of the Fast Horses and Their Drivers Seen on Brooklyn's Drive.

The fall of snow which came last Saturday, while it was not sufficient to make the best of sleighing on the roughly-frozen roadbed of Ocean Parkway, brought out nearly everything on runners in the Brooklyn stables, and there has been some merry sport down the boulevard within the last few days. Everybody has a candidate for the championship of the snow path, and among the hundreds of speedy trotters and pacers on the road, a dozen or more are fit to hold their own in any company.

S. A. Paddock drives a burly, big, strong-going pacing stallion that is always in the first flight, no matter what he tackles. This is the chestnut colt Brooks, now a five-year-old, with a record of 2:15¼, made on a half-mile track in 1894. Brooklyn horsemen say the high-bred son of Nettle Keenan can pace a mile track in 2:10 or better, and he is certainly a clinker on the snow. The horse is to be trained and campaigned next season.

E. T. Bedford's handsome black trotter Gillette, 2:11¾, is another of the fastest horses on the boulevard. Mr. Bedford has just returned from a trip to Europe, and he is to be seen nearly every day on the road or the snow path with either Gillette or Wanda, 2:22½, the big bay daughter of Piedmont that won so many trotting races at the Parkway track last season. Mr. Bedford's son, Charles, who drove Gillette and Wanda in their races last year, is often seen behind one or the other of these noted trotters, and he is accounted one of the cleverest amateur reinsmen in Brooklyn.

John Dingee has a great little snow horse in Billy A., 2:13¼, a Grand Circuit winner of last season's campaign. He has won many a brush this Winter with the best road horses on the boulevard, and looks to be good for many more victories on the trotting turf. Trainer D. H. Nichols, who has a public stable in the old barn at Parkville, where Billy Weeks, now with A. E. Terry in Paris, France, used to be quartered, is wintering Mr. Dingee's fast horse, and will probably campaign him next year.

C. J. Fitzgerald, who seldom misses a morning drive down the Coney Island boulevard either to wagon or sleigh, has the satisfaction of sitting behind one of the best bred horses in Brooklyn, and one of the fastest fliers on the snow as well. This is Wisdom, a majestic big bay stallion, by Mambrino King, the sire of Hamlin's Nightingale, 2:10¼, out of Homora, the dam of Fantasy, 2:06, who holds the world's record for three-year-old trotters. Wisdom took a record of 2:27 with a few weeks' training last year, and, judging by the way he can take his owner along over the snow, he is going to trot away below 2:20 next season. There are few horses in Brooklyn, either trotters or pacers, that can live it out with the handsome stallion from Prospect Park down the Boulevard to Hiram Howe's old roadhouse, half way to Coney Island.

The list of crackajacks is not complete without John Driscoll and his famous little trotter, The Pony, or "Old Pone," as he is familiarly called by the road brigade, who know him well. His owner says he can beat any horse in Brooklyn, nobody barred, from the railroad tunnel to the clubhouse on Parkville Farm, a spin of half a mile or more. "Old Pone" has a history, although it is somewhat vague and uncertain like his pedigree. He was formerly owned by Buffalo Bill, and, according to Driscoll's latest story, he was bred by Eph Simmons in Kentucky, and is a son of the famous George Wilkes.

One of the fastest and most conspicuous trotters on the snow path is Senator John McCarty's bloodlike chestnut gelding Ben Davis, 2:19½, by Great Tom. He is a California trotter, and there is not a harness horse in the metropolis that shows more finish and quality from nose to heels than this one. Few were able to beat him in his class when he was on the turf three years ago, and those that have speed enough to show him the way down the road in Brooklyn are to be counted on one's fingers.

Pete Curran, 2:28½, is another trotter of much the same type and class, although he has not the fast record of Ben Davis. Pete is owned and driven by I. Clark Seamans, who thinks he has the greatest road horse in Greater New-York, and some of the aspiring drivers who have tried conclusions with the cordy bay gelding on the snow concede that his owner has good grounds for this belief. Curran is a Canada-bred trotter by Chicago Volunteer. He was brought to New-York by C. J. Fitzgerald, who drove him on the road for a time and trained him to the point where he could trot in 2:20 or better.

Among the many other fast road horses to be seen nearly every day on the Boulevard now that there is snow upon the ground, are John Powers with Azmon, 2:23¾; Capt. Marshall with The Sheik, 2:29¼; Dr. Fuller with the bay mare Snip, 2:29¼; J. H. Phillips with Zurline, 2:31½; John F. Cornell with Sidney Smith, 2:24¼, and J. S. Story with Joe H., 2:21¼.

FAIR PRICES FOR TROTTERS.

Eastern Buyers Secured the Bargains at Lexington Sale.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 6.—This was the third day of the auction sale of trotting stock here, and prices ruled high. John Romer of Philadelphia and other Eastern speculators got most of the bargains. Best prices follow:

Moloch, 2:26¾, b. g., 3 years, by Warlock, dam by Strathmore; C. W. Woodford, Paris, Ky.	$825
Rachel, 2:25¾, ch. m., 4, by Warlock, dam by Mambrino Russell; Andy Welch, Hartford, Conn.	825
Governor Russell, ch. g., 5, by Mambrino Russell, dam by Doctor Spaulding; J. T. Hedges, Paris, Ky.	350
Havelock, b. g., 4, by Warlock, dam by Strathmore; R. W. Robb, Boston, Mass.	460
Pat Myboy, 2:18¾, rn. g., 7, by Hinder Wilkes, dam by Black Prince, Jr.; Andy Welch	725
Miss Bailey, b. f., 3, by Cyclone, dam by Twilight; A. Bailey, Pittsburg	525
Hustler Russell, b. h., (pacer,) by Lord Russell-Princess; J. D. Creighton, Lexington	810
Bermuda Girl, 2:21¼, br. f., 3, by Bermuda, dam by Red Wilkes; Andy Welch	300
Miss Sprague, br. m., 13, by Governor Sprague, dam by Captain Walker; J. Middleby, Boston	335
Bonnie S., 2:29, br. c., 3, by Bonnie McGregor, dam by Jaybird; Abe Johnson, Boston	600
Julian May, br. h., by Wedgewood, dam by George Wilkes; R. W. Robb, Boston	500
Lady Allerton, br. m., 3, by Allerton, dam by Almont Wilkes; Thomas Nolan, Lexington	460
Lenwood T., 2:27, ch. m., 5, by Nutall Wood, dam by Richelieu; B. I. Cox, Dan

FOR TRUE LOCAL REFORM

German-Americans Arrayed Against the Lexow Police Bills.

CHANGES IN SUNDAY LAW DEMANDED

Disapprove of Proposed German Good Government Clubs—Gratified at the Action of the Governor and the Mayor.

The General Committee of the German-American Reform Union met at the Terrace Garden Assembly Rooms last night and took action in relation to reform bills now pending before the Legislature.

The committee took decided ground against the bills advanced by Senator Lexow, favored a single-headed Police Department, and advocated a change in the excise law permitting the opening of saloons during certain hours Sundays.

There was an unusually large attendance of the members of the committee. Theodore Sutro presided. He reported his action as the representative of the German-American Reform Union in joining with the Committee of Seventy and other reform organizations in the anti-Platt mass meeting Monday evening last, and this action was unanimously approved by the committee.

The following resolutions, which had been prepared by the Executive Committee of the union, were presented for the approval of the General Committee:

Resolved, That the German-American Reform Union hereby deplores the action of the Lexow committee in recommending to the Legislature a plan for the reorganization of the New-York Police Department which will simply mean a continuance of the evils complained of, and which must be regarded as a mere device to make our Police Department subservient to Republican Party purposes. The bi-partisan character of the proposed commission would result in a continual bartering between the Commissioners, and would make it impossible to fix the responsibility for any delinquency or corruption upon any one, as experience has shown. Politics should be kept out of the Police Department.

Resolved, That the German-American Reform Union hereby protests against the passage of the bills recommended by the majority of the Lexow committee for the reorganization of our police force, and it hereby calls upon the representatives of the City of New-York in Senate and Assembly to secure the passage of a law which will make the Police Commission single-headed, which will separate the Bureau of Election from the Police Department, place the appointment of the reorganization commission in the hands of the Mayor, and refer the examination of candidates for appointment on the force to the Civil Service Commission.

Resolved, That the German-American Reform Union considers the passage of the Police Magistrate's bill, proposed by the Committee of Seventy, as of the same importance and urgency as the reorganization of the police force, the corruption and miscarriage of justice prevailing in our police courts being as great an evil as the criminality of our Police Department.

Resolved, That the passage of the Bi-Partisan Police Commission bill and the delay or defeat of the other reform bills will be a contemptuous disregard of the will of the people expressed at the last election, and a breach of trust by the Republican party which will surely lead to and emphatic defeat of the Republican party at the next election.

Resolved, That the several district organizations of the German-American Reform Union are hereby requested to hold meetings for the submission of the above resolutions to their members, and when adopted to send copies thereof to their representatives in Senate and Assembly.

Edward Grasse, in discussing the resolutions, said that he was convinced that the best results would be obtained by a single Commissioner at the head of the Police Department, and he believed that a commission of three persons selected without regard to politics would be preferable. The sentiment of the committee was, however, overwhelmingly in favor of the proposition of a single-headed department, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Edward Grasse offered the following resolution, which was also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we express our gratification at Gov. Morton's and Mayor Strong's conscientious and consistent attitude toward the reform bills, and hope that they will also further use their influence to secure to our city the reforms which the people demanded at the last election.

The Chairman was empowered to appoint a committee of five to be a permanent committee on legislation, to act with similar committees from other reform organizations, in looking after proposed legislation for New-York City, and to assist in carrying out municipal reform.

In relation to the change in the excise law permitting the opening of the saloons on Sunday the following resolution was adopted without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That the German-American Reform Union hereby expresses to Mayor Strong its sincere recognition and hearty thanks for courageously bringing forward his views in regard to the changes in our Sunday law which are imperatively necessary for our metropolis. No man, except one who, as a Puritan Sabbath fanatic, is unable to judge the evils brought to light through the Lexow committee, will deny that it is impossible to carry out the Sunday law as far as the selling of beverages in our city is concerned. A large majority of our population considers the law as unjust, as an attack upon their personal liberty, and as a comprehension of the character of the Sabbath which is unjustified either by the Bible or sound logic. Instead of elevating the morals of the people, the Sunday law has destroyed the reverence for the law, and has resulted in a horrible corruption of our Police Department. We hold that, without a liberal change of the said law, the police, even after a reorganization, will be the worst criminal association. We hope that Mayor Strong will stand by his views above mentioned, and will lay them at the proper time officially before the Legislature.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The principles and purposes of the German-American Reform Union are in entire accord with those of the Good Government Clubs; and,

Whereas, A union of the German reform elements in the City of New-York into a single organization led to the formation of the German-American Reform Union;

Resolved, That, while we assure the Good Government Clubs of our unqualified indorsement and co-operation, we must express our disapproval of the formation of so-called German Good Government clubs as an attempt to divide the German reform elements in the City of New-York, and therefore advise our members not to join such German Good Government clubs.

Resolved, That the members of the German-American Reform Union, as well as any other citizens, have the right to apply for a public office, but that they should not base their application upon their nationality, but upon their knowledge, special fitness, and approved character.

Resolved, That recommendations of members shall only be made at the request of Mayor Strong, and then only by representatives of the General Committee selected for that purpose.

Resolutions were also adopted protesting against the passage of the bills introduced in the Assembly depriving Sheriff Tamsen of the privilege of appointing his own counsel and providing that the Corporation Counsel assign one of his assistants as counsel to the Sheriff, and also abolishing the office of auctioneer to the Sheriff, and providing that the litigants select their own auctioneer to act in Sheriff's sales.

Edward J. H. Tamsen, Richard Adams, Louis Windmuller, Dr. A. Berghold, Charles C. Wehrum, and Hubert Cillis were appointed by the President delegates at large to the Executive Committee, and Louis Windmuller, Dr. Leonard Weber, Hubert Cillis, and Richard Adams were appointed delegates at large to the General Committee.

The thanks of the committee were tendered to Oswald Ottendorfer for his liberality in paying the union's share of the expenses incurred for the mass meeting of Monday evening.

To Separate the Borough.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 6.—At a special election, held at Dunellen yesterday, it was decided, with only a few dissenting votes, to separate the borough from the township.

NEW-JERSEY EXPENSES REDUCED

Public Improvements Postponed — Alleged Democratic Extravagance Is to be Investigated.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 6.—The charge that the expenditures for State House supplies during the last administration were extravagant will be investigated, beginning next week or the week thereafter. A joint committee will be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers. This was agreed upon at a conference of Republican leaders last night. The extraordinary appropriations, it was also decided, should be limited to $300,000. This will have the effect of postponing the great improvement contemplated at the Morris Plains Hospital for the Insane. The proposed appropriations of $250,000 for a State Water Board and $150,000 for a new asylum in South Jersey are disapproved, and the sum to be allowed for enlarging the State prison will be cut down from $220,000 to $160,000.

Among the bills introduced in the House to-day were the following:

By Mr. Codding—Providing that pupils in public schools shall be regularly drilled and instructed in military tactics and be enrolled in what shall be called the American Guards, which is created a military body.

By Mr. Blackshaw—Providing that no locomotive shall cross any street in Jersey City at a rate greater than six miles per hour; that there shall be at least three minutes intervening between trains crossing streets at grade, and no train shall block a street for more than a minute.

By Mr. Baker—Consolidating the game laws of the State and providing that upon the expiration of the terms of the present Fish Commissioners the Governor shall appoint four persons, for terms of five years, who shall be known as the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners. It is to be a non-partisan board and perform the duties of the present Commissioners.

Among the bills passed was that abolishing days of grace on all commercial paper, to take effect July 1, next. On motion of Mr. Storrs, the bill annexing a portion of Belleville to the Eighth Ward of Newark was recommitted.

INVESTIGATION OF THE FREEHOLDERS

Testimony Regarding Some Alleged Extravagances in Purchases.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 6.—The investigation into the Freeholders' affairs was continued to-day. Some testimony was taken in reference to goods furnished the county and it was shown that the prices charged were excessive. For instance, $1.50 to $2 was charged per dozen for toilet paper, while it could be purchased for from 80 cents to $1. Clerk Tappen could not find anything on the minutes which authorized the committee on the South River Bridge to sign a contract for a draw on the bridge which cost nearly $10,000. It was shown that by special act of the Legislature the county was authorized to expend $100,000 for the Albany Street stone arch bridge, which cost $10,000 or more above that amount, and the question will be submitted to Chief Justice Beasley whether the Freeholders were authorized to exceed the appropriation.

Several Justices of the Peace were called upon to explain the duties of their office and gave satisfactory replies. Freeholder Mulvey could not satisfy Commissioner Stevens about charges he had made for sixty-six days as a member of the Lunacy Committee, or the eighty-four days charged as a Road Committeeman. Further testimony as to headstones furnished for deceased soldiers was given, and it was shown that in many instances relatives of the deceased ordered more expensive stones and paid the difference in price. The Freeholders to-day received a bill "on account" from ex-Judge Hoffman for $400 for assisting the county's counsel in defending the Freeholders. The only member voting against it was Powelson, who wanted to known how much the bill would be. The investigation promises to cost the county a pretty big sum, and some estimate the expenses at fully $200 a day.

WILL OF JOHN STEVENS PROBATED

No Mention of the Value of the Property Conveyed.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 6.—The will of John Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken, was admitted to probate by Surrogate O'Neil this morning. It is brief and makes no mention of the value of the property conveyed. The executors named are Mrs. Mary M. Stevens, the widow; Edwin A. Stevens, a brother, and Palmer Campbell, a friend.

There is but one public bequest. That is $20,000 to Trinity Episcopal Church. The bequest is to be used in paying off the mortgage debt, and the residue is to be invested and the income applied to the payment of the rector's salary. The debt is $14,000.

The individual bequests are $2,500 each to Burwell and Minnie McGuire, the brother and sister of Mrs. Stevens, and $5,000 to Lela B. Smith of Berryville, Va. To John Stevens, the son, is bequeathed the testator's watch and chain, and to Mrs. Stevens the family jewels, the household furniture in the family home at Castle Point, together with all ornaments and wearing apparel.

The residue of the estate is to be left in equal shares to Mrs. Mary M. Stevens and the testator's two children, a boy of six years and a girl of ten. Mrs. Stevens is to receive her share in fee simple. The share to be divided between the children is to be held in trust until the legatees are twenty-one years old.

Mrs. Stevens is to be guardian of the children during their minority. The executors are authorized to sell real estate whenever it may be deemed necessary, and invest the proceeds.

Believe It Contains Dynamite.

A boy, seeing a small flame in the hallway of 1,001A Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, last night, ran in, stepped on it, and put it out. Then he discovered that it was a fuse attached to a brass pipe six inches in length. One end was closed by lead, and from the other ran the fuse.

The boy called to a policeman, who took the pipe to the Ninth Precinct Station House in Eighth Avenue. It was believed there that it contained dynamite. It will be sent to Headquarters in the morning. There is nothing to indicate why it was placed in the hallway.

Charged with Aiding Swindlers.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 6.—Detective Charles Dodd to-day arrested Clarence Van Deventer, proprietor of the "Van," the Fanwood clubhouse, where Mr. Alfred, the horse doctor who was fleeced by green-goods men, claims the operations took place. He accused Van Deventer with being in league with the sharpers. Van Deventer was released on bail.

Shot at His Sister.

NEWARK, Feb. 6.—Daniel Mulligan, aged thirty-two years, a stableman, was arrested to-night on a charge of attempting to kill his sister Mary at her home, 108 Van Buren Street. This morning he called, but was not admitted. He drew a revolver and fired two shots at her, but the bullets lodged in the wall.

Simon Sterne at the Democratic Club.

Simon Sterne spoke on municipal organization at the weekly meeting of the Harlem Democratic Club last night. He said he favored the Mayor's Power of Removal bill, and did not favor having a single Police Commissioner.

Killed by a Fall.

NEWARK, Feb. 6.—Joseph N. Bladon, a clerk in the grocery store of Atwater & Carter, died at St. Barnabas's Hospital to-night from the effects of injuries received in falling down a flight of stairs at the store this afternoon. He was married and lived at 284 Walnut Street.

LA GASCOGNE NOT SEEN

The Steamship Majestic Arrives Safely at Queenstown.

THE TEUTONIC ALSO NOT ON TIME

She May Have Stopped to Assist the French Boat—Agents Confident that the Ships Are Safe.

No word has yet been received as to the location or condition in the Atlantic Ocean of the French Line steamship La Gascogne. She is now four days overdue.

The Majestic of the White Star Line, which sailed from this port for Liverpool Jan. 30, reached Daunt's Rock, off Queenstown, at 11:40 last night, and Capt. Parsell quickly put an end to the rumors that his ship had been in danger just because she was a few hours late. He said that from the Banks she had terrible weather, with east-northeast gales, high seas, and bitter cold. On the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th she proceeded at reduced speed, losing in all 57 hours. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a vessel with a light was sighted, but vanished suddenly as the Majestic steered toward her.

The weather, Capt. Parsell said, was by far the worst in the Majestic's experience. She was swept by waves almost constantly for hours in succession. Nevertheless, only two of her boats were damaged.

At the office of the French Line yesterday Agent Forget said he had no fears as to the ability of La Gascogne to weather any Atlantic gale. Her owners are perfectly satisfied that something has gone wrong with her machinery.

La Gascogne carries two masts, and her spread of sail even in the most favoring breeze would not suffice to carry her ahead at much more than a snail's pace. In a storm her sails would be useless, and her only refuge would be to get out her sea anchors and trust to stanchness of build while she kept her head to the waves.

The fact that of the steamships that have arrived since La Gascogne was due none has reported sighting her is not considered by her agents as indicating that anything has happened to her that she cannot remedy, and it is suggested that she may not have been as far on her trip to New-York as the time would indicate when accident disabled her.

On the first half of her journey she would not be in a path to meet or pass vessels of other lines. On the second half she would, but none of the recent comers has had sight of her.

The White Star liner Teutonic should have been in her dock in New-York yesterday, but she is still at sea. It was suggested yesterday that perhaps she had found La Gascogne and was delayed while she was rendering assistance. The Anchor Line steamship Circassia, from Glasgow, is also overdue, and the same suggestion is made as to her.

Agent Forget cabled yesterday afternoon for a list of La Gascogne's passengers. He expects a reply this morning. Following are the surnames of the saloon passengers:

Mr. Adolf.	Mr. Jacquin.
Mr. Ackenheil.	Mr. Jacquet.
Miss Auriel.	Mr. Koenigstein.
Miss Borel.	Mr. Leon.
Mrs. Bronsard.	Mr. Lichtenstein.
Mr. Buser.	Mr. Lanahan.
Mr. Castro.	Mrs. Lahanan.
Mr. Crozer and servant.	Miss Lanahan.
	Mr. Matagrin.
Mrs. Crozer.	Mr. Mix.
Mrs. Colsizzi.	Mr. Meyer.
Mr. Dreyou.	Mr. Phillips.
Mrs. Dumas.	Mr. Ravier.
Mrs. Fish.	Mr. Ribon.
Mr. Guttmann.	Miss Riche and maid.
Mrs. Guttmann.	Miss Szumowska.
Mr. Goodman.	Mr. Schwarz.
Mr. Harris.	Mr. Sanchez.
Mrs. Hewes.	Miss Treichler.
Mrs. Hendricourt.	

There are 120 steerage passengers.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 6.—The Cunard Line steamer Cephalonia, Capt. Seccombe, which sailed from Boston Jan. 26 for Liverpool, is more than two days overdue. The agents her are not fearful as to her safety, attributing the delay to rough weather.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—M. Pereire, manager of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, attributes the non-arrival of La Gascogne at New-York to the violent weather which has recently prevailed at sea, or to an accident to her machinery requiring some time to repair in midocean. He has no fears for the safety of the ship.

BARGE VAN SANTVOORD LOST.

Three Men Washed Overboard, of Whom but One Is Alive.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Feb. 6.—The towboat Aries arrived here this afternoon. She left New-York Monday night, with five barges, bound for Providence and New-Bedford with coal.

When seven miles west of Saybrook Light at 5:30 this morning, a sea struck the tow, and the barge Van Santvoord parted her hawser and went down. The sea washed the deckhouse and hatch covers off. Capt. Wynkoop of the barge going adrift on one and his brother, the cook, on the other.

A second brother was washed overboard and drowned.

The Captain and cook were picked up, but the former died twenty minutes afterward. The cook is badly frozen and his hands and ears are in a terrible condition. Capt. Wynkoop lived in Providence.

Stabbed with a Pitchfork.

RAHWAY, N. J., Feb. 6.—Walter Laing, son of Eden Laing, a business man of Rahway, engaged in an altercation with Mathew McNearney, employed by Mr. Laing as a coachman. Young Laing stabbed McNearney with a pitchfork in the fleshy portion of the right arm and inflicted a serious wound. A State warrant has been sworn out for Laing's arrest.

NOTES OF FOREIGN NAVIES.

The speed trial of the British cruiser Sybille, which was recently made, proved highly successful, the vessel sustaining during a three hours' run a speed of more than 19 knots per hour.

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The British Admiralty recently directed that magazines of all vessels were to be fitted with additional flooding arrangements, and a system was adopted permitting an inrush of water in large volumes. Now it has been discovered that the air does not escape sufficiently quick to enable the magazines to be flooded as rapidly as the water inlets are capable of. It has been decided to fit to each magazine an automatic stop valve, which will remain open to allow the air to escape until the magazine is flooded, when the pressure of the water will close the valve and render it watertight. Several types of valves have been submitted to the Admiralty, and experiments are to be carried out for the purpose of ascertaining which is the most suitable for magazines.

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Capt. M. A. Bourke, who commanded the British battleship Victoria what that vessel was lost off the coast of Tripoli, has been appointed Assistant Director of Torpedoes at the Admiralty, vice Capt. W. H. May, who has proceeded to the Mediterranean station as chief of the staff.

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A British service journal estimates that there are now about 4,000 Whitehead torpedoes in use in the navy. Of this number, the paper says, considerably more than half are of the smallest type, (fourteen inches in diameter,) about a dozen are sixteen-inch torpedoes, and the rest are the eighteen-inch type. The torpedo mostly in use, and from which the best all-around results are obtained, is the Mark VIII. It is 15 feet in length, weighs 711 pounds, and can be adjusted for a range of 600 yards. This torpedo has a speed of 27 knots, which is considerably more than any other fish torpedo in existence.

A SIMPLER BLANKET BALLOT

The New-York State Democracy to Prepare a Bill Embodying the Form Suggested by Its Committee.

The Executive Committee of the New-York State Democracy met at its headquarters, 28 East Twenty-third Street, last night, and took action in the interest of the blanket ballot.

Ex-Mayor Grace, Chairman of the committee, was absent, as was also First Vice Chairman Francis M. Scott. John A. Henneberry presided.

At the previous meeting all of the proposed reform bills were referred to the Law Committee, of which George Walton Green is Chairman, for report. This committee last night reported progress on all of the bills except the blanket ballot proposition, concerning which Chairman Green made an interesting report in detail.

Through him the committee recommended a blanket ballot something after the so-called Belgian ballot. It is apparently a very simple affair. It contains no party emblems. It simply has the name of the parties at the top, and underneath in a straight row the names of the candidates grouped under the names of the offices for which they are running. These candidates' names are numbered consecutively.

The names of the parties at the top of the ballots are also numbered consecutively.

To the left of the numbers is an upright black bar, in the middle of which there are just as many white squares as there are numbers, and if one wants to vote the straight Democratic ticket all he has to do is to take a pencil and blacken over the white squares in the bar opposite the party named.

If, on the other hand, one wants to make selections from the candidates of the various parties, he pays no attention to the party names at the top, but uses a pencil on the white squares in the bar opposite the names of the selected candidates.

Mr. Green spoke in favor of this kind of blanket ballot. He said that it conserved the interest of all classes of voters, the straight party voter as well as the independent voter, the man who wants to vote a split ticket and the man who wants to vote for only a few of the candidates.

Isaac Klein opposed the report and said that he favored the Massachusetts system with the emblems. He said that, under the proposed ballot, any Republican or Democratic or any other kind of a party worker who bought votes for a straight party ticket, would ascertain how long the purchased voter remained in the booth, and if he was only inside for a very short time he could guess with reasonable certainty that the man had voted as he agreed.

Mr. Green said that it would be impossible to base legislation on what a man outside the booth might guess. After considerable discussion, a resolution was offered authorizing the Law Committee to draft a blanket ballot bill with the style of ballot suggested by the report as its basis. This was carried, only Mr. Klein and one or two others voting against it. When the bill is completed it will be reported back to the Executive Committee and will then be sent to Albany.

POLICEMAN SHOT MOTHER-IN-LAW

O'Leary Was Beating His Wife and Two Brothers Interfered — The Shot Intended for Them, It Is Said.

Policeman Dennis O'Leary of the Madison Street Station ended a quarrel with his wife, Julia, by shooting her mother, Mrs. Margaret White, sixty-eight years old, at his home, 218 Monroe Street, last night.

The shot struck Mrs. White in the right shoulder and possibly penetrated the lung. She was removed to Gouverneur Hospital, and her recovery is problematical.

O'Leary was arrested twenty minutes after the shooting, and locked up in the Madison Street Station.

He denied the shooting to Sergeant Cass, and declared that he had not touched his revolver since placing it in the bureau yesterday afternoon. The weapon, of .38 calibre, was found on the bureau, with one of the chambers empty.

It is said that O'Leary intended the shot which struck Mrs. White for Timothy White, her son, who, with his brother, James, had interfered to save their sister from a beating at the policeman's hands.

O'Leary had been on the sick list since 6 P. M., Feb. 1, but he was well enough yesterday to attend with his wife the funeral of Miss Mamie Brennan, a second cousin of Mrs. O'Leary's, at 91 Vandam Street.

On their return home, the O'Learys began a dispute concerning the poor attendance of Miss O'Leary's relatives at the funeral.

Cries of "Help! Murder!" "He's killing me!" were heard by the wife's relatives soon after the quarrel began on the floor below.

The White brothers ran down stairs to the O'Leary apartments. They were in time to catch the burly policeman beating his wife, who was prostrate on the floor.

Then followed a fierce struggle between O'Leary and his two brothers-in-law. The latter say they succeeded in dragging O'Leary away from his wife, and then he started for his revolver. The brothers retreated.

In the hallway, Timothy says, he met his mother, who was coming down stairs to learn what was the trouble. He passed and had just reached the stairway, when he heard a shot, and, turning, saw his mother throw up her hands and fall to the floor.

Maggie White, who was in the room, told Sergt. Cass she saw O'Leary take his revolver from the bureau and fire one shot.

Palestine Commandery's Reception.

Knights Templars of this and neighboring cities and States will gather to-night at the Madison Square Garden to honor Palestine Commandery.

The occasion will be the seventeenth annual reception of this commandery. Thousands of Knights have signified their intention to take part in the grand parade at 10 o'clock. The parade will be preceded by a short review of the Palestine and other commandries by the Grand Commander of New-York State.

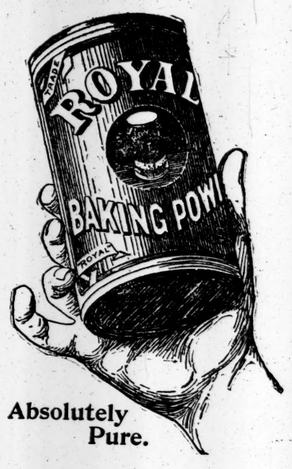
Dancing will follow immediately after the parade. The music will be furnished by Ernest Neyer and his orchestra of forty pieces. The Seventh Regiment Band, under command of Walter B. Rogers, will play the promenade and march music. In point of attendance this reception will probably eclipse any ball of recent years given in the Garden, 15,000 persons being expected.

Thought to be a Murder.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 6.—Thomas Nolan, fifty-five years of age, proprietor of a tavern known as the Half-Way House, on the Goffle Road, two miles from this city, was found dead in a room in the rear of the bar-room to-day. The neighbors think that Nolan was murdered. An overturned chair and a hammer were found near the body. He is thought to have been dead since Monday. Nolan's wife left him on Saturday, and he was living alone. There were bruises and marks on his face which seem to indicate that he was murdered.

Crushed to Death on a Ferryboat.

A man about twenty years old was crushed to death yesterday by a truck on a Communipaw ferryboat that was trying to enter her slip, at the foot of Liberty Street, about 9:30 A. M. The truck was driven by James Cassidy of 113 Pine Street, Jersey City, who is held by the Coroner for examination. Cassidy was not on the truck when the boat neared the slip. The horses started and crushed to death the man, whose name has not yet been learned.



Absolutely Pure.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Charles W. Copeland.

Charles W. Copeland, one of the best-known marine and mechanical engineers in this country, died on Tuesday night at his home, 151 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, where he had lived since 1845.

He was born in Coventry, Conn., in 1815. His father, Daniel Copeland, was a builder of steam engines and boilers in Hartford, Conn., and established his plant on the premises afterward occupied by the extensive iron works of Woodruff & Beach of that city.

Under the direction of his father, Mr. Copeland was carefully trained in the profession of designing and draughting of steam vessels and machinery, and subsequently was taught pattern making, founding, machine fitting, boiler manufacture, and all the technique of the business then known. He became, later, the superintendent of his father's concern. While in this position he designed and built a number of steamers for use on the Connecticut and on Southern rivers. He placed himself about this time under the guidance of Prof. Hackley of Columbia College, for instruction in higher mathematics, in which he became an adept.

He accepted in 1836 the position of designing and constructing engineer of the West Point Foundry of New-York, then the foremost plant of its kind in this country. While there he designed and built many marine engines, notably those for the United States naval steamer Fulton, the steamboats Utica, Rochester, Swallow, Milwaukee, Cleveland, the ferryboats Gold Hunter and Jamaica, and the Bunker Hill and Lexington, some of which were considered marvels. He also built the first iron hull in the United States, a boat which plied on Lake Pontchartrain.

He was appointed in 1839 Constructing Engineer to the United States Navy—an office similar to that now occupied by the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. He fitted out for the Government during the Mexican war what was called the Mosquito fleet, consisting of such steamers as the Spitfire, Scorpion, Scourge, and Vixen.

He designed the engines and boilers of the United States steamers Missouri and Mississippi, and those of the naval steamer Michigan for Lake Erie, the first iron steamer ever used for naval service. He designed the machinery for the United States steamers Saranac and Susquehanna, in which he introduced many new and novel features of marine engineering.

Becoming Superintending Engineer of the Allaire Works of New-York, he designed and built the machinery for the Collins steamers Pacific and Baltic, also the Panama for the California business, the Bay State, Empire State, and Traveller, for Long Island Sound, and the Harriet Lane for the United States Revenue Service.

When the United States Steamboat bill of 1852 was before Congress Mr. Copeland was called upon for his opinion on many plans, more or less new, then contemplated in the proposed law, and subsequently he was appointed the first Supervising Inspector under the new law for the New-York District, which position he retained about nine years.

Mr. Copeland was largely engaged in altering and fitting steamers for the fleets engaged on shallow waters of the Southern rivers during the rebellion, and it was through his advice that many double-enders were brought into use for the intricate channels of those rivers.

He had been, since then, Consulting and Superintending Engineer to the United States Lighthouse Board, generally designing and superintending the building of vessels for that service. He was a director of, as well consulting engineer to, the Norwich and New-York Transportation Company, and while in that service designed the steamers City of New-York, City of Boston, and latterly the City of Worcester.

He was a close student and was a subscriber, and often a most interesting contributor, to most of the magazines and publications pertaining to his profession, both here and abroad. He delivered a course of lectures on the steam engine, in the early part of his career.

The Rev. Aaron F. Olmsted, D. D.

The Rev. Aaron F. Olmsted, D. D., rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Messiah at Rhinebeck, N. Y., died yesterday morning. He was born in East Hartford, Conn., Aug. 23, 1818. He was graduated at Union College in 1839, and for several years studied law with ex-Gov. Ellsworth at Hartford, Conn., and was admitted to the bar, but did not follow the profession. In 1841 Mr. Olmsted entered the General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church in New-York, from which he was graduated in 1842. While still a Deacon he served under Bishop Ives of North Carolina and founded Grace Church at Morgantown, N. C. On July 18, 1844, he was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Ives. His first parish was St. Bartholomew's at Pittsborough, N. C. In 1857 he was made rector of Trinity Church at Society Hill, S. C. The next year he took charge of the parish of the Church of the Good Shepherd at Yorkville, S. C., and from 1858 to 1861, he was rector of St. Mark's Church, also in South Carolina. From 1861 to 1865 Mr. Olmsted was rector of St. John's parish, Berkeley, S. C. In 1865 he removed to Rondout, N. Y., where he served one year as rector of the Church of the Holy Spirit. Sept. 29, 1866, he succeeded the Rev. Dr. George Herbert Walsh as rector of the Church of the Messiah at Rhinebeck, N. Y. He was twenty-nine years at Rhinebeck, and altogether spent fifty-one years in the ministry.

Mr. Olmsted was married Oct. 3, 1844, to Miss Caroline E. Cook of Catskill, N. Y., who survives him. Eight children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Olmsted, among them Dr. John C. Olmsted of Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Maynard Marshall of Charleston, S. C.; Frank Olmsted of Yokohama, Japan; Charles Olmsted of Pullman, Washington, and Mrs. Ruth Williams of Hartford, Conn. Bishop Potter will officiate at the funeral, which will be held at the Church of the Messiah at Rhinebeck. Saturday at 2:30 P. M.

Here's the why of our marking down three-dollar shoes to $2.50.

If $3 is the right price for the average three-dollar shoe, $3.50 is the right price for ours. We've told you so, but you are slow to take it in.

Now we want your trade; it belongs to us. We want three-dollar trade as well as four-dollar and five-dollar trade. It takes all sorts to build up a big business.

Shall we have it? $2.50 for three-dollar shoes—for a while anyway.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. { Prince, Warren, 32d St.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Ex-Senator and ex-Assemblyman Benjamin Doolittle died at Oswego, N. Y., yesterday morning. He represented the First District of Oswego County in the Assembly in 1869. He was elected Senator of the Twenty-first District in 1875. He was one of Oswego's foremost business men, held large milling interests, and was the owner of the Doolittle House.

SARAH B. WEED'S PECULIAR WAIVER

Wants It Set Aside and Is Now Suing Phineas O. Davidson.

Some queer accusations were made by Miss Sarah B. Weed yesterday in the Supreme Court against Phineas O. Davidson, a Brooklyn real estate dealer, who has an office at 1,422 Fulton Street, that city.

The charges were made in a complaint filed by Gilbert R. Hawes, as counsel for Miss Weed, in an action brought against Davidson for the calcellation of a mortgage and the setting aside of a remarkable waiver.

Miss Weed, who lives in Greenwich, Conn., is the owner of the property 114 East Fifty-eighth Street. She executed a mortgage on Dec. 28 last on this property to Davidson for $5,800, and at the same time she executed a paper of which the following is a copy:

I, Sarah B. Weed, hereby state and acknowledge that the bond and mortgage this day signed and executed by me to Phineas O. Davidson, for the sum of fifty-eight hundred dollars, ($5,800,) were so executed and delivered for a valuable consideration and to settle all maters involved between us to date, and the same were executed voluntarily by me, without compulsion or duress or coercion, and that the same were executed and delivered for the purpose of obtaining a cancellation or satisfaction of a certain bond and mortgage on the same premises, purporting to have been signed by Sarah B. Weed to procure the cancellation of which I commenced an action against Davidson, and for the purpose of settling said action and all differences existing between Phineas O. Davidson and my brother, Edwin Weed.

Dated Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1894.

In her complaint Miss Weed says that the execution of the bond and mortgage referred to, and also the other paper, were "wholly without consideration," and were obtained by Davidson from her "by extortion and duress."

In ignorance of her rights, and relying upon the representations of Davidson and his attorneys, Miss Weed declares, she was induced to execute and deliver these papers for fear that Davidson would "do an unlawful injury to herself and her brother by charging them with a crime and by procuring their indictment and imprisonment." She declares that Davidson threatened to do this unless the papers were executed and delivered to him.

FOR CLASSIFICATION OF POSTAL CLERKS

Representative Dunphy Expects Favorable Action on His Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Representative Dunphy has not lost all hope of favorable action by the House this session upon his bill providing for the classification of postal clerks. He is confident that the Committee on Rules will yet name a day for taking a vote on this measure, and says that no doubt exists in his mind that its reception by the House will be favorable. He says that two-thirds of the members of the House are favorably disposed toward the bill. The appearance here some time ago of Postmaster Dayton and the Postmasters of nine of the other largest cities in the country did much to advance its chances of passage, and the appeals of postal employes from all parts of the country have had a good effect.

Objection has been made by several members of the House on the ground that it would be inadvisable to expend the money called for by this bill while the Treasury is in its present distressed condition, but Mr. Dunphy says that in view of the letter sent to the Senate by the Secretary of the Treasury which showed that there would be a surplus in a few months, he sees no reason why there should be any oppostition on that ground. He says that if it is so desired the friends of the bill are willing to make concessions to the extent of allowing the bill to become operative on July 1, 1896, which will defer an expenditure until that time.

Charity Hospital's Alumni Meet.

The forty-eighth meeting of the Alumni of Charity Hospitals was held last night at Clark's, 22 West Twenty-third Street. The meeting was presided over by Dr. Adolph Rupp, the President. Some fifty members were present.

Dr. R. C. Newton read a paper on the pathological and clinical history of the grip. He was followed by Dr. W. L. Stowell, who read a paper on the symtomology and treatment of the same affliction. Dr. A. T. Muzzy also read a paper.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 6.—A package containing $1,000 was stolen from the Southern Express office in Macon, Ga., to-day. It was taken while the agent's back was turned. The company expects to recover the money to-morrow, as it has almost positive evidence as to the person who took the package.

Cresskill, N. J., Feb. 6.—The employes of the Manhattan Optical Company, to the number of 125, have gone on strike. Russell Sage is said to be interested in the concern, which manufactures lenses, &c. Yesterday the order came from the New-York office to reduce wages 25 per cent., and all hands quit.

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 6.—Eugene Byars will be hanged Friday at noon in the yard of the Jefferson County Jail. He was tried and convicted about a year ago for the murder of a cousin, a United States soldier, at Behrn's Park, on the outskirts of this city.

Houston, Texas, Feb. 6.—Clarence S. West, a young farmer, was assassinated at Baytown, a point about twenty miles from here, this morning. No arrests have yet been made, although the officers are close on the track of the supposed murderer.

O'NEILL'S,

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Her Majesty's Corset.

Guaranteed to create a more exquisite figure, a longer and more graceful waist, wear longer and give more ease and comfort than any other Corset made.

We Are the Only House

in this city carrying a full line of these Corsets and offering the services of

An Experienced Fitter

to our customers.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—In the afternoons and evenings of today and to-morrow, at Durand-Ruel's Art Gallery, 389 Fifth Avenue, there will be a sale at auction for the benefit of the Charity Organization Society, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the City Mission and Tract Society, the Children's Aid Society, and the State Charities Aid Association, of a rare collection of ancient and mediæval gems, mosaics, miniatures, and jewelry.

—A south-bound freight train on the Hudson River Railroad struck and demolished a beer wagon at the foot of West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and killed one of the horses. The driver, Christian Hauff, jumped from the wagon and escaped uninjured.

—John Anderson, thirty years old, no home, who was a convert of Col. Hadley's Water Street Mission, was found dead in his bed in the Empire lodging house, 2,260 Third Avenue, yesterday morning. Death is supposed to have resulted from heart failure.

—James M. Keane and his wife, who were arrested Tuesday afternoon on advices from Liverpool charging Keane with the embezzlement of $10,000, were brought before Justice Taintor in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday and remanded until to-day.

—Dr. Nagle reported ten deaths from grip yesterday.

Brooklyn.

—The will of the late Charles A. Townsend, who died at 137 Remsen Street Jan. 30, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The estate is valued at $285,000. He bequeathes to his daughter, Alice Townsend Miller, 100 shares of Rensselaer and Saratoga Railway stock, 200 shares of Morris and Essex Railway Company stock, 200 shares of New-York and Harlem Railway, 50 shares of Germania Fire Insurance Company of New-York, and three bonds of $1,000 each of the Jewell Milling Company. The income of the estate is to go to Mr. Townsend's wife, and at her death to the daughter.

—Application was made before Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, on behalf of the Coney Island, Fort Hamilton and Brooklyn Railroad Company, for the appointment of a commission to determine the amount due the Brooklyn City Railroad Company for the use of the latter's tracks. Decision was reserved.

—Chief Engineer Dale and Foreman Connell of Engine Company No. 9 started for the West yesterday. They will inspect the Fire Departments of Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, and Cleveland, and especially the water-tower service in those places.

—Alexander Neill sued the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company for $10,000 damages for injuries received in April, 1894, by a piece of coal being th

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The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

BRAZIL HOLDS THE LAND

End of a Boundary Dispute of Long Standing.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S DECISION

As Arbitrator He Rules Against the Claims of Argentina to Valuable Territory.

APPEAL FROM THE FINDING IMPOSSIBLE

The Arbitration in Pursuance of a Treaty Drawn Under the Pan-American Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—President Cleveland has decided in favor of Brazil a boundary dispute that is 400 years old. As arbitrator between Brazil and the Argentine Republic, he has declared that Brazil is entitled to the possession of a tract of territory about as large as the State of Maryland, lying between the States of Parana and Rio Grande do Sul, which has always been occupied by Brazil and does not appear to have been coveted by the Argentine Republic until a comparatively recent date.

This arbitration is the result of a treaty entered into between Brazil and the Argentine Republic at Buenos Ayres Sept. 7, 1889, by Baron de Alencar, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Brazil in the Argentine Republic, and Dr. D. Norberto Quirno Costa, ad interim Secretary for Foreign Affairs for the Argentine Republic. The treaty was proclaimed by Emperor Dom Pedro II. on Nov. 5,

Grover Cleveland,
Arbitrator of the Misiones-Palmas Boundary Dispute.

ten days before the revolution, and the establishment of the Republic of the United States of Brazil. It was one of the last official acts of the Emperor.

The treaty provided that the contracting parties should at once apply to the President of the United States to accept the function of arbitrator. Further provision was made for the submission of all arguments by the contracting parties, and a stipulation was made as to the time when the last argument should be sent to the arbitrator. Article V. of the treaty was important and interesting. It permitted of no division of the territory in dispute. It was all to go to one or the other of the contracting parties. The article was as follows:

The frontier shall be constituted by the rivers which Brazil or the Argentine Republic have designated, and the arbitrator shall be invited to pronounce in favor of one or the other of the parties as he may consider just after due investigation of the reasons and documents produced.

The arguments in the case were concluded a year ago. The special mission of the Argentine Republic, excepting the Ministry, departed from Washington, but the envoys, secretaries, and attachés of the Brazilian mission have remained here, ready at any time to hear the decision of the arbitrator. Now that President Cleveland has decided the dispute, the contention must be abandoned by both Brazil and the Argentine Republic. The stipulation of the contracting parties was, according to Article VI. of the treaty, as follows:

The award shall be given within the term of twelve months, reckoned from the date of the presentation of the statements, or of the more recent, if they shall not have been presented at the same time by both parties. It shall be definitive and obligatory, and nothing shall be alleged as a reason for hindering its fulfillment.

The State Department this morning sent messages to the special envoys of Brazil and the Minister of the Argentine Republic, requesting their attendance at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the diplomatic parlor of the State Department. The messages were looked for, as the time to which the President was limited would expire on Saturday, and it had been expected every day that the decision would be soon reached.

At 3 o'clock there were present in the reception room Dr. Zeballos, the Minister of the Argentine Republic, and Lieut. Atwell, the Secretary of the Argentine Legation; Baron De Rio-Branco and Gen. Cerquiera, the special Brazilian envoys, with Dr. Calvalcanti and Mr. Da Gama, Secretaries to the special Brazilian mission. These were presently joined by Secretary Gresham and Assistant Secretaries Uhl and Rockhill, the two latter having prepared the case for the consideration of the arbitrator.

The ceremony of announcing the decision was brief. Secretary Gresham presented Assistant Secretary Uhl to make the verbal announcement and to hand to the envoys of Brazil and the Argentine Republic the certified copies of the decision of the arbitrator. As soon as Mr. Uhl had announced that the President had declared in favor of the contention of Brazil, and had handed two envelopes to Dr. Zeballos and Baron De Rio-Branco, Dr. Zeballos, the Argentine Minister, turned to Baron De Rio-Branco, extended his hand, and congratulated him upon the result of his efforts for his country. To Gen. Cerquiera, who had shared with Baron De Rio-Branco the labors and anxieties of the mission, Dr. Zeballos also extended congratulations. "You have won the campaign," he said to the modest little brave soldier. "You have carried all points for Brazil; you could not have done more."

The Brazilian envoys gracefully returned compliment for compliment. They knew that they had the better case, but they assured Dr. Zeballos that he had left nothing unsaid that could have been said for the Argentine proposition.

The admissions of the Brazilian envoys to Dr. Zeballos were sincere compliments. All who have become acquainted with the dispute admit that the Argentine Government could have intrusted its case to no one more competent to handle it with more tact and skill than were employed by Dr. Zeballos. The history of the contention was mastered by him after long and thorough study, and if he had any doubts about the right of Argentine to the disputed territory they did not appear in the arguments before the arbitrator. But Dr. Zeballos knew that the dispute was an inherited one for which neither nation was responsible. He knew that arbitration was the only method by which to get rid of it, so as to avoid internal disturbances, and possibly prolonged, sanguinary, and indecisive war. His presentation of the case is admitted to have been admirable, illuminated by a mind stored with facts and arguments, and, when he had concluded his statement, the Argentine Republic could have asked for no addition to the chain of reasoning with which her envoy had urged upon the arbitrator a decision in favor of the Argentine Government.

Dr. Cavalcanti, who is a journalist as well as a diplomat, and who has been contemplating with moderate glee the prospect of a settlement by President Cleveland of a dispute for which Pope Alexander VI. was primarily responsible, enjoyed the sensation of triumph without concealment.

"We have read," said he, "of men who have cut Gordian knots. President Cleveland has become entitled to change the saying, for he has cut the Borgian knot."

Pope Alexander was one of the Borgia family. It was he who divided the Spanish and Portuguese possessions in the Western world in such a way as to make the Misiones Palmas dispute possible in 1895.

As will be ascertained from a perusal of the complete history of the Misiones-Palmas dispute, attached to this report, the contention began when Alexander VI. was Pope and after Columbus had discovered America. Whole libraries of books have been written about the boundary dispute, and it has been a subject for the geographers and historians of Argentina and Brazil since the Spanish and Portuguese began to colonize South America. Maps upon maps have been drawn to prove the assertions, first of one side and then of the other, and copies of these maps bearing the annotations of the original cartographers were laid before the President by the special envoys to enable him to reach a conclusion as to the right to the territory claimed by both Brazil and the Argentine Republic. So warm had the dispute become that it was apparent to men of both countries that it would be about impossible to settle it except by arbitration. The surrender of Brazil to the demands of the Argentine Republic might be followed by a refusal of the Brazilian inhabitants of the Misiones territory to permit the Argentines to occupy the country, into which few or no Argentines have as yet gone.

On the other hand, the submission by the Argentine Republic to the demands of Brazil might provoke a revolution in Argentina, to be followed by a long, expensive, and unhappy war between the two countries over a dispute for which it would be impossible to hold Pope Alexander VI. responsible with any satisfactory results.

The territory awarded by the decision of the President is indicated by the shaded portions of the chart. This wedge-shaped area is about equal in size to the State of Maryland, or to New-Hampshire and half of Vermont. Brazil now holds possession of all of it, there being, according to statements made, which are not contradicted, it is asserted, by any Argentine proof, not a citizen of the Argentine Republic in the country. The Argentine extreme contention would have located the Argentine boundary along the Jangada River, at the extreme east. The Brazilian contention was that it should be the line of the Rivers San Antonio and Pepiry, at the west. The admission of the demands of Argentina would have extended the Argentine boundary so far to the eastward between the States of Parana and Rio Grande do Sul that there would have been less than 400 miles of land left to Brazil between its western boundaries and the Atlantic Ocean. This reduction of the boundary limit was one of the serious reasons for opposition by Brazil.

THE ARBITRATION COMMISSIONERS

Representative Men of Both of the Countries Interested.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Argentine Republic intrusted its case to the care of Dr. Estanislao S. Zeballos, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. Brazil, with great consideration for Dr. Salvador de Mendonça, its Minister to Washington, appointed two special envoys to take charge of the Brazilian case. These envoys are Baron de Rio-Branco and Gen. D. E. de C. Cerqueira, with a staff of secretaries and experts to assist them.

Baron de Rio-Branco was born in Rio de Janeiro in 1845. In 1866 he was graduated at the Law College of Recife, Pernambuco. Some years afterward he was elected as a

Dr. Don Estanislao S. Zeballos,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Argentine Republic.

Representative of the Province of Matto-Grosso to the House of Deputies, and became a conspicuous member of the Conservative Party. In Parliament and in the press he has been an efficient worker in the campaign against slavery, led by his father, Viscount de Rio-Branco, the great Brazilian statesman. He served as a secretary for his father in diplomatic missions, and was sent to Europe with important commissions from the Brazilian Government.

Viscount de Rio-Branco, as Plenipotentiary of Brazil, negotiated and signed the treaty of 1857, between Brazil and Argentine, in which was accepted the line of the Pepiry-guassu and San Antonio.

Baron de Rio-Branco was appointed to the special mission at Washington because of his intimate acquaintance with the geography and history of Brazil. He has produced several important works on the subject, some of them in collaboration with European scientists. His appointment on the arbitration mission afforded him the chance of completing the patriotic work commenced by his eminent father.

Gen. D. E. de Castro Cerqueira was born in the State of Bahia in 1847. When about seventeen years of age he enlisted in the Brazilian Army as a volunteer for the war against Paraguay, in which he distinguished himself as a gallant soldier, being badly wounded in one of the twenty-three battles in which he fought.

After five years of war, he completed his studies in the military academy of Rio, and was at the same time graduated at the Polytechnic School in mathematics and physical and natural sciences.

Gen. Cerqueira was appointed to the commission charged with the survey and demarcation of the boundary line between Brazil and Venezuela, and was one of the Brazilian Commissioners of the joint commission intrusted with the last survey of the disputed territory. To him fell the task of surveying the Pepiry-guassu and the San Antonio. In the discharge of his duties on those commissions he added to his reputation as a military officer that of a resolute explorer of a wilderness.

He was elected by his native State to the Constituent Congress after the proclamation of the republic, and was the Chairman of the special committee to report the treaty of Montevideo, which divided the disputed territory. His report rejecting the treaty is one of the best expositions ever made of the rights of Brazil in that controversy.

Gen. Cerqueira was last year re-elected to the Federal Congress.

Rear Admiral José Candido Guillobel, technical adiver of the special mission, is a well-known hydrographer and astronomer. He is a native of Rio de Janeiro, is about fifty-five years of age, and was graduated at the Naval School of Rio. He distinguished himself in the war against Dictator Lopez of Paraguay, which lasted from 1865 to 1870. From 1887 to 1889 he was employed as Second Brazilian Commissioner in the survey of the disputed territory, a survey made by the Brazilian-Argentine joint commission under the treaty of 1885.

Dr. Olyntho de Magalhães, one of the secretaries of the Brazilian special mission, is a native of the State of Minas Geraes. He is a physician, and received his degree from the Medical College of Rio de Janeiro, "completing his studies in Paris and Vienna. In 1890 and 1891 he was a member of the State Congress of Minas Geraes, taking a prominent part in framing the republican Constitution of that State. He entered the Diplomatic Service in 1892.

Dr. Domingos Olympio Braga Cavalcanti, Secretary of the Special Mission, a native of the State of Ceará, is a lawyer by profession, a graduate of the Law College of Pernambuco, and is well known in Ceará, Pará, and Rio de Janeiro, where he has practiced. Having an active interest in public affairs, he has also devoted himself to journalism, occupying for many years a prominent position in Pará, and afterward commanding attention and approval as an editorial writer for The Correio do Povo and O Paiz, published in Rio de Janeiro.

Senhor Domicio da Gama, Secretary of the Special Mission, was born in the State of Rio de Janeiro. He is at home well known as a man of letters, a frequent writer for many publications, and particularly as the author of many very popular tales. He was the correspondent in Paris of The Gazetta de Noticias when he was appointed Secretary of the Special Mission.

Mr. Charles Girardot, translator of the Special Mission, is an Englishman, born in London of French parents. He is a professor of foreign languages in London.

In selecting Dr. Don Estanislao S. Zeballos to represent it, the Argentine Government chose one of its most brilliant and capable citizens, a man whose career has been one of almost unexampled activity in many callings. He is still young, yet before he became Minister to the United States he had been twice Speaker of the House in the Congress of Argentina, had served as Postmaster General, and had been twice Secretary of State.

Dr. Zeballos is at once a man of affairs and a literary man. He first attracted attention as a journalist. As the editor of La Prensa, the most important morning paper in Buenos Ayres, and of the largest circulation in South America, he received his education as a writer and served his apprenticeship in public life. In journalism he developed the flexibility of thought, variety of expression, and fecundity of production that have since been his characteristics. With an insatiable curiosity quite unusual, and a working power almost unlimited, he devoted himself to a great variety of subjects, writing now upon explorations made by himself, or describing his experiments as a naturalist, and then as a critic or a novelist. He has graced the literature of his country with many novels full of local color and the study of national traits and traditions.

The character of Dr. Zeballos is seen to be established in serious study and action. While he was winning a national fame as a writer, expressing himself from a mind well stored with learning and experience, he had taken his degree as a lawyer and had risen from Congress to be Secretary of State. When he had reached that honorable elevation, he was recognized as a statesman, a lawyer, a bibliophile, historian, novelist, and orator. He was also a farmer and President of the National Rural Society. He is also a musician of no mean ability. At his home in South America he has a library of some 15,000 volumes, and a collection of art and historical treasures that is extremely valuable. He has gathered about him ancient manuscripts, native curiosities, Peruvian potteries, historical souvenirs, paintings by masters of renown, ancient coins, maps, arms, manuscripts, and other rare and curious things.

As a student of history he had become familiar with the inherited contentions between Brazil and the Argentine Republic. As Secretary of State he found it necessary to take up the boundary dispute officially. In 1893 he published in Buenos Ayres a book on the subject, showing, in undertaking to refute the arguments made by Baron de Campanema, a Brazilian, that he had very closely read the library of literature on the Misiones question. The volume by Dr. Zeballos was a spirited traverse of the Brazilian contention as made by Baron de Campanema, and its hundred pages are full of examples of the keen and forcible pen style of the ready journalist and accomplished diplomat.

Dr. Zeballos has been engaged, since his arrival in Washington, in the preparation of a history of the United States for publication in the Argentine Republic. His finish time each day, without neglecting his official duties, to write many pages of this work. His study is in the basement of the legation on Massachusetts Avenue, and just before noon he may be found there, standing at a high desk, and writing in that attitude, occasionally moving aside to some open book of reference to verify a point, or pausing, with his pen in hand, to give some direction about an entirely different matter. He works briskly, with the air of a man who enjoys his labor, and he shows with satisfaction a great pile of manuscript already completed and awaiting the touch of the typewriter.

In addition to Minister Zeballos, the Argentine Mission was composed of three Secretaries and a technical adviser.

Señor D. Aureliano Garcia was, before coming to the United States, employed in the Department of State of the Argentine Republic. He married a great-granddaughter of Dr. Carlos Calvo, the celebrated Argentine writer on international law.

Dr. D. Carlos A. Aldao, Secretary, was graduated as a lawyer by the University of Buenos Ayres. He had contributed to the discussion of the boundary question in the newspapers, and had written a history of the Misiones Territory, before his appointment to the Mission.

Dr. D. Gregorio Uriarte, Secretary, was, like Dr. Aldao, a lawyer, graduated from the University of Buenos Ayres.

Lieut. Commander D. Rafael Garcia Mansilla, who was connected with the Legation at the time of the presentation of the case, and who was killed in April, being accidentally thrown from his horse while riding, was one of the most distinguished officers in the Argentine Navy. He received his early education in this country, his father being at that time Argentine Minister at Washington.

Col. George J. Rhode, the technical attaché, was a German by birth. He was a member of the Argentine Commission in the joint survey made of the disputed territory between 1887 and 1890, under the treaty of 1885.

All of these gentlemen, excepting Commander Mansilla, returned to the Argentine Republic after the presentation of the case. Upon the death of Mansilla, he was succeeded by Lieut. Juan Sinclair Attwell of the Argentine Navy, the present Secretary of the Legation. Lieut. Attwell has long resided in this country. He was born in Buenos Ayres, and is of Scotch descent. During the Columbian Exposition at Chicago he was one of the Argentine Commissioners. He married last Spring, and his wife is an American lady.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SPECIAL BRAZIL MISSION.

1. Gen. Dionizio Evangelista de Castro Cerqueira, E. E. and M. P., Special Mission.
2. Dr. Olyntho de Magalhaes, Secretary Special Mission.
3. Senhor Domicio da Gama, Secretary Special Mission.
4. Baron de Rio-Branco, E. E. and M. P., Special Mission.
5. Ch. E. Girardot, Translator Special Mission.
6. Rear Admiral José Candido Guillobel, Technical Adviser Special Mission.
7. Dr. Domingos Olympio Braga Cavalcanti, Secretary Special Mission.

Key to the Group of Brazil's Commissioners.

HISTORY OF THE DISPUTE.

The Boundary Question Inherited from Spain and Portugal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Pope Alexander VI. divided the world by a meridian traced 100 leagues to the west of the Azores, or Cape Verde Islands. That line was the only boundary of the dominions of Portugal and Spain in the sixteenth century, when Europe began the colonization of South America. The lands discovered to the east of that meridian were to belong to Portugal and those to the west of it to Spain. Yet that line, modified by the treaty of Tordesillas, was removed 370 leagues to the west of those islands.

That never-respected line was the provocation until the eighteenth century of many controversies and doubts. Portuguese and Spaniards overstepped their allotted boundaries. In order to determine clearly and permanently the limits of their dominions in South America and the East Indies, the two Governments, after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 18, 1748, entered upon negotiations from which resulted the treaty of Madrid, Jan. 13, 1750, and in its Article V. the western boundaries of the territory recently disputed were thus described:

"From the mouth of the Ibicui, the line shall run up the course of the Uruguay until reaching the River Pepiry, or Pequiry, which empties itself by the western bank of the Uruguay, and it shall continue up the bed of the Pepiry as far as the principal source thereof, from which it shall follow along the highest ground to the principal head of the nearest river that may flow into the Rio Grande de Corituba, otherwise named Iguassu. * * *"

The Pepiry, or Pequiry, the first important affluent on the right hand side of the Uruguay, immediately above its great falls, and the tributary of the Iguassu nearest to the Pepiry, were preferred not only because it was necessary to seek in that region a natural line in a northerly direction, but also because those rivers have their mouths above great falls—the two southern Brazilian Niagaras—which would become natural and indestructible landmarks.

Great opposition to the treaty of limits had arisen. The Jesuits of Paraguay addressed representations to the King of Spain and to the Viceroy of Peru complaining of the cession of their settlements—the seven missions to the east of the Uruguay—and petitioned the King to reconsider his action. On the other hand the Jesuits in Portugal, fulfilling the orders received from the General Prefect in Rome, used all their influence at the Court of Lisbon to obtain from D. José I. the annulment of the treaty, and they were successful in irritating public opinion in the two countries against it.

The first survey and demarcation of the frontiers was ordered by Commissioners appointed by the two Governments. It proceeded slowly on account of the insurrection of the Guarany Indians of the Jesuits' missions, who were, after a desperate struggle, defeated by the Portuguese and Spanish Army in the battle of Caaibate, on Feb. 10, 1756. The survey of the frontier of the disputed territory was begun in 1759. The Commissioners found the mouth of the Pepiry at 27 degrees 0 minutes 24 seconds of south latitude, the longitude not being well determined. After the survey of the Pepiry, the Commissioners discovered the river named Santo Antonio or San Antonio, which empties into the Iguassu above its great falls.

The Pepiry was named Pepiry-guassu in 1760, in the map of the Commissioners in order to distinguish it from another affluent named Pepiry-mini, and from another Pepiry flowing into the Parana. The name of Pepiry-guassu appears in the map of 1760, made by the Commissioners at the first demarcation; in that of Sylveira Peixoto, of 1768; in that of Olmedilla, of 1775, and in that of Azara and others. Under the old name of Pequiry it figures in two maps constructed in 1768 and 1770 by the Commissioner Millau, who explored it in 1759.

The survey of the frontiers could be carried out only in the southern division. In regard to the Portuguese colonies in America, if any change had happened, all things should be restored to the same footing on which they were, and as provided by the previously existing treaties between the Courts of Spain, France, and Portugal." This provision was not carried out by the Governor of Buenos Ayres, and, while the two sovereigns remained at peace in Europe, they were almost constantly at war on the frontiers of Brazil.

In 1777 great changes occurred in the Government of the two kingdoms. On the death of D. Jose I., Feb. 24, D. Maria I. ascended the throne of Portugal. The Secretaries of State of both Governments were changed, hostilities were suspended in South America, and negotiations were resumed for a new treaty of limits. The treaty of San Ildefonso, Oct. 1, 1777, was signed, and it renewed in Article VIII., the line described in Article V. of the treaty of 1750, accepting the names given to the rivers of the frontiers by the demarcators, as follows:

"Article VIII.—The dominions of both Crowns being already defined as far as the entrance of the River Pequiry, or Pepiry-guassu, into the Uruguay, the two high contracting parties have agreed that the divisional line shall follow up the course of the said Pepiry-guassu as far as its principal source; and thence along the highest ground under rules given in Article VI.; it shall continue until it meets the waters of the River Santo Antonio, which empties into the Grande de Curitiba, otherwise named Iguassu, running downward along the latter until it enters the Parana by its eastern bank, and continuing thence up the said Parana to the point where the River Igures joins the western edge."

This is the exact provision of Article V. of the treaty of 1750, differing only in not presenting any condition of neighborhood or proximity between the two rivers or their headwaters; in determining by name, not one, but both rivers, indicating them clearly by the new denominations they received in the survey of 1759-60.

The Second Demarcation.

Commissioners were appointed by the two Governments to enforce the provisions of the new treaty and establish the boundary line along the Pepiry-guassu, the first river above the Great Falls of the Uruguay, and the Santo Antonio, the second river above the Great Falls of the Iguassu, according to the instructions given to the Commissioners by the Spanish Secretary of State for the Indies, Don Joseph Galvez, and by the Viceroy of the Provinces of River Plate, Gen. Vertiz, and approved by the King of Spain in 1779. Those instructions were copied from the diary of the demarcation of 1759-60.

The survey of the disputed territory began in 1788. Veiga Cabral, Portuguese Commissioner, and Varela y Ulloa, the Spanish Commissioner, appointed the astronomer Saldanha and the geographer Gundin to follow the course of the Uruguay-pita from its sources, according to the Spanish instruction of 1779, as far as its mouth, on the left bank of the Uruguay, in order to reach the mouth of the Pepiry-guassu, which would be found on the opposite side, two leagues and one-third below. The River Uruguay-pita is not mentioned in any of the sections of the treaty of 1777, and the Spanish instructions advised the demarcators to follow its course solely because, in view of the map of Olmedilla—the official Spanish map at that time—and of all preceding maps, it seemed that this would facilitate their arrival at the neighborhood of the mouth of the Pepiry-guassu, instead of going up the Uruguay over its Great Falls. The distance indicated between the mouth of the Uruguay-pita and that of the Pepiry-guassu makes it evident that the Spanish instructions referred to the Uruguay-pita found in 1759 by the first demarcators above the mouth of the Pepiry-guassu.

Saldanha and Gundin, supposing they had reached the mouth of the Uruguay-pita, surveyed in 1759, found the mouth of the River Trigoty, now Rio da Varzea. This error was due to the fact that the Jesuits, not having the slightest knowledge of the course of the rivers, made their maps by connecting arbitrarily the headwaters of some of them with the mouths of other rivers known on the Uruguay.

The starting point being different, Saldanha and Gundin, of course, were not able to find the mouth of the Pepiry-guassu at the stated distance. They went down as far as the River Apitereby, and, returning up stream, they believed that the river now called Das Antas was the Pepiry-guassu. Returning to the encampment of the principal Commissioners they found there a diary of the demarcation of 1759, and they then ascertained that neither was the Uruguay-pita, the river upon which they were nor the Pepiry-guassu, the river they had found and indicated by an inscription upon a tree.

To cover so important an error Saldanha and Gundin were sent back in search of the true Pepiry-guassu, guiding themselves by the notes and indications of the demarcators of 1759. Saldanha went down by the Rio da Picada, old Trigoty, and false Uruguay-pita, entered the Uruguay, and followed it down stream. But Gundin, before going down the Uruguay, made an exploration up stream, discovering the mouth of a river which figured without name in the map of Olmedilla, and that was known to the Portuguese under the name of Rio Caudalozo, and called Chapeco by the Indians. Saldanha had discovered, on July 26, the mouth of the Uruguay-pita, located in 1759, and on the 28th that of the Pepiry-guassu. On Aug. 13 Gundin arrived and also identified the river as the true Pepiry-guassu.

The Origin of the Controversy.

The Pepiry-guassu was thus found by common accord by the Commissioners, but the next year the principal Spanish Commissioner, Varela, raised the question which originated the controversy, by asserting that in the demarcation of 1759 there had been an error, and that the Pepiry or the Pequiry of the treaty of 1750 was the river discovered by Gundin on Aug. 4, 1788, thirty-eight years after that treaty, because that river was upstream of the Uruguay-pita, a name given successively to three rivers emptying from the left bank of the Uruguay. The Pepiry, according to the Spanish pretension, should be displaced toward the east, while the name of Uruguay-pita should be transferred from one river to the other.

The Spanish Government did not commit to its Commissioners the task of correcting the errors of the preceding demarcation, but that of surveying and demarcating the rivers Pepiry-guassu and Santo Antonio defined in the treaty, rivers which were indisputably those surveyed in 1759, as was proved by the examination of all the official maps anterior to the Spanish instructions of 1778 and 1779. This pretension gave rise to a very angry discussion between the second Commissioner, Roscio, a Portuguese, and Alvear, a Spaniard, the latter, according to the instructions of his chief, Varela, insisting upon a joint survey of the river discovered by Gundin, which the Portuguese called Caudalozo, and to which the Spanish wanted to give the name of Pequiry-guazu. The principal Portuguese Commissioner conducted the exploration of that river with the sole object of obtaining from the Spaniards their consent to survey as far as its source the true Pepiry-guassu.

Chagas Santos, a Portuguese, and Oyarvide, a Spaniard, carried out the survey of the river of Gundin, and the latter gave to it the name of Pequiry-guazu, a name which was never accepted by the Portuguese. In the instructions given to Oyarvide by Alvear, it is said that the survey of the river would be an important service, and that he would endeavor to find near its head waters another river, whose source lay opposite and could be connected with those of the Pequiry of Gundin, and which, flowing toward the north, would empty into the Iguassu. "The existence of this river," the instructions said, "which is very probable, may induce the courts to choose it as a boundary instead of the Santo Antonio, which the treaty designated only as opposite to that which the former demarcators had erroneously called Pequiry, taking it for such, and which we can call Pepiry-mini, in order to avoid a new error or misunderstanding...."

Chagas Santos only accompanied Oyarvide as far as the source of the Rio Candalozo, or Pequiry-guazu. Oyarvide, according to the above instruction, continued the survey, and on June 17, 1791, discovered the sources of a river which he called San Antonio-guazu. The survey of the Santo Antonio of the treaty had been made in 1788, as far as its principal headwaters, by the same sub-Commissioners, Chagas Santos and Oyarvide, and that of the Pepiry-guassu in 1789, by da Fonseca, a Portuguese, and Cabrer, a Spaniard, from the mouth to the source of an eastern branch.

The chance of the line described by the treaty of 1777 was proposed by the Spanish Commissioners, running by the two rivers indicated by them, but the Spanish Government never took it into consideration. The survey was interrupted, because it was impossible to accept the pretension of the Spanish Commissioners against the evidence in the text of the treaty of 1777, the survey and the geographical documents.

The demarcation between Brazil and the Spanish possession was not completed, nor had the two Governments solved the doubts raised by their Commissioners, when, on Feb. 28, 1801, the King of Spain declared war against the King of Portugal.

Thus were broken the treaties of 1777 and 1778, because there was a conquest of territories in America, and the treaty of peace concluded at Badajoz on June 5, 1801, did not provide for the status quo ante bellum nor restore the treaty of 1777. Portugal retained the territories it had conquered in Rio Grande do Sul, and they were definitively incorporated in Brazil.

In 1810 the provinces of the Viceroyalty of Rio de la Plata, seceding from Spain, dismembered themselves. The greater number formed, as early as 1816, the Republic of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, which later became the Argentine Confederation, and, more recently, the Argentine Republic. In 1821 the United Kingdoms of Portugal, Brazil, and Algarves recognized the independence of the new republic.

In 1822 the kingdom of Brazil proclaimed its independence, and continued to be, until 1889, the Constitutional Empire of Brazil. The two new nations certainly inherited, as to territorial limits, the rights and obligations of their respective mother countries, but the only ruling principle in force at the time of the proclamation of their independence, inasmuch as there was then no treaty of limits, was that of the uti possidetis, recognized by Portugal and Spain since 1750 as the only reasonable and safe rule by which their boundaries in South America were to be determined.

The Treaty of 1857.

The Argentine claim to the Brazilian territory to the east of the Pepiry-guassu and the Santo Antonio is very recent. That territory had been discovered and occupied by the Brazilians of S. Paulo, called Paulistas, and has remained in the possession of Brazil up to date. The Spaniards or the Jesuits never had any settlement in or control over it.

In 1857, upon the initiative of the Brazilian Government, the first negotiations for a treaty of limits between the two countries were opened. Viscount Rio-Branco, father of Baron Rio-Branco, the Plenipotentiary of Brazil, on Dec. 14, 1857, signed a treaty, in which the disputed line was thus described: "The boundary line follows along the waters of the Pepiry-guassu up to its principal source; from this it continues along the highest ground, to the principal head waters of the Santo Antonio, and along this river, as far as its entry into the Iguassu, or Rio Grande de Curitiba, and along this as far as its junction with the Parana." The treaty, to avoid any doubt, explains that the rivers were the same as those surveyed in 1759.

This treaty was approved by the Argentine Congress, but ratifications were never exchanged, because the Argentine Government proposed as a condition of its sanction that the Brazilian Government would accord to that of Argentine its moral and material support in order to settle internal political disturbances and aid Gen. Urquiza to subjugate the Province of Buenos Ayres by force of arms. The Brazilian Government preferred to hold entirely aloof from this civil war.

From 1859 to 1876 negotiations upon the subject were not renewed, and the mission intrusted to Baron de Aguiar de Andrada ended without result. The Argentine Government proposed to appoint Commissioners to survey the localization of the rivers Pepiry-guassu and Santo Antonio, but at that time it did not yet contest the point that the two rivers were to form the boundary, nor did it yet assert its subsequent pretension to the right bank of the Chapeco (Pequiry-guazu) and to the left bank of the River Chopim, then supposed to be the San Antonio-guazu of Oyarvide.

The Argentine Pretention.

The pretention of the Argentine Government was clearly defined for the first time in 1881, when the Brazilian Government took measures to enforce the imperial decree of Nov. 16, 1859, ordering the establishment of two military colonies in the Province of Parana, near the rivers Chapeco and Chopim. The Argentine Minister at Rio de Janeiro, believing that those colonies were to be established west of the boundary line of the rivers Pepiry-guassu and Santo Antonio, made some verbal observations to the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs. This incident resulted in the revelation that the Argentine Republic no longer limited itself, as in 1876, to expressing doubts about the exact positions of those rivers. For the first time one of its official representatives, addressing the Brazilian Government, considered the territory to the east of those rivers as contestable, and assigned as the eastern boundary of the Argentine pretension the rivers Chapeco and Chopim, thus reviving the question raised in 1789 by the Spanish Commissioners of the Second Demarcation.

By a decree of March 16, 1882, the Argentine Government divided the territory between the rivers Uruguay and Parana into five departments, two of them formed by the territory on the east of the Pepiry-guassu and Santo Antonio, with the names of Monteagudo and Iguassu. The Brazilian Government then considered that the eastern boundaries given to those departments might be followed by the intrusion of foreign authorities into the territory occupied by Brazilian citizens. It therefore resolved to safeguard its rights, and to propose the opening of new negotiations. It issued instructions to that effect to its Minister at Buenos Ayres, Baron de Araujo Gondim, who carried them out by a note of June 2, 1882.

The treaty of Sept. 28, 1885, was the result of these negotiations, and the two Governments agreed upon the survey of the rivers Pepiry-guassu, Santo Antonio, Chapeco, and Chopim.

A Brazilian-Argentine Joint Commission was appointed and entered upon its work in 1887, conciuding it in 1890. That commission ascertained that the San Antonio-guazu of Oyarvide was not the Chopim, but the Jangada. Then the Chopim disappeared as a boundary in dispute, and the Argentine claim was extended eastward to the Jangada.

In 1889 the Argentine Minister at Rio de Janeiro proposed, confidentially, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil, the division of the contested territory by a geometrical meaniine. That proposal was not accepted, and negotiations continued until the signing of the treaty of Buenos Ayres, Sept. 7, 1889, agreeing to the arbitration.

Some days after the ratification of this treaty the republic was proclaimed in Brazil, and upon the urgent request of the Argentine Minister at Rio de Janeiro, Mr. Moreno, the provisional Government agreed to the division of the contested territory, an idea favored by the Argentine Government since 1881.

On Jan. 25, 1890, a treaty was signed at Montevideo, which divided the territory between the two contracting parties. The special committee appointed by the Brazilian Congress to report upon the treaty of Montevideo was of opinion that it should be rejected, and that recourse should be had to arbitration by the President of the United States of America.

The report of the committee, the Chairman of which was Gen. de Castro Cerqueira, was approved at the sitting of Aug. 16, 1891, by a vote of 142 yeas to 5 nays.

THE ARBITRATION SCHEME.

It Was Formulated at the International Conference at Washington.

The conference of the American nations, generally called the Pan-American Conference, held in Washington in 1890, adopted three reports. (1) Recommending a definite plan of arbitration for the settlement of differences between the American nations. (2) Recommending the adoption of a similar plan for the nations of Europe. (3) Declaring that the right of conquest could not be recognized by the American nations. President Harrison, in transmitting these reports to Congress in September, 1890, declared that "the ratification of the treaties contemplated by these reports will constitute one of the happiest and most hopeful incidents in the history of the Western Hemisphere."

The text of the treaty embodying this plan of arbitration was signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, Brazil, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua; and Honduras. The fortunate application of this principle of arbitration to the boundary dispute between Brazil and the Argentine Republic justifies the action of the conference. Señor Romero, as the delegate of Mexico in the conference, was unable to accept some of the provisions of the arbitration report, but the troubles which have arisen between Mexico and Guatemala concerning a disputed boundary are so plainly of a nature to be honorably and justly settled by arbitration that there will be among the American nations which have already signed the treaty a general hope and expectation that instead of committing the folly of going to war about the matter, Mexico and Guatemala will consent to arbitrate, and so promote the growth of the sentiment which favors a universal adoption of this peaceful plan. Appended is the arbitration report of the conference, which will be read with interest at this time:

The delegates from North, Central, and South America, in conference assembled:

Believing that war is the most cruel, the most fruitless, and the most dangerous expedient for the settlement of international differences;

Recognizing that the growth of the moral principles which govern political societies has created an earnest desire in favor of the amicable adjustment of such differences;

Animated by the conviction of the great moral and material benefits that peace offers to mankind, and trusting that the existing conditions of the respective nations are especially propitious for the adoption of arbitration as a substitute for armed struggles;

Convinced by reason of their friendly and cordial meeting in the present conference that the American republics, controlled alike by the principles, duties, and responsibilities of popular government, and bound together by vast and increasing mutual interests, can, within the sphere of their own action, maintain the peace of the continent and the good will of all its inhabitants;

And, considering it their duty to lend their assent to the lofty principles of peace which the most enlightened public sentiment of the world approves;

Do solemnly recommend all the Governments by which they are accredited to conclude a uniform treaty of arbitration in the articles following:

Article I.—The republics of North, Central, and South America hereby adopt arbitration as a principle of American international law for the settlement of the differences, disputes, or controversies that may arise between two or more of them.

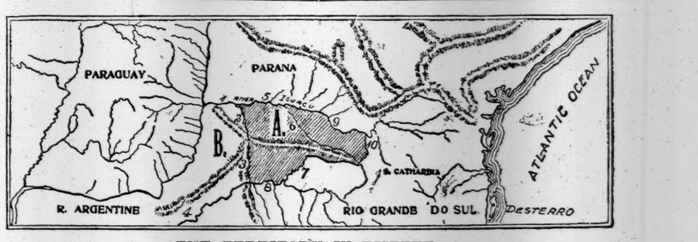
Article II.—Arbitration shall be obligatory in all controversies concerning diplomatic and consular privileges, boundaries, territories, indemnities, the right of navigation, and the validity, construction, and enforcement of treaties.

Article III.—Arbitration shall be equally obligatory in all cases other than those mentioned in the foregoing article, whatever may be their origin, nature, or object, with the single exception mentioned in the next following article.

Article IV.—The sole questions excepted from the provisions of the preceding articles are those which, in the judgment of any one of the nations involved in the controversy, may imperil its independence. In which case for such nation arbitration shall be optional; but it shall be obligatory upon the adversary power.

Article V.—All controversies or differences, whether pending or hereafter arising, shall be submitted to arbitration, even though they may have originated in occurrences antedating the present treaty.

Article VI.—No question shall be revived by virtue of this treaty concerning which a definite agreement shall already have been reached. In such cases arbitration



THE TERRITORY IN DISPUTE.
1, 2, 3, and 4. Boundary between Brazil and the Argentine Republic.
6 and 7. Eastern limit of the Argentine claim prior to 1888.
7 and 10. Eastern limit of the Argentine claim since 1888.

By the treaty of Sept. 7, 1889, the arbitrator is invited to award one of the two lines: (a) 2 and 3, the Santo Antonio and Pepiry-guassu, the present boundary of Brazil; or (b) 7 and 10, the Chapeco (or Pequiry-guassu

shall be resorted to only for the settlement of questions concerning the validity, interpretation, or enforcement of such agreements.

Article VII.—The choice of arbitrators shall not be limited or confined to American States. Any Government may serve in the capacity of arbitrator which maintains friendly relations with the nation opposed to the one selecting it. The office of arbitrator may also be intrusted to tribunals of justice, to scientific bodies, to public officials, or to private individuals, whether citizens or not of the States selecting them.

Article VIII.—The court of arbitration may consist of one or more persons. If of one person, he shall be selected jointly by the nations concerned. If of several persons, their selection may be jointly made by the nations concerned. Should no choice be agreed upon, each nation showing a distinct interest in the question at issue shall have the right to appoint one arbitrator on its own behalf.

Article IX.—Whenever the court shall consist of an even number of arbitrators, the nations concerned shall appoint an umpire, who shall decide all questions upon which the arbitrators may disagree. If the nations interested fail to agree in the selection of an umpire, such umpire shall be selected by the arbitrators already appointed.

Article X.—The appointment of an umpire and his acceptance shall take place before the arbitrators enter upon the hearing of the questions in dispute.

Article XI.—The umpire shall not act as a member of the court, but his duties and powers shall be limited to the decision of questions, whether principal or incidental, upon which the arbitrators shall be unable to agree.

Article XII—Should an arbitrator or an umpire be prevented from serving by reason of death, resignation, or other cause, such arbitrator or umpire shall be replaced by a substitute to be selected in the same manner in which the original arbitrator or umpire shall have been chosen.

Article XIII.—The court shall hold its sessions at such place as the parties in interest may agree upon, and, in case of disagreement or failure to name a place, the court itself may determine the location.

Article XIV.—When the court shall consist of several arbitrators, a majority of the whole number may act notwithstanding the absence or withdrawal of the minority. In such case, the majority shall continue in the performance of their duties until they shall have reached a final determination of the questions submitted for their consideration.

Article XV.—The decision of a majority of the whole number of arbitrators shall be final, both on the main and incidental issues, unless in the agreement to arbitrate it shall have been expressly provided that unanimity is essential.

Article XVI.—The general expenses of arbitration proceedings shall be paid in equal proportions by the Governments that are parties thereto; but expenses incurred by either party in the preparation and prosecution of its case shall be defrayed by it individually.

Article XVII.—Whenever disputes arise, the nations involved shall appoint courts of arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the preceding articles. Only by the mutual and free consent of all of such nations may those provisions be disregarded, and courts of arbitration appointed under different arrangements.

Article XVIII.—This treaty shall remain in force for twenty years from the date of the exchange of ratifications. After the expiration of that period, it shall continue in operation until one of the contracting parties shall have notified all the others of its desire to determine it. In the event of such notice the treaty shall continue obligatory upon the party giving it for one year thereafter, but the withdrawal of one or more nations shall not invalidate the treaty with respect to the other nations concerned.

Article XIX.—This treaty shall be ratified by all the nations approving it, according to their respective constitutional methods; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the City of Washington on or before the 1st day of May, A. D. 1891.

Any other nation may accept this treaty and become a party thereto by signing a copy thereof and depositing the same with the Government of the United States; whereupon the said Government shall communicate this fact to the other contracting parties.

The International American Conference resolves: That this conference, having recommended arbitration for the settlement of disputes among the republics of America, begs leave to express the wish that controversies between them and the nations of Europe may be settled in the same friendly manner.

It is further recommended that the Government of each nation herein represented communicate this wish to all friendly powers.

Whereas, The International American Conference feels that it would fall short of the most exalted conception of its mission were it to abstain from embodying its pacific and fratenal sentiments in declarations tending to promote national stability and guarantee just international relations among the nations of the continent; be it therefore

Resolved, That it earnestly recommends to the Governments therein represented the adoption of the following declarations:

First—That the principle of conquest shall not, during the continuance of the treaty of arbitration, be recognized as admissible under American public law.

Second—That all cessions of territory made during the continuance of the treaty of arbitration shall be void, if made under threats of war or the presence of an armed force.

Third—Any nation from which such cessions shall be exacted may demand that the validity of the cessions so made shall be submitted to arbitration.

Fourth—Any renunciation of the right to arbitration made under the conditions named in the second section shall be null and void.

STATE TIMBER STOLEN

State Forester Powers Accused of Inciting the Thefts.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—State Controller Roberts to-day made public the report of Special Agent D. C. Durfee, who has been making an examination with reference to the cutting of timber on State lands in the Adirondacks. The report contains many affidavits showing trespasses in the town of Minerva during the past three years, and in this respect says:

From the above stated facts and the affidavits furnished, it is evident that a well-laid plan for the systematic stealing of the timber on State land is in progress in the section visited. This stealing has been going on for years, and Thomas Powers, State Forester for that section, is responsible for the present state of affairs. The affidavits show that he has given his official consent to the cutting of the timber on State lands upon condition that the actual stealers of the timber pay him a revenue or stumpage ranging from 25 to 50 cents.

These actual trespassers or timber cutters belong to the poorer class, and would be unable to pay if a judgment of any considerable amount be obtained against them.

Thomas Powers is the person who has permitted the trespasses, and received the benefit, and the said Thomas Powers manipulates these men for the benefit of himself and his friends, financially, politically, and otherwise, and, I believe, is the proper person that should be treated in this matter.

Many of the persons whose statements are herewith given have served only as the tools of the said Thomas Powers, under his assurance of their right to cut. These persons have now given the State valuable testimony, which, though very injurious to themselves in a suit for recovery, is probably all the reparation some can make. From sources entirely trustworthy, I am satisfied that the trespassers examined and herewith reported represent only a small portion of the methodical timber stealing from State land, when compared with those which are now and have been in process further in the woods.

I believe that the section in the interior of the wilderness is being cut away by timber thieves who are wealthy and able to pay if the State recovers a judgment.

From reports from many people I have met, I believe that there is now going on extensive stealing of the timber from State lands in many places. This stealing extends to the small trees, thus entirely destroying the forests, and doing irreparable injury to the natural reservoirs of our State, which, if allowed to continue, must work to the loss or ruin of our forests and our commerce on our canals and rivers.

President Baker Resigns.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—At a special meeting of the Board of Trade, held this afternoon, W. T. Baker, the President of that association, presented his resignation. A resolution was passed authorizing the appointment of a committee of five to wait upon Mr. Baker and request him to reconsider his action.

Mr. Baker's resignation is the result of the adverse vote on the amendment to the rules of the board by which traders in "puts" and "calls" were to be disciplined, of which Mr. Baker was a champion.

Work Resumed at Coal Docks.

PIERMONT, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The Erie coal docks were reopened here this morning after a three months' cessation of business. Twenty-five men were put at work as a starter. The full complement is from 400 to 500 men, and when the docks were shut down, that number of employes were thrown out of employment. The Superintendent and clerks were discharged.

ASKED FOR THEIR MONEY

Strikers Get Wages They Wouldn't Take When They Went Out.

QUESTION OF GOING BACK CONSIDERED

President Lewis Says He Will Take Back Good Men—No Violence Yesterday—Only Drunkenness Charged.

There were signs in Brooklyn yesterday of a general break in the ranks of the sur face railroad strikers.

Over 600 of the men went to the offices of the Brooklyn Heights and Atlantic Avenue roads and got their pay for the one week's wages due them when they went out, nearly a month ago. About 100 of the old hands on the Broadway system also went to the headquarters of that company and got the money due them

Over a dozen strikers applied to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad to be taken back.

The men, at the beginning of the strike, were offered their wages, but refused them, declaring they would not accept the money until the strike was ended.

The strikers were orderly and nearly all of them shook hands with the Superintendents. Some of them said they wanted to return to work, but had been kept back through fear or pride.

The Traction Building, Clinton and Montague Streets, was crowded all day with the old employes of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, waiting to be paid off. The cashier had a busy day. The men seemed glad to get their money. They chatted with the clerks, shook hands with Mr. Mullen, President Lewis's private secretary, and seemed to feel anything but hostile toward the company. The men looked well, and none of them appeared to have suffered from lack of food.

Master Workman Connelly was asked if he was about to declare the strike off. He said "No," and slammed the door.

It was learned that a number of the organizations of the strikers on the various lines held secret meetings late Tuesday night, to discuss the advisability of applying for the old places. At the meeting of the Tompkins Avenue men several spoke in favor of going back.

President Lewis of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad said last night: "There are reports and rumors in a good many different directions to-day of a general break among the strikers."

"Would you take back your good men?" he was asked.

"Certainly," he answered.

"But not those who have been active in the disturbances?"

"No; I do not think the public would feel safe if we took back such men."

Mr. Lewis said that some of the men who applied during the day for their wages had jokingly asked for three weeks' interest on the money.

There was no violence yesterday in Brooklyn. The usual number of milk wagons was upset by the trolley cars, but there were no serious casualties.

Mirabeau L. Towns, counsel for the Executive Committee of District Assembly No. 75, Knights of Labor, announced publicly yesterday that he was composing a poem which would deal graphically with Mayor Schieren and his multitudinous conferences on all manner of things with Corporation Counsel McDonald.

Mr. Towns expressed indignation over the presence of the police at the Atheneum, where a meeting was to have been held Tuesday night. He declares the Mayor and Police Commissioner Welles were trying to throttle free speech by citizens. He said the Executive Committee would thoroughly investigate the presence of the police at the meeting, and, after it was found who was responsible, the committee would report the official to Gov. Morton, with a demand for impeachment and removal from office.

It had been the plan of the strikers to make another demonstration at the City Hall yesterday, but the scheme of calling personally on the Mayor was abandoned, and the Executive Committee sent instead a letter petitioning the Mayor to approve the Aldermanic resolution declaring forfeited the trolley franchises of the Brooklyn Heights and the Atlantic Avenue Roads.

Mayor Schieren received yesterday from the City Clerk a copy of the resolution. He submitted it at once to the consideration of Corporation Counsel McDonald. The resolution was also considered, it was learned, at the regular meeting of the Mayor's Cabinet, held in the afternoon.

When asked what course he would take the Mayor said:

"I will make no statement to-day. Tomorrow I will act on the resolution."

The strikers have been claiming that there was smallpox among the non-union men at the stables at Third Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street.

Health Commissioner Emery said yesterday there was no smallpox there, but that one of the men, J. T. Clifton of Pittsburg, was sick with chickenpox.

Comment has been aroused by the fact that of the policemen tried before Commissioner Welles for misconduct during the strike none has been charged with a more serious offense than drunkenness.

N. Fallatt of Abelsborough, Mass., a non-union conductor on the Seventh Avenue Road, was arrested yesterday for carrying concealed weapons. He had a slungshot and a loaded revolver. He was held.

Felix Faure Smokes Cigars.

The French Society against the Abuse of Tobacco notes with regret that for the first time in its history France has a President who is a confirmed smoker. M. Félix Faure, it is said, smokes several cigars every day. M. Thiers had a detestation of tobacco which was almost fanatical. Marshal MacMahon had been a great smoker, but he entirely gave up smoking after an illness which happened long before he became President. Similarly, M. Grévy, in the days of his youth, had devoted himself assiduously to the coloring of meershaum pipes, but had abandoned the practice before his election. M. Carnot not only did not smoke, but, like M. Thiers, disliked the smell of tobacco. Finally, M. Casimir-Perier was not really a smoker, for at most he would, on rare occasions, just light a cigarette, which he would throw away almost immediately.

A Heroic Austrian Gendarme.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Daily News writes: The Emperor has conferred the Silver Crown of Merit upon a young gendarme who has paid a high price for the devotion with which he saved a young girl's life. He was patrolling outside the town of Gupanjag when he heard a young shepherdess cry for help. A viper had bitten the girl's hand, and the gendarme did not hesitate to suck the wound, and the girl did not suffer from the poison. The young man's face, however, swelled alarmingly, and soon after he began to suffer from epileptic fits. For six months he was in hospital alternating between insensibility and delirium. He has now been dismissed as a hopeless invalid."

New-York Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of William Richmond to be Collector of Customs, District of Niagara, N. Y. Nominations for New-York Postmasterships also have been confirmed as follows: Patrick Lillis, Albion; Ralph Crook, Rouse's Point; Spalding Evans, Lockport.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS TO MEET

The Fourteenth Annual Convention to be Held in Boston the Middle of July —Thousands Expected.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 6.—The fourteenth International Christian Endeavor Convention is to be held in this city July 10 to 14, and Christian Endeavorers are hard at work laying plans for the proper care and entertainment of the expected thousands. The attendance at the convention is estimated at all the way from 40,000 to double that number, but it is safe to say that, under reasonably favorable conditions, 60,000 delegates will be present. In the entertainment of delegates the Christian Endeavor plan will prevail, each delegate paying his or her own expenses. Some will be quartered in hotels, some in apartment houses, hundreds in the New-England Conservatory of Music and similar places, while the vast majority will go to private houses.

As far as possible, each State will be given headquarters in some church, after the manner of the Cleveland Convention, and the society in that church will see to it that the delegates in them each are made happy and comfortable. By this arrangement committees can meet, friends confer, and, instead of a general registration in the main convention hall, the delegates from each State will register at the church assigned to them, and letters for the delegates can be addressed to the State headquarters instead of having a general Post Office, which has in the past caused no little annoyance.

Mechanics' Hall, which contains three halls, has been leased. The main hall seats about 8,000; Cotillion Hall will be used as Massachusetts headquarters, and Exhibition Hall as a huge restaurant. In addition, two water-proof tents, accommodating 10,000 each, have been secured. The largest churches of the city will also be used, accommodating 8,000 more people, making a total seating capacity of 36,000. White and crimson have been adopted by the Boston Christian Endeavor Union as official colors for the convention, and it is hoped that citizens and business houses will decorate liberally.

The Trustees and officers of the United Society will meet for conference and prayer and business on Wednesday morning, July 10, at the Hotel Brunswick, which will be the headquarters of the United Society during the convention. Wednesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, the convention will begin its regular programme by holding its meetings for that opening night in fifteen or twenty of the largest churches of Boston. Every effort is being made to make these opening meetings on Wednesday night as important as any of the whole convention. Those preparatory meetings at Cleveland will be long remembered. Many of them were crowded to the doors, and in several instances hundreds were turned away from the church doors.

On Thursday morning, July 11, the first session in the immense Mechanics' Building and in the tents will be held, beginning at 10 o'clock. After the address of welcome and the response, the Secretary's annual report will be given, the morning session to conclude with the presentation of the different State banners for proportionate and actual increase in number of societies. Thursday afternoon there will be held the denominational rallies in the various churches. This feature of the programme is becoming each year more successful, and the plans are in advance of last year. These denominational meetings promise to rival any of the interesting sessions of the convention. Thursday evening two tents will be used, together with the Mechanics' Building. President Clark will deliver his annual address in two auditoriums, and it will be read by some one else in the third meeting. The other features of the programme for that same night are the convention sermons.

Friday morning there will be three sessions, one each in the tents and the Mechanics' Building. Friday afternoon will be given up to smaller meetings, committee conferences, or a "school of methods." In addition, on that same afternoon will be conference for State, Territorial, and Provincial union officers; another for officers and district Secretaries of local and district unions; another for Corresponding Secretaries of local societies; still another for Junior Superintendents. That evening, Friday, three sessions will be held, one each in the tents and the Mechanics' Building, and on Saturday morning three more sessions, one in each auditorium.

Saturday afternoon there will be held one of the best of all the sessions, and that is the junior rally. The boys and girls this year will have one of the large convention auditoriums, the Mechanics' Building. It may be necessary to have two junior rallies. Saturday evening the churches of Boston will be brought into service, and there will be no sessions in the Mechanics' Building or the tents. Each State is to have the evening for a rally, conference, reception, or anything it pleases.

Sunday morning, after the prayer meetings—there will be a dozen early-morning prayer meetings each day—the delegates will attend the various churches of Boston. Sunday afternoon there are to be sessions in the Mechanics' Building and the tents, as there will be in the evening, the evening meetings being the closing sessions of the convention. Monday and Tuesday of the second week and other days following will be devoted to sightseeing.

There are at present 37,000 Christian Endeavor Societies, with a membership of over 2,250,000, scattered all over the world.

A DINNER AT SENATOR SHERMAN'S

Cabinet Ladies Have Crowded Receptions in Spite of the Cold.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Senator and Mrs. Sherman were the hosts at a dinner to-night at which the guests were the Mexican Minister and Mme. Romero, Senator and Mrs. Manderson, Senator and Mrs. Brice, Prince Cantacuzene, the Russian Minister; Representative and Mrs. Tom L. Johnson, Representative and Mrs. Outhwaite, Miss Pendleton, and Mr. and Mrs. James McCallum. Bride roses were used for decorating the table.

Although the weather was bitterly cold to-day all the ladies of the Cabinet held crowded receptions. At Mrs. Lamont's there was a large company, as usual, for the wife of the Secretary of War is one of the most popular hostesses at the capital. Mrs. Lamont was gowned in lavender silk, with trimmings of white lace. Miss Mendonça, daughter of the Brazilian Minister, in a Parisian toilet of gray crepon; Miss Lockwood, daughter of Representative Lockwood of Buffalo, in yellow brocade; Miss Carson in gray and white, and several married women assisted the hostess in doing the honors. A pretty tea table was arranged in the dining room, over which Mrs. O'Reilly presided.

The German Minister will give a musicale on the 15th inst., for which invitations are out.

Mr. and Mrs. William P. Hornblower are registered at the Arlington.

OF INTEREST TO POLITICIANS.

Richard Croker is expected to return home from his Southern trip about Feb. 15. He will probably not go to Europe to look after his turf interests until some time in April.

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J. Murray Mitchell, Republican, who is contesting the seat of James J. Walsh, the successful Democratic candidate for Congress from the Eighth Congressional District of this city, appears to be confident that he will unseat his opponent. Mr. Mitchell's lawyer has been working hard on the case for some weeks. The interest hinges on alleged frauds in the Second Assembly District. Mr. Walsh's friends are working hard to defend his position. Mr. Walsh was declared elected by the Aldermen acting as County Canvassers by 367 votes.

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This is not the only Congressional contest that will attract interest. Timothy J. Campbell is going to try to unseat Henry C. Miner, who defeated him in the Ninth Congressional District by a plurality of 954. Campbell says the Good Government Clubs are doing it. Mr. Miner's friends say Mr. Campbell's contest will not amount to anything.

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The fact that Tammany was so badly routed at the last election does not prevent a lot of ambitious young men from being candidates for district leaderships under the reapportionment that is to be made in June next.

CRITICISES THE RECORDER

His Statement a Peculiar Piece of Pleading, Judge Cowing Says.

THE JUDGES NOT AGAINST REFORM

Points in the Robertson Bill that Arouse Opposition—Some Court Alterations the Recorder Has Ordered Made.

The situation brought about by Judge Cowing's charge to the County Grand Jury for February, or, rather, that portion of the charge relating to Senator Robertson's bill, which affects the Court of General Sessions and the Recorder and Judges, had not yesterday changed, nor had the Grand Jury, of which William L. Skidmore is foreman, called Recorder Goff.

Mr. Goff made a statement for publication Tuesday night, which broadly hints at what he will say to the Grand Jurors and partly meets the issue with Judge Cowing. The Recorder yesterday vouched for the statement as expressing all the views he had to make public at present.

In sum Mr. Goff says that the bill to reorganize the Court of General Sessions is a measure of economy and reform in administration. It consolidates his salary, at $16,000 a year, instead of giving him $12,000 as Recorder and $4,000 from other sources. As to the rank of presiding Judge of the court, Mr. Goff maintains that the Recorder was the first Judge of the Court of General Sessions, the City Judge and the other Judges of the court having been elected more recently.

In regard to placing the Recorder at the head of the court in its administration and organization, the bill, according to Mr. Goff, aims at doing away with practices which have amounted to conducting the court at cross purposes through each Justice managing its affairs in his own fashion, and the absence of a general mode of procedure and a directing head. Nothing in the bill, the Recorder says, gives the presiding Judge the right to sit continuously in Part I., or greater privilege or power than the other Judges.

The bill equalizes the salaries in the court, Mr. Goff declares, and the economy resulting from this furnishes means for more clerks and attendants. As to the attendants, Recorder Goff claims that they are either not competent or relics of political administrations that have resulted in public scandal and malfeasance, or that they, having no one in authority to direct them and be responsible for their conduct, do as they please. Mr. Goff further claims that some are directly or indirectly interested in liquor saloons, lodging houses, or other business, and that within a few months several flagrant instances of the result of the system he attacks have been furnished.

In his statement, Recorder Goff assails the staff of the court as a Tammany organization, speaks of John F. Carroll, the Chief Clerk, as an appointee of Richard Croker and declares that Judge Cowing's Republicanism departed long ago.

Judge Cowing made the following reply yesterday to the Recorder's statement:

"I desire to state that the Judges of the Court of General Sessions are not fighting against reform, but what we consider Mr. Goff's very unfair and unjust bill, which he has caused to be introduced to the Legislature.

"We are more than willing to adopt all needed reforms for the court. Mr. Goff's statement is in my view a peculiar piece of pleading. Some of the suggestions he uses in it in reference to the rules of the court are timely and good. After the one meeting in which the Recorder met his fellow-Judges in this court, that matter was discussed, and it was unanimously agreed that we should formulate written rules for the guidance of the court. No one knows that better than he. In fact it was discussed many times before he came here by the Judges, and thought by them to be a necessity.

"It was agreed, moreover, at the meeting at which Mr. Goff was present, that the force of attendants should be uniformed.

"I notice that he says that $2,000 is allowed him for office rent by the city. The statute also provides that an office shall also be provided for the City Judge, but no $2,000, or any other sum has ever been added to my salary; in fact there is no necessity for such an allowance. The city provides the Recorder and all other Judges with fine offices in the Courts Building. Why should the city be charged $2,000 for something for which there is no need?

"The office of Chief Justice of this court is purely conventional, and there being no written law in reference to it at all, it is a matter for the Judges themselves to confer such power in this court.

"I told Recorder Goff, at the meeting to which he refers, that the question of patronage was one which I did not consider should belong to any judicial officer, and that it was extremely distasteful to me to be talking about patronage. I, for one, would be glad if it was removed out of and away from the court altogether."

Recorder Goff read Judge Cowings's comments on his statement, and said he had nothing to say about them, and that he did not know whether he would be called before the County Grand Jury as he had requested.

District Attorney Fellows went to Albany Tuesday night, and a positive statement was made yesterday that his errand was to give his views on Senator Robertson's bill.

Foreman Skidmore would not, yesterday, say whether the Grand Jury would consider the bill to reorganize the Court of General Sessions. Ex-Recorder Smyth declined to talk of any administration of the court.

The Recorder yesterday showed that he evidently believed himself the head of the General Sessions Court, in spite of Judge Cowing's remarks to the contrary. Among other things, he ordered the attendants in his part to prevent the door being opened while he sat upon the bench, so that those in the hallway might peep in. He said this made him nervous.

Mr. Goff late in the afternoon made a tour of the courtrooms in company with the architect of the building, and ordered a number of alterations, especially respecting the arrangements in the detention pens. This action, it is said, aroused much adverse comment on the part of the other Judges.

A Fakir's Ingenuity.

Enormous business has been done lately at French fairs by a man who professed to sell a rat powder that was perfectly harmless, and that struck rats dead on the spot. In order to convince the skeptical the man, first of all, powdered a slice of bread with the stuff, and ate a piece of it himself. Then he put the remainder under a glass case, in which a rat was kept in captivity. The rat went to eat the bread, and instantly fell dead. At fivepence a box the powder went off like hot rolls, and the lucky proprietor of the specific was in a fair way to make a fortune. But the police, who in France are very active in protecting the people from fraud, looked into the matter, and found that the powder was nothing but ordinary sugar. They also discovered that the case was connected with a powerful electric battery, and that the moment the rat touched the bread the current was turned on, and it was thus his death was brought about. The man was arrested at the fair of Albi, and he has been sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—By two colored girls in a private family; one as chambermaid and waitress, other as cook and laundress; good reference from last employer. Call, two days, at 110 West 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; willing and obliging; good reference. 588 Amsterdam Av., West 89th St. Montague bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class French girl; or as maid for young ladies; thoroughly understands her duty; willing and obliging; first-class city references. T. N., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; highly recommended. Call, at present employer's, 132 West 65th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; would assist with other work; best city reference. Call, Wednesday, 115 West 53d St.; ring Noble's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid or parlormaid, with first-class reference. 345 3d Av., Hedmark's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By smart young girl as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing; willing and obliging; has best of city reference. 527 West 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; will assist with other work; good city reference. Call, Thursday, 115 West 53d St.; ring Noble's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress in a private family. 134 West 19th St., two flights, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes a place for her girl, whom she can highly recommend, as chambermaid and waitress. 18 West 85th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; reliable; or chamberwork and plain sewing; has the best of city references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; reference. 245 East 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl to do chamberwork and mending in small family; willing and obliging. Cowan, 652 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class reference; chambermaid and waitress in private family. Call, Tuesday, 358 West 52d St., Lavin's bell.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city references. 334 East 66th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Swedish girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or housework, in small family. 341 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman; assist in waiting or washing; best city reference; no cards. 215 West 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress. 313 West 25th St., second bell; no cards answered

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid in private family; first-class reference. 250 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young American girl in private family. 338 East 36th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. 467 4th Av., third bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl; best city reference. 317 East 93d St., McCabe's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city references. 334 East 66th St.

Companions.

COMPANION and NURSE.—To invalid gentleman; by man, age 35, with four years' references from last party. W. K., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young woman as cook in a private family; willing to assist with little washing; best city reference. 310 West 49th St.; ring janitor's bell.

COOK.—By first-class, competent young woman; private family; understands all kinds family cooking; two years' excellent references. 104 West 53d St., first bell, west side.

COOK.—Active American woman in strictly private family; takes charge of kitchen; no objection to washing; reference. N. M., 205 West 36th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a competent American woman as good family cook; willing to assist with washing; city or country; personal reference. 15 East 37th St.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two young women, one as cook, excellent baker; other as laundress; shirts, cuffs, collars; will assist with other work; three years' reference. 220 East 70th St.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook in private family; understands her business thoroughly; excellent baker; best city reference. M. S., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; private family; all kinds cooking; makes all kinds desserts; good baker; city reference; last employer seen. 136 West 52d St., second floor.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; understands her business thoroughly; city or country; best city reference. 243 East 32d St.

COOK and HOUSEKEEPER.—By perfect German cook and housekeeper; wages, $30 to $40; excellent references. Corner 109th St. and West Boulevard; store.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business; four years' reference from last place. 252 West 39th St.

COOK.—Professed, by Englishwoman; takes full charge of dinner and luncheon parties, marketing, &c.; kitchenmaid required; recommended by leading families. Mrs. Donly, 232 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-competent young woman to cook by the day or week; understands creams, &c.; best reference. 216 West 36th St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a respectable German-American girl as good cook; would assist with washing; best city references. Mrs. Noble, 69 West 101st St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman; good cook and laundress; personal city reference. Competent, 254 8th Av.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as first-class cook with private family; best city references. 246 East 55th St., ground floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman; good plain cook and laundress; small private family; best city reference. 382 3d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference. M. C., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable young girl as first-class cook in small private family; references. Call, two days, 1,320 2d Av., first flat.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook and laundress in small American family; good references; no cards. 407 West 50th St.; Mackle's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands all kinds French and American; best city reference. 431 West 45th St., three flights, back.

COOK.—First-class; French; will help out by the day or week, or as substitute; best reference. L., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a French cook; thoroughly understands her business in every particular; best city reference. 258 West 29th St., third floor.

COOK.—By a thorough, good family cook and baker; coarse washing; city reference. 232 West 31st St., Room 4.

COOK.—By an experienced Swedish cook; excellent city references for three years. Fleischer, 100 East 75th St.

COOK.—By a good cook; best city references. 303 East 69th St., fifth bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker and seamstress, by day, or take work home; capes, skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations, repairing, children's dresses. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker from Felix's and Doucet's; evening and street dresses; latest styles; wants engagements by day; first-class references. 230 East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Of undoubted ability; perfect fitter, stylish trimmer; will work this month at $1.00 per day; best city reference. D. D., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker; elegant cutter, fitter, and draper; by the day; references. Mme. Noel, 249 West 29th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent in all branches, to go out by the day. L. Niven, 827 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER WISHES A FEW MORE CUSTOMERS by the day. Bell 2, 160 East 25th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a young Swiss lady (college graduate) as visiting governess or amanuensis; morning hours; thorough instruction in French, German, English, music, drawing; good reader and writer; highest references. H. B., 71 West 106th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By French girl for nursery governess; good sewing and good references. 157 West 26th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an experienced working housekeeper; widower's family preferred; wages moderate; city reference. 25 Columbus Av.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—By an American Protestant woman, 35, widow, who understands housekeeping, marketing, &c.; is a good plain sewer, good packer, and willing to travel; can make jellies and put up all kinds of fruit; ten years' reference. B. C., Box 257 Times, Up Town.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By girl for general housework; good reference. M., 444 West 56th St., Sweene's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city references. 164 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German Protestant; understands dressmaking; good hairdresser; thoroughly competent to fill a first-class place; city reference. 323 West 35th St.; ring twice.

LADY'S MAID.—By Japanese young woman; speaks English; good seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds fine sewing; best city references. J., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good seamstress, hairdresser excellent packer; good reference. 230 East 40th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as maid and seamstress, and to do light chamberwork; good reference. 312 East 31st St., first floor.

MAID and CHAMBERMAID.—By good seamstress; willing to assist in any work; good city reference. Moore's box, 428 West 48th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in a private family; can furnish best of city reference. Call, Thursday, at 175 East 74th St., Shearer's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; has the best city reference; wages, $20 to $25. N. C., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. Call, two days, at 523 Lexington Av.; no letters.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress in a small private family; city or country; first-class city reference. 136 East 17th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as first-class laundress or assistant chambermaid; in American family; good city references. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German Protestant woman as laundress; good city references. 458 4th Av.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; would like to take fine washing at her own home. Mrs. Moore, 101 Manhattan St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; seven years' city reference from last place. 102 East 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes a situation for a good laundress; sober and honest. 21 West 58th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; seven years' references from last place. 534 5th Av.

Nurses.

NURSE to CHILDREN OVER 4.—By refined, competent Englishwoman; excellent sewer and dressmaker; six years' highest city reference. Competent, 20 West 14th St.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for a competent person to wait on elderly lady or grown children; willing to assist with other duties. 9 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By a strong, conscientious, and obliging woman; capable of caring for an invalid; reference. B. G. B., West New-Brighton (S. I.) Post Office.

NURSE or MAID.—By a well-educated North German from Hanover; understands kindergarten; to children from three years up; best references. S. M. Desoucy, 120 East 53d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By a Parisian French nurse; infant preferred; good seamstress; seventeen years' experience; best city references. 73 West 54th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, NURSE, MAID, &c.—By a competent seamstress, nurse, maid, or to do light chamberwork; understands dressmaking; good references. 303 East 69th St., fifth bell.

SEAMSTRESS, MAID, or NURSE.—By competent seamstress, maid, or nurse; understands dressmaking; good reference. 303 East 69th St., fifth bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress, and to do light chamberwork; best city reference. 344 East 65th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress in private family; thoroughly understands her duties; wages, $20 to $25; city or country; best city references. A. J., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable American girl as waitress in small private family; competent and reliable; city references. 201 East 74th St., Powers's bell.

WAITRESS.—Lady wishes a place for her first-class waitress, or assist with chamberwork, who has been in her employ five years. Call at 59 East 55th St., between 9 and 12.

WAITRESS.—By Scotch Protestant girl as first-class waitress; good references. 209 East 39th St., parlor floor.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; takes butler's place; best of reference; last lady to be seen. 1,142 2d Av.

WAITRESS, &c.—By young woman as first-class waitress; will help with chamberwork; best reference. 204 East 40th St.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress and parlormaid where a butler is kept; present employer can be seen. 11 East 45th St.

Miscellaneous.

BOOKKEEPER or ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—By a young lady; thoroughly competent; good, rapid penman; best references. J. S., 686 Lexington Av., Brooklyn.

CARE OF INVALID LADY.—By young woman to take care of an invalid lady. 221 East 46th St.

LADY DESIRES to place two sisters; one as mother's helper and competent seamstress; the other as companion and amanuensis. Apply 273 Lexington Av., corner 36th St., on Monday and Tuesday, between 11 and 2.

STENOGRAPHER.—By competent stenographer and Remington typewritist immediately; five years' experience; references. Maude Ritterhoff, 101 East 91st St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an Irish American; first-class servant; single handed or otherwise; not afraid of work; is neat and clean in service; good city and country reference. Carney, 413 West 48th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; first-class butler; wife first-class cook; take full charge of kitchen, with maid; in private family; best city reference; city or country. M. D., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, or WAITER and USEFUL MAN.—By intelligent young man; disengaged Feb. 12; will take entire charge of waiting, silver, parlor floor, &c.; wages not less than $30; highly recommended. J., care J. Fox, 10

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Firmer Markets and a Moderate Speculative Demand.

SHIPPERS BUYING MORE FREELY

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Higher—Provisions Firmer—Cotton Steadier—Coffee Quiet.

Foreign houses were quite free buyers of both spot and future wheat and prices were higher at the close, partly influenced by the sharp advance in corn here and at the West, and on covering by local shorts, although the world's visible supply showed an increase of over a million bushels, while the transactions were only moderate in the aggregate. Provisions were in better request and closed firmer. Cotton made a small advance, through local covering, while coffee was unsettled with Europe.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	57½@
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	48 @ 48¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	33¾@ 34¼
Flour, straight, Spring	$3.10 @$3.25
Flour, straight, Winter	2.65 @ 2.80
Cotton, middling uplands	5⅝@
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17 @ 18
Pork, mess	11.25 @11.75
Lard, Western steam	6.90 @
Beef, family	9.75 @12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	20 @ 24
Sugar, granulated	3 18-16@ 4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾@ 11¾
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16¼@
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50 @12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @
Copper, lake	9.85
Lead	3.10 @ 3.12½

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and lost ⅝@¾c on moderate foreign selling and local realizing, reacted ⅛@⅜c on lighter receipts and better Western news, fell ⅝c on Bradstreet's report of a decrease of 1,935,000 bushels east of the Rockies, 31,000 bushels on the Pacific coast, 1,024,000 bushels increase afloat and in Europe, and a total decrease of 942,000 bushels in the world's visible supply; prices rallied ½c on foreign buying, and closed firm at ⅛@¼c gain for the day, with a fairly active trade. Spot was very firm at ¼@¾c advance, with a moderate export demand. Sales, 172,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 48,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba at 9½@11½c over May, free on board, afloat, according to time of delivery; 24,000 bushels choice red Winter at 60½c, delivered; 4,000 bushels No. 2 red at ⅝c under May, free on board, afloat, and 96,000 bushels No. 2 red Winter at ¾@⅞c over May, free on board, afloat. Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at ¾c over May price, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 9½c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10¾c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close, free on board: No 2 red, cash, 58⅝c, in store, no hard, afloat, 69⅝c; No. 1 Northern, in store, 67⅛c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 61⅜c....Clearances hence, 88,707 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 142,118 bushels....Receipts, 25,350 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 18,686 bushels; in the interior, 94,282 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were more active and 1¼@1⅝c higher with the West, on continued cold weather, light receipts, and local covering. Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 254,000 bushels east of the Rockies. Spot was higher, but in light demand. Sales, 32,000 bushels, including 10,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 48c in store; 10,000 bushels steamer mixed at 48@48¼c, delivered; 10,000 bushels do at 47@48¼c, elevator, and 2,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 48½c, delivered....Receipts, 27,300 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 129,229 bushels; in the interior, 142,162 bushels....Clearances hence, 48,965 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 56,505 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were very dull and ⅜@⅝c higher, and closing firm. Bradstreet's reports a decrease of 717,000 bushels east of the Rockies. Spot were ¼c higher, but very quiet....Sales, 105,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 36½@36¾c; do, clipped, 25,000 bushels; No. 3 do, 36c; No. 2 mixed, 33¼c for 25,000 bushels; No. 3, 32½c; rejected mixed, 31½c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 34¼c for 40,000 bushels; track mixed, 34@35½c; track white, 36@40½c for 40,000 bushels....Receipts, 19,950 bushels; exports, 800 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February		@	57⅜
March		@	57⅝
May	1,710,000		
June	25,000	58¼@59	59
July	875,000	59@59¼	59¼
August	25,000	59⅝@59¾	59¾
Total	2,635,000	59⅜@	59⅝

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February		@	48⅝
May	675,000	47¾@49¼	49¼
July	270,000	48 @49½	49½
Total	945,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February		@	33⅜
March		@	33¾
May	135,000	32 11-16@33¼	33¼
No. 2 white		@	36
February		@	36
March		@	36
Total	135,000		

FLOUR—Trading was a little more active, and the general feeling steadier with wheat. Sales, 17,000 bbls, including 1,000 bbls Winter clear at $2.65@$3.25; 5,400 bbls Winter straights at $2.70@$2.80; 300 bbls do patents at $3.15; 1,750 bbls No. 2 at $2.15@$2.25; 900 bbls No. 1 at $2.30; 4,000 bbls Spring patents at $3.50@$3.60; 2,700 bbls bakers' extra at $2.50@$2.65, and 2,175 bbls City Mills at quotations....Arrivals, 5,376 bbls and 6,881 sacks; exports, 2,119 bbls and 1,466 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 27,316 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine		@
Supers	$1.95@$2.00	Nominal.
No. 1	2.00@ 2.05	$2.10@$2.15
Clears	2.15@ 2.20	2.15@ 2.20
Straights	2.25@ 2.40	2.25@ 2.30
Straights	2.40@ 2.60	2.40@ 2.65
White wheat str'ts		2.65@ 2.80
Patents	2.60@ 2.70	2.65@ 2.80
Special brands	2.70@ 2.81	2.75@ 3.00
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	2.90@ 3.15
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	3.20@ 3.35
City patents	@	2.90@ 3.10
City clears	@	4.00@ 4.15
City No. 2	@	2.90@ 3.35
City supers	@	2.40@ 2.50
City fine	@	2.30@ 2.40
		2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@	@
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@
No. 1	Nominal.	2.25@
Clears	2.10@2.30	2.40@$2.60
Straights	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.60
Patents	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.25
Special brands	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.50
	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.00

RYE FLOUR—Dull, but steady; sales, 350 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $2.55@$2.80; fancy, $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Dull and nominal. We quote: Flour at $1.60@$1.70 for spot, and $1.50 bid; to arrive; 51@53c for Japanese grain; silver, 49@50c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.80; granulated yellow meal, $2.60@2.80; white, do, $2.80@2.95; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 85c; coarse meal, 90@92c for Western and 94@96c for city; yellow, $1.08; white, $1.10.

OATMEAL—Firm, but quiet. Rolled oats, $4@$4.35; cut, $4.40@$4.75; ground, $4@$4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 50@52c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c delivered, in car lots, and 56@57c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 64@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64@65c.

MALT—Nominal. We quote: New Western sample lots at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Firm and scarce. Quoted: 40, 60 and 80 lb at 90@95c; middlings, 95c@$1; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85@87½c. Oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonmeal, $15@$17, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra. Screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There is a good market for clover, and nominal prices. Nominal figures are 9c for No. 1 and 9¾c for fancy. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Out of the rather large receipts yesterday, or over 3,000 bbls., more than one-half came direct to exporters. The surplus offerings were moderate. Most of the supplies here for sale are in lots of about 100 bbls. An exporter does not care to figure upon that quantity, and it suffers a little by comparison with other parcels. For a straight lot of 250 bbls prime, 29½c is the market. There were 500 bbls in the business for the day, with exporters at 29¼c. While 29¼c is held on lots of 100 bbls, it is possible that 29c would be accepted here and there for dock lots. The improved demand and the fact that several thousands of barrels have been taken within a week here and at the South for export tend to a more regular market without showing a positive advance. The South is less frequently offering crude in bulk at 18c, yet 2 tanks were obtained at that price. It has more demand from the West at 18c and even 19c, the latter for large lots and business did not result. Crude in barrels here is at 22c; some bids are not over 21½c. Sale of 100 bbls Sea Island crude at 21c. COCOANUT OIL is dull; Ceylon at 5.12@5.25c. Cochin is at 5¾@5¾c. LINSEED OIL is in moderate demand; city quoted at 56c and State at 56c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a light demand, with pure unracked at 55c; racked 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is quiet; quoted at 53@54c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 6.—Oil opened and lowest, $1.03; highest and closing, $1.03¾.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The tendency was to stronger prices. There was more demand at the West, and a little competition among the packers to secure lard, while pork and ribs were taken up more freely. The improved grain market and an increasing export movement in the hog products started prices upward. Here there was more done in lard for the Continent.

LARD—Western steam is up about 7 points here, and closed strong by reason of an increased export business at the West, slightly improved demands here, and the firmer range on grain. Sale of 250 tcs cash at $6.85, closing at $6.90 asked; city steam is firm at $6.37½@6.50, chiefly at $6.37½ for 125 tcs. Options—No sales; February closed at $6.85, nominal, and May at $7, nominal. Refined is in better demand; sales of 1,000 tcs for Continent, quoted at $7.35 for Continent and $7.60 for South American. Compound is quiet at 5@5¼c; the West closed at $6.50 for February, while May sold at $6.60@$6.67, closing at $6.67.

PORK—There was a moderate export demand at steady prices. Sales of 900 bbls. The West is firm at 20c higher prices; February closed at $9.95; May was at $10.07 @$10.22, closing at $10.20. Prices here are: Mess, new, $11.25@$11.75; family mess, $11@$11.50; short clear, $12.75@$15.

BACON—Is firm at 10 points higher prices. At the West short ribs for February closed at $5.10; May was at $5.25@$5.32, closing at $5.30@$5.32.

BEEF—Trading is moderate at steady prices. Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $9.75@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $12.50@$14.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.25@$7.75; plate, $8.25@$8.75.

BEEF HAMS are unsettled and dull. Quoted prices are $16 here and $15 at the West.

CUTMEATS are generally quiet and unchanged. Sales of 10,000 lb pickled bellies, 10 lb average, at 5¾c. City-pickled hams, 7½@8c; do, shoulders, 4¼c; 10-lb bellies, 5¾c; 12-lb do, 5¼@5⅝c; 6-lb bellies, boxed, 6c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¾c for 12 lb and 7¾@7¾c for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8¼@8¾c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, 5⅜@5½c; fresh shoulders at 4¾c.

DRESSED HOGS are firmer, and in good demand. Receipts at the West, 53,613 head; same time last year, 49,441 head. Chicago: Receipts, 26,000 head; fairly active; 5@10c higher; $3.75@$4.40. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,703 head; active; strong; 5@10c higher; $3.60@$4.40. St. Louis—Receipts, 7,947 head; higher; $3.80@$4.20. Indianapolis—Receipts, 2,000 head; active, $4@$4.35. Kansas City—Receipts, 8,000 head; strong; $3.75@$4.10. Omaha—Receipts, 5,000 head; opened 5c higher; $3.50@$4. Quotations here are 5⅝c for heavy, 5⅞c for 180 lb, 5¾c for 160 lb, 5⅝c for 140 lb, and 120 lb, and 6@6¼c for pigs.

TALLOW continues dull and is easy in price. City is 4¼c bid and 4¼c asked. Country is at 4⅜@4⅝c, chiefly with 4½c for prime. Sales of 40,000 lb at 4½c.

STEARINE—Lard stearine is quiet and nominal at 8@8¼c, with the best bid on Western 7¾c. Oleostearine is steady; sales of 100,000 lb city and 50,000 lb out of town, all to be delivered at the West, at 6¼c. The price here is 6¼c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were very quiet, and closed at 5 points decline to 10 points advance, with only a local trade. Havre was irregular and unchanged to ¾f advance, and Hamburg steady at ¼@¾ pfennig decline. Spot Rio was dull and steady at 16¼c for No. 7 and 15¾c for No. 8. Sales, 400 bags Nos. 7 and 8 at 14¾c, cost and freight; 1,000 mats Timor at 22c, and 400 bags Savanilla on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—September, 500 bags at 14.25c; total, 500 bags.

Between Call and Close.—March, 2,500 bags at 14.50c; May, 500 bags at 14.25c. 1,000 bags at 14.30c, 1,500 bags at 14.25c; September, 750 bags at 14.30c; December, 250 bags at 14.25c, 250 bags at 14.30c; total, 5,750 bags.

Exchange—5 points paid to exchange 250 bags February for March. Total for day, 7,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	@	@
February	14.40@14.50	16.30@16.35
March	14.45@14.50	16.00@16.05
April	14.30@14.40	15.65@15.75
May	14.20@14.25	15.55@15.60
June	14.25@14.30	15.25@15.35
July	14.25@14.30	15.05@15.10
August	14.25@14.30	14.70@14.80
September	14.25@14.30	14.55@14.60
October	14.25@14.30	14.20@14.30
November	14.20@14.30	14.15@14.25
December	14.25@14.35	14.10@14.15

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	219,871
Arrivals	
Total	219,871
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	10,307
Total stock in New-York to-day	209,564
Total stock in Baltimore	10,006
Arrivals—Bark Priscilla	9,000
Total	19,006
Deliveries yesterday	209—18,737
Total stock in New-Orleans	20,872
Arrivals	
Total	20,872
Deliveries yesterday	685—20,187
Total stock in other ports	
	38,924
Total stock in United States	248,488
Afloat from Rio per steam to Feb. 5	88,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Feb. 5	33,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Feb. 5	107,000
Afloat from Victoria to Jan. 24	10,000
	238,000
Total	486,488
Same time 1894	503,116

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean	16¼c
Difference between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:	
No. 1..1.90 above No. 7	No. 6..50 above No. 7
No. 2..1.85 above No. 7	No. 7.. above No. 7
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7	No. 8..50 below No. 7
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7	No. 9..90 below No. 7
No. 5..75 above No. 7	
Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:	
No. 1..Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..75 above No. 7
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 7.. above No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 8..1.25 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..2.00 below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	No. 10..2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Mahang	21 @22	Cora	17½@18¾
Padang, int'r	25½@26	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do. washed	19¾@21¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Padu	21 @22	Do. washed	19¼@21¾
Mocha	28½@27½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18 @20
Trujillo	17¾@18½	Bucaramga	18½@20½
Bocono	17¾@18¾	Do. washed	19 @21¼
Tovar	19 @19	Bogota	20 @22
Merida	18½@20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Cordova, gr'n	18½@19
Fair to good	19¼@19½	Do. white	19 @20
Fine to choice	@21	Oaxaca	19¼@21¼
Central American—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica	17 @20½	Coban	19 @22
San Salvador	18½@19½	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Do. washed	19½@21½		

COTTON.

Contracts were irregular, and opened at a slight advance, fell 2@3 points, rallied again, and closed firm at 2@4 points' advance, with a fair local trade, and Liverpool ½ point lower. Port receipts were heavier, as compared with last year, but show a falling off for the present season. Spot was dull and easy, with sales of 70 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	5⅞
Middling upland	5⅝

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	⅝c on
Good middling	⅜c on
Strict low middling	5-16c on
Low middling	3-16c off
Strict good ordinary	7-16c off
Good ordinary	18-16c off
Good middling tinged	1¼c off
Strict middling stained	Even
Middling stained	⅞-32c off
Strict low middling stained	7-16c off
Low middling stained	29-32c off
	1⅝c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes. Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
February	5.37@5.38	5.34	5.33	800
March	5.43@5.44	5.43	5.37	16,500
April	5.40@5.47	5.46	5.40	5,400
May	5.50@5.51	5.51	5.45	47,000
June	5.56@5.57	5.54	5.49	15,900
July	5.58@5.59	5.58	5.53	3,200
August	5.62@5.63	5.62	5.57	15,200
September	5.67@5.68	5.65	5.63	600
October	5.72@5.74	5.71	5.68	2,300
November	5.77@5.79	5.74	5.74	700
December	@	5.84	5.80	300
January	@			
Total				107,900

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, FEB. 8, 1895.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	3863	7975	2080	2391	..	..
N. Orl'ns	9593	16111	12811	10334	..	..
Mobile	590	1536	2413	316	..	..
Savannah	3301	1439	3624	3429	..	..
Charleston	1670	554	1065	893	..	..
Wilm'gton	144	141	104	132	..	..
Norfolk	1253	938	1142	880	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	1100	..	..
New-York	..	..	1547	2897	1066	..
Boston	171	219	725	1481	..	..
Phila	849	57	61	90	..	..
W. Point	1063	898	1901	971	..	..
N. News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
P't Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	22797	31435	28913	23083	..	..
This day last w'k	22906	42050	34385	24186	35086	19408
This day last y'r	14247	24384	20215	6746	13403	14746

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand continues very fair, with full prices ruling.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—Ordinary	12@
Common	14@16
Fair	17@18
Prime	19@21
Choice	22@25
Cuba, 50° test. Nominal.	

RICE—The South is firmer, but the local trade remains unchanged and fairly active.

Domestic—	
Ordinary	3¾@4
Fair	4¼@4⅜
Good	4¾@4⅞
Prime	5 @5⅛
Choice	5⅜@5½
Fancy	5¾@6
Head	6¾@6¾
Patna	3¾@4¼

SUGAR—The raw market continues dull, but holders refuse to lower their views. Refined move out slowly at unchanged prices.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2⅜c
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2⅛c
Centrifugal, 96° test	3⅛c

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, or Nos. 12 and 14, but ¼c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4 7-16@4⅝
Coarse powdered	4 1-16@4¼
Granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Cutloaf	4 3-16@4¼
Crushed	4 7-16@4⅝
Powdered	4 1-16@4⅜
Coarse granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Fine granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Extra fine granulated	3 13-16@4
Con. granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Cubes	4 1-16@4¼
XXXX powdered	4 1-16@4¼
Mold A	4 5-16@4½
Diamond A	4 5-16@4½
Confectioners' A	3 13-16@4
Columbia A	3 11-16@3¾
Windsor A	3 9-16@3¾
Ridgewood	3 9-16@3¾
Phoenix A	3 9-16@3¾
Empire A	3 9-16@3¾
No. 6	3¾ @3 11-16
No. 7	3 7-16@3⅝
No. 8	3⅜ @3 9-16
No. 9	3¼ @3 7-16
No. 10	3 3-16@3⅜
No. 11	3⅛ @3 5-16
No. 12	3 1-16@3⅛
No. 13 (net)	3 @3 3-16
No. 14 (net)	2⅞ @3
	2⅞ @...

TEA—The auction sale of 6,686 pks was at steady prices, including: Moyune—235 pks 8½@6¾c; 825 pks Young Hyson, 8½@7¾c; 185 pks Imperial, 25@34c; 294 pks Gunpowder, 36½@17½c. Ping Suey—259 pks Imperial, 15@9¼c; 738 pks Gunpowder, 21½@8¼c. Japan—210 pks pan fried, 18½@14c; 203 sun dried, 14¼@13c; 622 pks Koe, 22@13c. Oolong—1,295 pks Amoy, 10¼ @8½c; 1,688 pks Formosa, 27@16c. Spot sales recently include 9,000 pks Formosa and 8,000 pks Ping Suey at full prices.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Trade continues exceedingly dull; the wants of the jobbing trade are small and exporters are doing nothing. Marrow show weakness; choicest marks are jobbing at $2.35, and a buyer for some quantity could shade that a price. Best marks of medium are easily bought at $1.82½, and pea are less firm, though still in relatively small supply. Red kidney are held steady, but are finding foreign beans are in demand and firm; better qualities slow. We quote: Beans, marrow, per bushel, $2.30@$2.35; do, medium, $1.85@$1.90; do, pea, $1.85; do, white kidney, $2.40; do, red kidney, $1.95@$2; do, turtle soup, $1.90; do, yellow eye, $2.15; do, Lima, California, $2.80@$2.85; do, foreign, medium or pea, $1.60@$1.75; green peas, barrels, $1.05; do, bags, $1@$1.02½; do, Scotch, $1.07½@$1.10.

BUTTER—The market continued slow, with receipts larger than anticipated, considering the cold weather. Fancy Western creamery held quite firm, but all others were somewhat irregular in prices, as following fair accumulations and a dull trade.

Creamery, Fall-made	22 @
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	13 @20
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	12 @18
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	11 @15
Dairy, tubs, thirds	11 @12
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	17 @
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	12 @14
Dairy, firkins, extra	16 @17
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	12 @14

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	24 @
Creamery, firsts	21 @22
Creamery, seconds	20 @20
Creamery, thirds	16 @16
Creamery, June, extras	19 @20
Creamery, June, poor to choice	11 @18
Imitation creamery, firsts	16 @18
Imitation creamery, seconds	12 @12
Dairy, firsts	14 @15
Dairy, thirds to seconds	12 @12½
Factory, June, firkins, extra	11 @11
Factory, held, firkins, thirds to firsts	10 @11
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	11 @11
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	10¾@11
Factory, seconds	10¾@11
Factory, thirds	9¾@10
Rolls, choice	8 @ 9
Rolls, poor to fair	13 @14

CHEESE—A quiet market on the cold weather, but the tone remained confident over fancy.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, fcy	11¼@
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	10¾@11
State, full cream, large, choice	10½@10⅝
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10 @10⅜
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9 @ 9¾
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11½@11¾
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	9½@11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	8½@ 9
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6 @ 8
State, part skims, large size, choice	7 @ 7¼
State, part skims, fair to prime	5 @ 6½
State, part skims, common	3 @ 4
Pennsylvania, skims	1¼@ 1½

EGGS—The market continues to gain. Receipts were a little more liberal than expected, but contained only a moderate proportion of choice; limed stock more plentiful.

State and Pennsylvania, choice	31 @32
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	30 @30½
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	29 @30
Western refrigerators	23 @24
Western, early-packed, defective, cases	18 @21
Limed	18 @21

POULTRY—ALIVE—Only 6 cars arrived to-day, and prices were further advanced on all kinds of weighing stock, though the market seemed to drag a little before the close. A few of the fine Indiana fowls reached 11c. Ducks hold firm, but geese are plenty and weak. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 10½c; chickens, 8½@9c; old roosters, 6c; turkeys, 8@10c; ducks, per pair, 60c@$1; geese, $1@$1.37; pigeons, per pair, 20@30c.

DRESSED—Only a light movement of stock to-day, partly because of the cold weather. But stock on hand is not large, and the market shows a firm tone on desirable qualities. Turkeys are quite strong, and occasional lots of extra fine fresh goods are held a trade above quotations. Chickens steady, with occasional lots of fancy softmeated placed at a slight premium. Fowls firm. Ducks scarce and wanted. Geese steady. Capons firm for best quality. We quote: Turkeys, Western, hens, 11@12c; do, toms, 9½@10½c; do, old toms, 8c; chickens, Philadelphia, 12@18c; do, Jersey, 11@13c; do, Western, 8@10c; fowls, Jersey, 10c; do, Western, 9@9½c; ducks, 10@16c; geese, 8@9c; capons, Philadelphia, 15@20c; do, Western, 10@17c; squabs, per dozen, $2.25@$3.50.

VEGETABLES—Domestic potatoes firm in sympathy with the Interior, and moderate arrivals, allowing of some reduction in the accumulations. Kale and spinach sold well, the latter showing an advance. Onions firmer.

Celery, fancy Michigan, large, per dozen roots	40@ 60
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, per dozen roots	20@ 35
Onions, white, large, per bbl	$4.00@$9.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	2.00@ 2.37
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	2.00@ 2.50
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.75@ 2.25
Onions, State and Western, yellow	1.50@ 2.00
Spinach, per bbl	3.00@ 4.00
Turnips, per bbl	65@ 70
Tomatoes, per crate	1.00@ 2.50@ 4.00

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.62@$1.75
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.25@ 1.50
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.62@ 2.25
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.25@ 1.50
Maine, per bbl	1.75@ 2.25
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.75@ 2.50
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.75@ 1.90
Scotch	1.90@ 2.00
Bermuda, prime	6.00@ 6.50
Bermuda, No. 2	3.00@ 3.50
English, per 168-lb sack	1.85@ 2.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRUITS FRESH.—Extreme cold weather checks the movement of all fresh fruits today. Apples are in moderate receipt, and held firmly. Grapes are quiet, and barely steady. Cranberries held with confidence, and a few lots of extra large and dark Jerseys are held a shade above quotation. Very little doing in Florida oranges; the few fancy lots left have little call at the prices asked, and the poor lots are neglected, even at low figures. We quote: Apples, Greening, per bbl, $3@$4; do, Baldwin, $3@$4; do, Spy, $3.25@$3.75; do, Spitz, $3@$5.50; grapes, catawbas, per small basket, 10@18c; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $9@$14; do, Jersey, per crate, $3@$3.75; oranges, Florida, unfrozen, per box, $2.50@$4.50; grapefruit, do, $2@$3.50; tangerines, do, $3@$4; mandarins, do, $2@$2.50; frosted fruit, 25c@$1.

FRUITS—DRIED—Over 3,000 bxs of evaporated apples arrived to-day in transit for export, about 2,000 of which were from Canada. Exporters are still showing some interest in prime fruit, and are bidding 6¾@6¾c; difficult to buy the grade that suits them under 7c. Choice and fancy apples are held steady, but there is a very light jobbing trade. Chops steady; we hear of a bid of $2.30 per 100 lb for prime heavy packed. Exporters are trying to buy good cores and skins at ⅞c per lb; an offer of 1,000 lb was turned down, the maker asking 1c. Raspberries quiet, but steady. Cherries dull. No demand for plums. Blackberries held with rather more confidence. California fruits easy in price, but are finding a little larger outlet. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 7¾@8¼c; do, prime to choice, 6¾@7½c; do, common to good, 5@6½c; do, sun dried, 5@6c; chops, 2@2¼c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 20c; cherries, 12@13c; plums, State, 5@5½c; blackberries, 5½c; apricots, 7@10c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 7@10c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3½@10c.

GAME—Wild ducks in moderate supply and steady; no other domestic game in market. We quote: Wild ducks, canvas, per pair, 31@32.50; do, redhead, 50c@$1.75; do, mallard, 40@90c; do, commoner kinds, 20@40c.

HAY AND STRAW—Market quiet and without further change. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 70@75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 60@65c; clover, 35@40c. Rye straw, 40@55c; oat straw, 30@40c.

HOPS—Export demand is fair, while home inquiry is light and prices firm.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	11 @..
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	8 @10
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	9 @10
State N. Y., crop of 1893, com. to prime	3 @ 8
State N. Y., old olds	2 @ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	11 @..
Pacific coast, crop 1894, med. to prime	8 @10
Bavarian, new	22 @25
Bohemian, new	22 @25
Altmarks, new	23 @21
	19 @21

HIDES—Demand is moderate, but prices rule firm on light supplies.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Cordova, selected	21@24	11 @13½
Buenos Ayres	20@23	12 @13½
Montevideo	20@22	13 @13½
California	21@25	11 @11½
Matamoras	23@25	10½@10¾
Orinoco	20@23	11 @..
Bogota	20@24	10½@11
Central American	18@22	10 @..
Buenos Ayres kips	10@13	10 @10½
Cordova kips	10@13	12 @12½
Valparaiso	20@25	9 @..
Dry-Salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	7 @..
Texas, selected	24@30	7 @7½
West Indies—		
New-Orleans City, selected	45@65	4½@ 5
Havana, as they run	35

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Little Doing in Stocks, But Prices Show Marked Firmness.

MANIPULATION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Waiting for the Loan Announcement —London a Liberal Buyer of Its Specialties—The Norfolk and Western Receivership.

Trading in stocks yesterday was excessively dull. The course of the foreign exchange market was watched with interest, and many theories were advanced to explain its movement. The early weakness was said to be due to the selling of bills against the coming Government loan, and it was argued that Tuesday's strength was manipulated for the purpose of making the market to sell on. The subsequent strength was due to the removal of the pressure owing to the completion of the operations.

The Street is fully satisfied that the arrangements for the loan have been completed, although there was nothing definite announced concerning the matter. The London buying, which was a feature of the day, was attributed to advance information concerning the operation. Buying by local traders was good, and altogether sentiment was much more hopeful than for a long while. The only actual news of the day was the Norfolk and Western receivership, and that, having been anticipated for many weeks, had little or no influence on the market.

The bulk of the trading was confined to the industrial group, although St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville were fairly active coneidering the prevailing dullness. Sugar and Chicago Gas were both strong, as the result of clique manipulation, and the other industrials were firm. The railway list was very slightly changed, and generally in the direction of higher prices.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was in good demand, but the supply was limited. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½@4 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 4@5 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was inactive. Rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent. for high-grade four months' single names, and 4½@7 per cent. for others having six months to run.

The Clearing House exchanges were $79,964,124, and balances $5,493,000. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $238,068.

In London, call money was ⅝ per cent., short and three months' bills 1 per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market opened weak, but closed firm. In the morning posted rates were reduced to $4.87½ for sixty-day bills and $4.89 for demand, but in the afternoon they were restored to $4.88 and $4.89½. Actual business was done at $4.87¼@$4.87½ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¼@$4.88½ for demand, $4.88¾ for cable transfers, and $4.86@$4.86¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛@95⅜ and 96 9-16, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½; telegraphic, 15. Boston—25c discount. Chicago—15c premium. St. Louis—75c premium; offered at 90c.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates sold at 60½. At the close they were quoted at 60¼@60½.

The commercial price of bar silver was 60¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48½c.

In London, bar silver sold at 27 7-16d per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $26,450,926, and the imports for the same period $561,817. The net exports, therefore, have been $25,889,109.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Refining	¾
American Sugar Refining pf	1
American Tobacco	⅞
Consolidated Gas	1¼
Louisville & Nashville	¾
Western Union	¾

DECLINED.

Edison Elec. Ill. of New-York	1
New-York & New-England	⅞
United States Cordage gtd	¾

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo 5s	1
Northern Pacific 3d, c	1½
Northern Pacific on. 6s	1½
Northwestern ext. 4s	1¼
Reading 1st pf. inc	1¼
Wisconsin Central 1st	2½

Government bonds were unchanged. The sales on call were $50,000 4s registered at 110¼. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	95	..
4s, r	110	110¾
4s, c	110	110¾
5s, r	114½	115
5s, c	114½	114⅞
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102	..
Currency 6s, 1897	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	107	..
Currency 6s, 1899	109	..

In State securities $4,000 Alabama, Class A, sold at 104½ and $3,000 North Carolina 6s of 1919 at 127.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	155
Broadway	232
Commerce	180
Continental	125
Eleventh Ward	200
Hudson River	150
Irving	135
Lincoln National	565
Merchants' Exchange	110
Metropolitan	2
Pacific	173
Phenix	115
Seaboard National	169
Southern National	155
State of New-York	103
Western National	110

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

—Charles R. Flint, Treasurer of the United States Rubber Company, states that the Directors, at the meeting held yesterday, declared its first semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. on its common stock from its surplus earnings up to April 1, 1894, payable March 15 to stockholders of record of March 1, 1895. The net earnings up to April 1, 1894, as applicable to dividends after payment of dividend on preferred stock, was $1,444,987.34. The amount required for dividend being $504,150, the balance, $940,837.34, being carried to working capital. This does not take into account the net earnings for the period since April 1, 1894. By-laws of the company fix the period for declaration of semi-annual dividends on common stock as Feb. 1 and Aug. 1 of each year.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	19⅞	20	10
American Cotton Oil pf	66	66	66	66	64	66	10
American Express	111	111	111	111	110	111	10
*American Sugar Refining	92½	93¾	92½	93⅝	93⅝	93¾	23,175
*American Sugar Refining pf	92⅜	93	92⅜	93	92⅜	93	665
*American Tobacco	95½	96	95½	96	95½	96	400
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4¾	850
*Bay State Gas	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	20	20⅝	100
Boston Air Line pf	103	103	103	103	100	..	6
Canada Southern	49	49	49	49	49	49½	100
Central Pacific	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	13	14	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅞	17	16¾	16¾	16⅞	17	550
Chicago Gas	74¼	75⅝	74¼	74⅞	75	75½	14,272
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	91	91	91	91	90	..	5
Chicago & Northwestern	96⅞	97¾	96¾	97¼	97⅛	97¼	3,835
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	71⅞	72⅜	71⅞	72	72	72¼	1,000
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	87	87	87	87	84	90	5
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	56⅝	57	56½	56⅞	56⅜	57	10,300
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	117¾	117¾	117⅜	117¾	118	118½	10
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	63⅜	63¾	63⅜	63½	63½	63¾	3,225
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo	19¾	19⅞	19¾	19¾	19⅝	19¾	2,100
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo pf	61	61	60½	60½	60	..	200
Consolidated Gas Company	128	129½	128	128½	128	129	865
Delaware, Lack. & Western	160	160¼	160	160¼	159½	160¼	400
Denver & Rio Grande pf	35	35	35	35	34¾	35½	135
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	9½	9½	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½	850
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	99	99	99	99	97	100	100
General Electric	29¾	30	29⅝	29½	29¼	29⅝	2,270
Harlem	200	200	200	200	..	..	20
Iowa Central	6½	6¼	6½	6½	6¼	6¾	200
Laclede Gas	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	26	200
Lake Erie & Western pf	71	71	70⅞	70⅞	70¼	71	35
Lake Shore	137⅝	138⅜	137⅜	138⅛	137⅝	138½	549
*Long Island Traction	10½	10½	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10¾	950
Louisville & Nashville	53¾	54	53⅜	53½	53⅜	53½	10,425
Manhattan Con	107⅞	108¼	107½	108¼	108	108⅜	3,235
Missouri Pacific	22	22⅜	21⅞	22	22	22⅜	1,100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13¾	14	14½	50
*National Lead Co	30½	31	29¾	30¾	30¼	30¾	2,200
*National Lead Co. pf	82	82½	82	82	81⅞	82½	400
National Linseed Oil	18¾	18½	18¾	18½	18¼	19	260
New-Jersey Central	88½	89	88½	88⅞	88½	89	710
New-York Central	100	100¼	100	100⅜	99½	100¼	75
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd	30½	30⅝	30	30	30	30½	850
N. Y., L. E. & W	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10½	10⅛	10⅝	3,850
New-York, Sus. & Western	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	13½	14	300
Norfolk & Western	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3¾	265
Norfolk & Western pf	13¼	13½	13¼	13⅝	12⅝	13	525
North American	3½	3½	3½	3½	3⅜	4	170
Northern Pacific pf	16⅝	16⅝	16	16⅜	16⅝	16¾	506
Ontario & Western	16¼	16¼	16	16	16	16⅜	300
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	3	3	3	3	2¾	3⅜	200
Philadelphia & Reading	9¾	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	10	10¼	4,100
Pullman Palace Car Co	155	155	155	155	154½	156	200
St. Paul & Omaha	32½	32½	32	32	32	33	600
St. Paul, Minn. & Man	109	109	108	108	107	112	140
Southern Pacific	17½	17⅝	17½	17¾	17½	18	200
Southern Railway	10	10¼	10	10⅛	10	10¼	845
Southern Railway pf	32	32½	32	32	31⅝	32¼	1,202
Union Pacific	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½	10	591
United States Cordage	4¾	4¾	4½	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	2,535
United States Cordage pf	8½	8⅝	8	8	8⅛	8⅝	500
United States Cordage gtd	16⅞	16⅞	16	16	16	17	1,040
United States Express	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	42	44	20
United States Rubber	43½	43½	43⅜	43⅜	43	43¾	211
United States Rubber pf	94	94	94	94	92½	94	4
United States Leather pf	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63	63¾	100
Wabash pf	14	14	13⅞	13¾	13⅝	13⅞	565
Western Union Telegraph	88½	88¾	88	88½	88½	88⅝	5,516
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10	10	10	10	9	10¼	150
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	36	37	36	37	35	37½	310
Wisconsin Central	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾	2¾	3¼	75
Total sales							111,993
Silver bullion certificates	60½	60½	60½	60½	60¼	60½	20,000

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Dock & Imp 5s 5,000 112½	H & Tex Cen G M 4s 4,000 62¼	N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certs 18,000 140
Atch, Top & S F 4s 4,000 64⅞	L S & M So Div Bds 500 113	Nor Pac 2d Coup 5,000 86½
5,000 65	Lehigh V Term 5s 5,000 109	Nor Pac 3d Coup 15,000 54
2,000 64⅞	20,000 110	10,000 54½
Austin & N W 1st 5,000 86	Registered 25,000 110	9,000 54
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 15,000 109	Louis, Ev & St. Louis Consol 1st 5s 13,000 25	9,000 55
19,000 109⅝	La & Mo River 1st 1,000 113	Nor Pac Cons 5s 10,000 26
Brooklyn City 1st 1,000 111	Louis & Nashville Gen Mtge 6s 1,000 115½	2,000 26½
Brooklyn Elev 1st 2,000 89½	2,000 115¾	11,000 26¼
Bur, C R & Nor 1st 1,000 106¾	Nash & Dec 1st 2,000 111	12,000 26½
Canada Southern 2d 2,000 105¾	L, N A & Chi Cons 1,000 115⅞	5,000 26⅝
Cent Pac 6s, 1898 3,000 103⅛	L, N A & Chi G M 5,000 66	3,000 26⅞
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911 1,000 117¾	St Louis & Tex 1st 4,000 55	7,000 27
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½ 3,000 73¼	Met Elevated 2d 10,000 108⅛	10,000s5F 27
3,000 73⅜	Midland of N J 1st	19,000 27
7,000 73¼	Mil & St Paul 1st 500 119	Trust Co Certs 10,000 26¼
8,000 73¾	Chi & Pac W 5s 1,000 110	Registered 10,000 25⅛
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s 10,000 102½	Mil & St Paul 8s, 1st 2,000 110¾	Nor Pac & Mon 1st 1,000 32
10,000 102⅜	Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 50,000 80	9,000 32½
4,000 102¼	Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 5,000 45⅝	North Ry of Cal 5s 8,000 91¼
2,000 102	Mo, Kan & East 1st 5,000 83	Ohio South G M 4s 2,000 45
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 1,000 39¼	5,000 83¼	Omaha & St Louis 1st Trust Receipts 10,000 35½
Chi & Northwestern 25-Year Deb 5s 2,000 106¾	Mor & Essex 7s, 1900 5,000s3	Ore Imp Co Con 5s 3,000 52
Chi & N W Ext 4s 7,000 101¼	Nash, C & St L Con 5,000 100	1,000 51½
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 1,000 100⅞	N Y Cent 1st Reg 25,000 121⅞	Oregon Improve 1st 1,000 98
10,000 101	N Y Cent Deb 5s Registered 2,000 108	Oregon Short Line 6s Trust Receipts 5,000 88½
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s 1,000 100	N Y, Chi & St L 4s 1,000 101⅞	People's G & C Chi 1st Cons 6s 2,000 90
Col, H V & Tol 5s 10,000 89¼	3,000 101⅜	Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc 10,000 22
5,000 89¾	N Y O & W Con 5s 3,000 110	10,000 22¼
5,000 90	Nor Pac 1st Coup 1,000 113½	2d Pref Inc 15,000 12
Del, S So & Atl 2,000 95		5,000 12⅛
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 5,000 104		3d Pref Inc 20,000 8
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 2,000 90		Phil & Read Gen 4s First Receipts 5,000 61¾
Han & St Jo Cons 1,000 118¼		Pitts, P & Fairp't 1st 2,000 95
Total sales		

Pitts & Western 1st 1,000 82½	
Rio Grande West 1st 2,000 64½	
2,000 64¾	
St L & Iron Mount Cairo, Ark & T 1st 1,000 98	
St L & S Fr Con 4s 5,000 52	
St Louis S W 1st 16,000 63¼	
St Paul, M & M 1st Consolidated 6s Reduced to 4½s 2,000 101¼	
San An & Ar Pass 4s 5,000 53⅞	
South Pac of Cal 1st 19,000s10F 110½	
South Pac, N Mex 1st 5,000 100	
Southern Ry 1st 5s 1,000 83½	
7,000 86¾	
15,000 86½	
8,000 86¾	
5,000 86¾	
Texas & N O Cons 5s 10,000 89	
4,000 89¾	
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes 1,000 93	
Union Pac 1st, 1896 2,000 103	
Union Pac 1st, 1897 1,000 103	
Union Pac 1st, 1898 5,000 103⅜	
1,000 103½	
5,000 103¾	
Union Pac 1st, 1899 2,000 104	
Wabash 1st 5s 2,000 105¼	
1,000 105⅜	
1,000 105¼	
Wabash 2d 5s 3,000 67	
2,000 67¼	
West Shore Gtd 4s Registered 10,000 104⅞	
W N Y & Penn 2d Trust Co Certs 5,000 24	
Wiscon Cent Co 1st 2,000 48	
	$812,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	142	144
Albany & Sus	170	..
Alton & Terre Haute	36	37½
American Coal	95	..
American District Telegraph	..	49
American T. & C	92½	94
American Tobacco pf	107	108
Atlantic & Pacific	½	¾
Baltimore & Ohio	63	64
B. & So. Illinois pf	135	..
Buffalo, R. & P	18	21
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	60
Bur., C. R. & N	48	..
Canadian Pacific	52¼	53¼
Cedar Falls & M	4¾	5½
Central & South American Tel	117½	122
Chicago & Alton	147	..
Chicago & Alton pf	165	175
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	53
Chicago & Northwestern	142¼	143½
C., C., C. & St. L	37¾	38¼
Cleveland & Pittsburg	156	160
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	5¾	7
Colorado Fuel & Iron	22	24
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	..	75
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3½	5
Commercial Cable	130	..
Consolidated Coal	30	33
Delaware & Hudson	129	130½
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R	94	95
†Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Bat	155½	157½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	108½	110½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y	176	179
Equitable G. & F. Co. of Chi. 6s	94	96
Eighth Avenue	310	..
†Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd	..	50
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	690	725
Fidelity & Casualty Co	300	..
Fourth National Bank	176	186
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av	56	58½
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	118	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. 2d	55	59
42d St. & Grand St. R. R	322	..
Gallatin National Bank	305	..
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co	105	..
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	107	..
Holland Trust stock	..	90
Hocking Valley Car Trust 6s	90	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com	75	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	95	97
‡Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	105¼	106
Helena & Red Mt. R. R. 6s	25	..
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	7½	10½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	35	39
Hudson River Telephone Co	40	..
Indianapolis Gas stock	133	135½
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s	101¾	..
Ind., Nat. & Ill Gas Co. stock	67	70
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	74½	76½
Int. & G. N. 1st scrip	100	..
International Ocean Telegraph	105	..
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat bonds	5	65
†Journeay & Burnham	35	46
†Journeay & Burnham pf	90	94
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	90	93
†Kings County Elevated	3	..
Knickerbocker Trust Company	..	167
†Lafayette Gas Company stock	70	82
Lafayette Gas Company, 1st 6s	81½	83½
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	30	35
Long Island Traction	10¾	10¾
Lorillard pf	117½	119½
Mutual Gas, New-York	152½	156½
Manhattan Trust Company	120	125
†Madison Square Garden stock	6	..
Madison Square Garden 1st	102	..
Madison Square Garden 2d	63	..
Mahoning Coal R. R. pf	108	..
‡Metropolitan Ferry 5s	105	..
Metropolitan Trust Company	276	288
Mex. National Construction pf	6½	9½
Mechanics' National Bank stock	180	..
Mich. Peninsular Car Co. pf	48	..
Mich.-Peninsular Car Co. com	7	10
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 per cent. bonds	..	93
National Park Bank	280	290
National Shoe & Leather Bank (assessments not paid)	64	..
National Wall Paper Co. pf	..	86
National Union Bank	185	195
New-Jersey & New-York R. R	1	4
New-Orleans Traction common	14½	16½
New-Orleans Traction pf	56½	59½
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	30	37
New-York Air Brake Company	..	10
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. com. stk	24	..
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	..	45
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. bonds	82¼	83¼
Norfolk & W. R. R. Div. scrip	35	..
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	104½	..
N. Y. Guarantee & Indemnity	345	360
New-York & Texas land scrip	60	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	98	100
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone 5s	102½	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	147	..
†N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust	700	..
New-York Security & Trust	253	..
Ohio Valley R. R. 5s, 1938	..	45
Ohio Land & Ry. Purch. M. 6s	70	83
Omaha & St. Louis common	1	2
Omaha & St. Louis pf	..	2
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	183	..
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	63	..
Pennsylvania Coal	318	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable	54	58
Pratt & Whitney common	..	20
Pratt & Whitney pf	47½	52½
Real Estate Trust Co	161	..
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	109
Second Avenue Railroad	148	158
Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	87	92
Southern Cen. R. R. 6s (N. Y.)	20	..
Standard Oil Trust	169	170
Standard Gas	39½	41½
Standard Gas pf	80½	..
Staten Island Railway	56	64
Sixth Avenue Railway stock	210	220
State Trust	195	205
Staten Island Rapid Tran. 1st 6s	111	114
Staten Island Rapid Tran. 2d	86	88½
St. Joseph & Grand Island stock	..	10
Third Avenue Railroad	176	177½
Tol. & Ohio Central R. R. ext. 5s	12	..
Tol., St. Louis & Kan. City pf	7	..
Tradesmen's National Bank	99	..
Trenton Potteries common	5	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	48½
Terre Haute & Logansport	18	..
Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co	85	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	187	..
Trow Directory pf	38	48
Union Ferry stock	62½	65
†Union Ferry 1st 5s	104½	105¾
Union Elevated 2d	23	26
†Union Railway 5s	105	106½
Union Ry. Co. (Huckleberry)	115	130
Union Typewriter 1st pf	71	75
Union Typewriter 2d pf	24	30
Union Trust	685	700
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co	186	..
†United States Trust	850	860
Valley Railroad of Ohio 1st 7s	112	..
Val. R. R. of O. 6 per cent. cts	..	43
Western Gas Company	42	44
‡Western Gas Company bonds	82	84½
Western National Bank	109	112
*Worcester Traction pf	79	..
Worcester Traction common	12¼	14
Winona & Southwestern 1st	16	22
Worthington Pump common	..	28
Worthington Pump pf	85	90

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold the following securities at auction yesterday at 111 Broadway:

250 shares Phenix National Bank, $20 each, at 115½.

66 shares Central and South American Telegraph Company, $100 each, at 119½.

$1,600 Central and South American Telegraph Company 5 per cent. certificates, $100 each, at 115.

3 shares New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, $100 each, at 738.

10 shares United States Trust Company, $100 each, at 860½.

5 shares Home Life Insurance Company, $100 each, at 241.

75 shares Mexican Telegraph Company, $100 each, at 186.

42 shares Pennsylvania Coal Company, $50 each, at 325½.

200 shares Manhattan Company Bank (ex dividend,) $50 each, at 185¼.

$15,000 City of Memphis Artesian Water Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1909; coupons January and July, at 95¼.

$1,000 Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad and Telegraph Line, (Central Branch Union Pacific,) 6 per cent. bonds, due 1895; November, 1893, coupons on, at 100.

10 shares Standard Oil Trust, $100 each, at 170¼.

25 shares Standard Gaslight Company of New-York, preferred, $100 each, at 89⅞.

10 shares Standard Gaslight Company of New-York, common, $100 each, at 39.

100 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, at 141.

50 shares Rochester Gas and Electric Company preferred, $100 each, at 81.

120 shares Merchants' Loan and Trust Company of Chicago, Ill., $100 each, at 260½.

$2,000 City of Jersey City, N. J., forty-year 7 per cent. bonds, due July, 1913, at 129¾.

$2,000 City of Indianapolis Water Company 6 per cent. mortgage bonds, due May, 1911, $500 each, at 105.

10 shares Manhattan Life Insurance Company, $50 each, at 391.

100 shares Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, $100 each, at 121½@122½.

65 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, at 180½.

$5,000 Milwaukee Street Railway Company 5 per cent. thirty-year consolidated mortgage gold bonds, due 1920, at 64½.

$500 New-York and Rockaway Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1901, interest guaranteed by Long Island Railroad, at 97½.

20 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, at 111.

10 shares United States Trust Company, $100 each, at 860½.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. R.	92¾	93⅝	92¾	93¾	17,710
A., T. & S. F.	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	100
Chicago Gas	74½	75½	74⅜	75⅛	12,590
C., R. I. & P.	63⅜	63¾	63¼	63⅜	2,050
Chi., B. & Q.	72	72⅜	72	72	2,520
C., M. & St.P.	56½	57	56½	56⅞	9,130
Chi. & N. W.	97	97¼	96⅜	96⅞	680
Cent. of N. J.	88½	89	88½	88⅜	340
Dist. & C. F.	9½	9½	9⅜	9⅜	190
Gen. Electric	30	30	29½	29½	540
Louis. & N.	52⅝	53⅞	52⅝	53⅝	3,850
Manhattan	107⅝	108	107½	108	320
Mo. Pacific	21⅞	22¼	21⅝	22¼	340
Nat. Lead	30⅜	30¾	29¾	30⅝	940
N. Y. & N. E.	30⅜	30⅜	30⅛	30¼	170
Nor. Pac. pf.	16	16	16	16	10
Phil. & Read.	10	10⅜	10	10⅛	240
U. S. Cord.	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	330
U. S. C. gtd.	16	16	16	16	30
West. Union.	88⅛	88⅝	88	88⅜	2,240
Total sales					54,320

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C. & O. 4½s	73¼	73¼	73	73⅛	$13,000
C.,B. & Q. cv.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	3,000
Nor. Pac. 5s	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	7,000
Nor. Pac. 2d	86½	86½	86½	86⅛	5,000
Nor. Pac. 3d	54¼	54¼	54	54	5,000
Phil. & R.gen.	64½	64½	64½	64½	$5,000
R. G. W. 4s	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	5,000
Rock I. 5s, c.	101	101	101	101	2,000
St. L.S.W.1st	63½	63½	63½	63½	3,000
Wabash 1st	105½	105½	105½	105½	2,000
Total sales					$50,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Standard	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	300

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May Option	53⅜	54⅛	53⅜	54⅛	675,000

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Louisville and Nashville, ¾, to 54; St. Paul, ¾, to 57⅝; Reading, ¼, to 5; Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 53⅜; Ontario and Western, ¼, to 10⅜; Illinois Central, ¼, to 90¼; Union Pacific, ⅜, to 9¼, and Kansas and Texas, ⅛, to 14½. Atchison sold at 4¾, Lake Shore at 140½, Erie at 10½, Northern Pacific preferred at 16¾, and Wabash preferred at 14. British consols were firm at 104 5-16 for money and 104⅝ for the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £10,000. Money, ½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 1 per cent. India Council bills were allotted to-day at an advance of 5s 32d per rupee. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 103f 15c for the account and exchange on London at 25f 20c for checks.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit deb	94	99
American Bank Note	41½	43½
American Grocery 1st pf	25	40
American Typefounders'	1	3
American Typefounders' pf	20	25
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	180	195
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	102½	..
†Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney Dumping Boat Company	8½	12
Barney & Smith pf. stock	91½	94
Barney & Smith Car common	16½	18½
‡Barney & Smith Car Co. 6s	103	..
Beckton Construction pf	67	71
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.,) N. Y. Central	93	..
B

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government,
Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
Orders executed on Stock Exchanges in
New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, and 15 Broad St.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange, N.Y. Produce Ex., Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed at any of the above Exchanges for Investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts subject to check at sight.
Branch Office { 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St.
{ 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Exchange.
16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Financial.

Evansville & Richmond
BONDS.

Holders of these bonds wishing to avail themselves of the proposed settlement with the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Co. must deposit their bonds with us on or before February 15th, 1895.

Circulars and full information can be had at our office.

Harvey Fisk & Sons,
24 Nassau St., New-York.

February 5th, 1895.

THE BOND RECORD

For February contains the following articles: United States Bonds. Redemption in Gold Coin. The Situation in January. Sinking Funds—State and City Debts. Railroad Reorganizations.

Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.
Great Northern Railway Co.
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Co.
Western Union Telegraph Co.
H. B. Claflin Co.
U. S. Cordage Co.
Annual Reports Reviewed.

Stock and bond sales and quotation tables a specialty.

For sale on news stands and elevated stations. Price ten cents. Subscription, $1.00 per annum.

42d St., Manhattanville & St. N. Av. R. R. Securities

DEALT IN BY

TOBEY & KIRK,
8 BROAD ST.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
Equipment Five Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1, 1889.

The Central Trust Company, of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of forty-two thousand five hundred and one $\frac{4}{100}$ dollars, ($42,501.04.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 14th day of February, 1895.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

IMPORTANT.
EVANSVILLE and RICHMOND BONDS.

The undersigned holders of above bonds request all bondholders who have not assented to the proposed settlement of Harvey Fisk & Sons to meet at the office of White & Blackwell, 54 Broadway, on Friday, Feb. 8, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of taking steps to protect their interests.

BIRMINGHAM NATIONAL BANK OF DERBY, Conn.;
JOHN DONGAN,
HENRY DOUGLAS.

4 % MONEY.
$3,000,000 to loan on New-York property at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. Low charges.
R. F. SHROPSHIRE,
44 Wall St.

Financial.

United States Mortgage Company.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Pursuant to decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court of the First Department of the State of New-York, this Company will assume, on February 23d, 1895, the name

United States
Mortgage and Trust Company,

under which name all business of the Company will be transacted thereafter.

United States Mortgage Company,
59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
CAPITAL - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS - - - - - 700,000
Allows Interest on deposits.
Transacts a General Trust Business.
Loans money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.
Takes entire charge of Real Estate.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer Agt.
Pays Coupons. Executes all Trusts.

George W. Young, President.
Luther Kountze, V.-Pres. James Timpson, 2d V.-Pres.
Arthur Turnbull, Treas. William P. Elliott, Sec'y.
Clark Williams, Ass't Sec'y & Treas.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Charles D. Dickey, Jr. Gustav E. Kissel,
Theodore A. Havemeyer, Luther Kountze,
Charles R. Henderson, James Timpson,
Richard A. McCurdy.

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,
William Babcock, S. Frisco, Charlton T. Lewis,
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Lewis May,
William P. Dixon, Theodore Morford,
Robert A. Granniss, Richard A. McCurdy,
Theo. A. Havemeyer, Robert Olyphant,
Charles R. Henderson, Edwin Packard,
James J. Hill, St. Paul, William W. Richards,
Gardiner G. Hubbard, Jas. W. Seymour, Jr.,
Gustav E. Kissel, James Timpson.
Luther Kountze, George W. Young.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

The Mercantile Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit of

Third Mortgage Bonds
AND
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds

of this company having now been LISTED at the New-York Stock Exchange, the REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE beg to call the attention of all holders of these bonds and also of the SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS to this fact, and to urge upon them the importance of depositing their bonds with the Mercantile Trust Company without further delay.

Under the agreement for deposit, the Committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits thereafter.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.
Mills Building, New-York City, Jan. 4, 1895.

A MILLION OR MORE.

We want loans, and good ones only. And we assure you we can place them if reliable and not having been hawked. Send full descriptions. POWER, 316 Columbus Av., corner 85th St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Meetings and Elections.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY CO.,
Richmond, Va., Jan. 9, 1895.

To the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will be held at twelve o'clock noon on MONDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1895, at the office of the company, Pace Building corner of Eighth and Main Sts., in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, for the following purposes:

To consider the propriety of authorizing and to authorize the Board of Directors:

(a) To contract in the name of this company, severally or jointly—

(1) For the use of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company property, in Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, and Jeffersonville, Indiana; and

(2) For the acquisition of the securities of said company; and

(b) To execute a joint and several guaranty with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, or with that and one or more other companies, of mortgage bonds of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company for a principal sum not exceeding $5,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum, both principal and interest being payable in gold, and the principal sum being payable on the first day of March, 1945.

(c) To make any trackage or other agreement relating to the moving of its traffic between Lexington and Louisville;

And for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will close at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of January, 1895, at 12 M., and will reopen on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of February, 1895, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY.
44 South St., Baltimore, Md., Feb. 6, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company, as above, on the 20th day of February, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 9th inst., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 21st inst.

T. K. STUART, Secretary.

PEORIA AND EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria and Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at Danville, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will close Feb. 4, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Feb. 14, 1895. J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

Office of
THE NEW-YORK BOWERY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 124 Bowery, New-York City.

The annual election for fifteen Directors of this company and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the main office of the company, No. 124 Bowery, New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1895.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. FRANK PATTERSON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY for the election of thirteen Directors will be held at the depot, 6th Av. and 43d St., New-York City, on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1895, 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books closed Jan. 31 to Feb. 12. EDMUND H. GARRISON, Secretary.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN INstitute, Feb. 14, at No. 115 West 38th St. Polls open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, February 7, at No. 115 West 38th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Sec'y.

Dividends.

177TH DIVIDEND.
BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New-York, Jan. 28, 1895.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half per cent., (3½ per cent.,) free of Income Tax, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, Feb. 11, to stockholders of record on Feb. 1, 1895. Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of Feb. 12.

J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY.
86 Reade St., New-York, Feb. 6, 1895.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been this day declared upon the common stock of this company by the Board of Directors, payable March 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books at the close of business on Friday, March 1, 1895. The books will be reopened at the opening of business March 16, 1895.

CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

Astor Library Trustees' Report.

The Trustees of the Astor Library have made their forty-sixth annual report. More students than ever before availed themselves during the year of the privileges extended to them by the library.

The total number of volumes in the library is 260,611. The accessions last year were 8,294 volumes. The number of volumes drawn was 218,051, and the entire number of readers was 78,901, an increase of 7,675 books drawn and of 9,903 readers.

GOOD ADVICE TO ENGLAND

Requested to Arbitrate the Guiana Boundary Case.

HOUSE PASSES A JOINT RESOLUTION

Indorsement of the Suggestion of President Cleveland Contained in His Last Annual Message.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Mr. Livingston (Dem., Ga.,) asked in the House to-day unanimous consent for consideration of the following joint resolution relative to the British Venezuela-Guiana boundary dispute:

Whereas, In the present enlightened age of the world, when international disputes in general, and more particularly those pertaining to boundary, are in constant process of adjustment by joint commission of by outside arbitration; and

Whereas, Since the existing boundary dispute in Guiana, between Great Britain and Venezuela, ought not to constitute an exception to the general rule, but should more naturally come within the scope and range of modern international precedent and practice, in that it turns exclusively upon simple and readily ascertainable historical facts; and

Whereas, Since it would be extremely gratifying to all peace-loving peoples, and particularly to the impartial friends of both parties to see this long- standing and disquisting boundary dispute in Guiana adjusted in a manner just and honorable alike to both, to the end that possible international complications be avoided and American public law and traditions maintained; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President's suggestion, made in his last annual message to this body, namely, that Great Britain and Venezuela refer their dispute as to boundary limits in Guiana to friendly arbitration, be most earnestly recommended to the favorable consideration of both the parties in interest.

Mr. Sayers (Dem., Texas,) asked the reasons for the passage of the resolution, saying he did not see why Congress should be putting its hands into the affairs of other countries.

Mr. Livingston said the necessity lay in the condition of the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, which, having continued for a period of nearly seventy years, had reached a culminating point. The substance of the resolution, he said, was in harmony with the Monroe doctrine, and with the policy of the Government. The dispute in question could no longer remain open without very serious consequences to South American republics.

It not only directly threatened the hopeless dismemberment of Venezuela, but indirectly menaced the political autonomy of one or two other trans-Caribbean neighbors of the United States. This Government could not afford to be indifferent to a controversy like this. The possession of the mouth of the Orinoco River and its tributaries in such a power as Great Britain would in a very few years revolutionize the commerce and political institutions of at least three South American republics.

Venezuela had been asking Great Britain for half a century to submit her claim to friendly arbitration, but, steadily declining all overtures, Great Britain has gone on absorbing territory in the valley of the Orinoco and on the Atlantic coast until she now occupied an area west of the Esequibo River twice as large as the State of New-York. It was well known, said Mr. Livingston, that Great Britain had no title to territory in Guiana other than that derived from Holland in 1814, and from that date back to 1640 the Esequibo River was universally regarded as the divisional line between Spain and Holland.

The aggressions of Great Britain, he said, could not be justified; to do so would be to unsettle, if not invalidate, the title to more than half the public domain of the United States. There was no more territory on the American continent open to conquest and occupancy by European powers.

Venezuela, unable to repel these bold aggressions upon her territory, had appealed to the moral sense of the civilized world, and our Government, said Mr. Livingston, had not been indifferent to those appeals. The executive department had more than once tendered its good offices, and had even gone so far as to extend its services as arbitrator, if acceptable to both parties. Spain, it is understood, had made similar oyertures, and no less than ten South American republics had addressed the British Government in like sense.

But Great Britain, ready and willing enough to submit her boundary disputes, and all other disputes, for that matter, with the United States to arbitration, had persistently denied to Venezuela what she had ever been ready to ask of stronger powers. For the honor of the great English-speaking race, and for the credit of Christian civilization, Mr. Livingston said he hoped Great Britain might reconsider her course in this matter, and agree to submit her claim to arbitration.

"Even at this moment," he said, "there is understood to be a special envoy in this capital bearing a petition signed by a majority of the British House of Commons, praying the President of the United States to agree to submit all differences between that country and this to friendly arbitration. That is praiseworthy and commendable. But why not begin the good work by petitioning their own Government at St. James to accede to Venezuela's standing offer to refer the Guiana boundary dispute to the decision of arbitration?

"Then the Parliament of Great Britain might, with entire consistency, and with a conscious rectitude of purpose, ask this Government to refer all its differences with England to arbitration."

Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.,) asked if the matter had not better be left with the Executive. It seemed to him to be establishing a mischievous precedent. He could see no good in it and did not like it, but would make no objection to the passage of the resolution.

Mr. Hitt (Rep., Ill.,) said that there were precedents for the proposed action, where Congress, in response to suggestions by Presidents and Secretaries of State, had expressed its sense of approval of the principle of arbitration. He objected to the form of the resolution, saying that it amounted almost to a command.

No objection, however, was made to the consideration of the joint resolution, and it was agreed to.

EIGHTY-SEVEN SENATORS NOW.

Wyoming's Delegation Completed by the Advent of Mr. Clark.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The advent today of Senator Clark of Wyoming, who recently was elected to fill the vacancy which had existed nearly two years, adds one more vote to the Republican column in the Senate, and deprives the Democrats of their tie. There are now eighty-seven members of the Senate, and in a few days Senator-elect Wilson of Washington will take his seat and fill out the constitutional number.

The Democrats now have forty-three votes, the Republicans thirty-nine, and the Populists five. Although the Democrats have a plurality, they are now one short of a majority, which is apt to prove embarrassing to them in case a party question should arise in the next three weeks. The Republicans say that Senator Hill will act with them when a motion shall be made to reconsider the vote by which the Vest amendment to the Hawaiian resolution, expressing confidence in the Administration and commending its policy, was adopted, so that if Mr. Pettigrew should persist in voting with the Democrats on this question, which he is very apt to do, the Republicans believe that they would have enough votes to overturn the action of the Senate.

Mr. Hill is unwilling to discuss the subject. It now looks as if this matter would be permitted to rest until the arrival of Mr. Wilson from Washington.

Another Judge for New-York.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Mr. Warner, (Dem., New-York,) introduced in the House to-day a bill providing an additional Judge for the Southern District of New-York.

WEDDING OF MISS ELIZABETH M. GALLATIN

Married to John De Courcy Ireland in Calvary Episcopal Church.

Miss Elizabeth Maud Gallatin, daughter of Mrs. James Gallatin of 58 West Fifty-fifth Street, was married in Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue, at 8 o'clock last evening, to John De Courcy Ireland. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Henry Y. Satterlee, rector of the church.

The best man was Robert Livingston Ireland, a brother of the bridegroom. The maid of honor was Miss Helen Dawson Gallatin, a sister of the bride. The bridesmaids were Miss M. Louise Ireland and Miss Adelia Avena Ireland, sisters of the bridegroom; Miss Marie Huntington, Miss Nellie Robb, Miss Meta Mackay, Miss Marion Carey, Miss Adele Gardiner, and Miss Juliette De Neufville.

The ushers were Frederic J. Winston, J. Montgomery Strong, Jr., Henry M. Alexander, Charles H. Sherrill, Jr., George Coggill, Augustus Floyd Ireland, Thornton Floyd Turner, and Dr. Howard D. Collins. In their white scarfs they wore pins of pearls surrounding a large diamond, the souvenirs from the bridegroom.

The bride's brother, Albert R. Gallatin, acted as organist.

The church was beautifully decorated with flowers and plants. The bride was given away by her uncle, Dr. Gallatin. She wore a gown of heavy white satin and point lace. The veil of point lace was fastened to the hair with orange blossoms. The maid of honor wore a gown of white tulle, with yellow and mauve trimmings. She carried a bunch of pansies. Four of the bridesmaids were gowned in pink and green and four in mauve and yellow. They wore short veils of tulle, fastened with crescents of pearls, the gift of the bride.

After the church ceremony there was a large reception at the house of the bride's mother, where the floral decorations were particularly elaborate. The Stuyvesants, Livingstones, and Van Rensselaers, family connections of the Gallatins and Irelands, were represented at the reception.

Mr. Ireland was graduated at Yale in 1890, and he is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, the University Athletic Club, and the Sons of the Revolution. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Ireland of 15 East Forty-seventh Street.

Hayes—Welling.

The marriage of Miss Emily Greene Welling, daughter of Mrs. Charles Hunt Welling, of 46 Park Avenue, to J. Noble Hayes, took place in Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Henry Y. Satterlee officiating.

The wedding was a quiet one, owing to the recent death of the bride's father.

There were no bridesmaids and no maid of honor. The best man was David Keane, and the ushers were Abraham Meserole, R. W. G. Welling, James W. Gerard, Jr., and C. W. Barnes. The bride was given away by her brother, W. Brenton Welling.

Mr. and Mrs. Hayes have taken a house at 215 East Seventeenth Street, where they will reside on the return from their bridal tour.

After the church ceremony there was a reception at the residence of the bride's mother. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Ward, Mrs. Truxton Beale, and Miss Beale of Philadelphia, Mrs. Horace B. Hare, Miss Hare, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Frank S. Watson of Boston, Capt. and Mrs. Crowninshield, John A. Kasson of Washington, Mrs. Keane, David Keane, Abraham Meserole, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard, John Jay Chapman, Miss Elizabeth Ward, the Misses Dunham, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Gordon, Charles W. Gould, Henry Chauncey, Jr., Miss Hall, Roger Foster, Walter Kemeys, Mr. and Mrs. Ripley Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Boudinot Keith, Edmond Kelly, Gen. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Keyser, Col. F. V. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. William F. King, Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel E. Quigg, Mr. and Mrs. W. Brenton Greene of Newport, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. Le Grand Tibbits, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Ogden.

Gordon—Montague.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 6.—Miss Lelia Sinclair Montague, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Powhatan Montague, was married to Basil B. Gordon of Rappahannock County, Va., at 7 o'clock this evening. Bishop Randolph of Virginia performed the ceremony at the home of the bride. Only a limited number of invitations was issued. Miss Montague wore a white satin gown made with a plain full train. Her veil of tulle was arranged under a tiara of diamonds and pearls presented by Mr. Gordon. Miss Katherine Montague, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Douglas H. Gordon was his brother's best man. Basil B. Gordon has been prominent in Virginia politics for a number of years, and is Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee.

Drummond—Smith.

The marriage of Miss Annie Smith, daughter of Mrs. Smith, of 428 Central Park West, to Frank Lincoln Drummond, took place at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's mother.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Rossiter, pastor of the North Presbyterian Church, Ninth Avenue and Thirtieth Street. The best man was Charles Drummond, brother of the bridegroom.

The maid of honor was Miss Josephine Bryant, who wore a gown of heliotrope bengaline trimmed with lace. The bride wore a gown of white crepe de Chine, and a veil of tulle.

Brown—Martin.

Miss Anna Whiting Irwin Martin was married to Frederic Clarence Brown yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street.

The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Irwin Martin of 143 West Seventy-second Street, and a sister of William Mulford Martin, Clinton R. Irwin Martin, and Mrs. N. Wyckoff Vanderhoe.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's parish. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Capt. Ira MacNutt, Ordnance Department, has been ordered to inspect the armor-piercing projectiles now making at the Carpenter Steel Company's Works, Reading, Penn.

—Leave of Absence.—Lieut. Samuel B. Arnold, First Cavalry, twenty days' extension.

—Col. Cyrus B. Comstock, Corps of Engineers, has been placed on the retired list.

Navy.

—Assistant Surgeon C. P. Bagg has been detached from the Mohican and ordered to the Mare Island (Cal.) Naval Hospital.

—Lieut. W. V. Bronaugh has been ordered to the Naval Observatory, Washington, Feb. 11.

—Chief Engineer R. R. Leitch has been ordered before a retiring board Feb. 12.

AND ALL ABOUT A PUPPY

A Young Married Couple Arrested for Arguing Loudly in Broadway.

COULDN'T AGREE ON DOGGIE'S NAME

He Called It a "Measly Beast" and She Said It Was a "Sweet Thing"—Reconciliation in Court.

Young Mr. and Mrs. Henry Davidson live in Catskill. They have not been married very long, and yesterday morning, when the young man had to come to the city on business, he asked his wife to accompany him. That is where he made his first mistake, for if his wife had not been with him he would not have been arrested, and if he had not been arrested, he would not have had to appear in the Jefferson Market Court to answer to a charge of disorderly conduct, which was an extremely mortifying affair, of course.

The young couple had a very pleasant time, indeed, and Mr. Davidson enjoyed going into the big shops with his young wife and seeing her spend his money on pretty little trifles for the home which they are just establishing up in the country.

There was no sign of tribulation until the young couple went into Twenty-third Street, and there they fell into the clutches of an old man with a pair of fox terrier puppies and a command of persuasive language. Mrs. Davidson thought the puppies were cute, and her husband agreed with her, and so when she said she thought she would like to have one of the pups he asked the fancier what he wanted for the one with a black patch over one ear and a yellow one over the other.

"Well, Sor," said the dealer, "them pups can't be beat. I oughtn't sell 'em at all, but toimes is very haard. I wouldn't part with them, Sor, but rent is due an' I need the money, an' seein' as you want him, Sor, I'll let ye have him fer $15."

Mr. Davidson thought $15 was a good deal for a puppy, but his wife thought she wanted the dog, so the dealer got his price, which was about three times what the dog was worth.

Then came the problem of a name for doggie, and this is just where the trouble began. Mrs. Davidson thought Mab would be a nice name, but her husband did not think that would be exactly appropriate.

"How would you like to call him Jack?" he suggested.

Mrs. Davidson was distinctly disappointed, for she had made up her mind that if she ever had a pet she would call it Mab or Gladys or something romantic like that. Jack would not do at all, of that she was very sure, and then she suggested about a dozen names, all of which were very fine, but none of which would do, according to her husband's notion, for a fox terrier.

Then he took a turn at suggesting names. Tom, Dick, Spot, Sport, Fun, Dash, and Nick were all discarded, after much discussion, as being of no use.

Then the young wife made up her mind that the dog must be called Hector.

"What?" shouted Mr. Davidson, who was cold and hungry, and consequently in no very amiable frame of mind, "you never would call a measly little beast like that Hector?"

"It's not a measly beast," said Mrs. Davidson, beginning to sob; "it's a dear, sweet little thing."

By this time the couple had walked up Broadway as far as Twenty-sixth Street. There they stopped and renewed the discussion. Both were pretty angry, and neither was careful to speak with moderation.

"I say it's a little beast, and you can call it anything you like," shouted Mr. Davidson.

"It's you who are the beast," sobbed his wife.

A crowd began to gather, but neither husband nor wife cared about that. They were too much occupied with their own troubles and the dog to pay any attention to a New-York crowd.

The man tried to pacify his wife, but he only made her angrier and more nervous, and finally she struck him a violent blow in the face. The crowd cheered and urged her to hit him again.

Just then a policeman came along and placed young Mr. and Mrs. Davidson under arrest. He took them and the puppy down to the Jefferson Market Police Court, and before having the papers made out he brought the husband and wife and the fifteen-dollar dog before Justice Taintor. The Justice, after hearing all the facts in the case, decided not to punish the young couple, and told them to go home.

Both were in a very penitent frame of mind, and said it was their first quarrel, and that they did not see how it had happened. They left the courtroom beaming.

Abuse of the Book-Plate.

Edmund Gosse in The Athenaeum.

Will you permit me to make a personal explanation through your columns? Hardly a week passes but I receive a letter, from some part of England or America, asking for my book-plate, usually (very politely) offering a book-plate in exchange. It is distasteful to me to refuse a favor that seems so slight and is so gracefully demanded. Perhaps if I explain why I make it a rule always to refuse, I may be let alone for the future.

People seem to have entirely forgotten what the proper use of book-plates is. A book-plate is a little piece of paper, bearing a name or an address, which is stuck into a book to mark its ownership. Book-lovers who are fond of pretty things, or who have generous and ingenious artistic friends to design for them, make their book-plates as charming as they can, for their individual satisfaction. But book-plates are nowadays treated as if they were a sort of Christmas card or valentine. They are sent round to the owner's friends, and people make scrap-albums of them; the last use to which they seem now to be put is the original one. All this appears to me to be childish and almost unseemly. I would as soon "swop" pocket handkerchiefs with a man as book-plates. We do not send our spoons to strangers because they happen to have an ingenious monogram on the handle. People will take next to collecting one another's latchkeys or flannel waitcoasts. My book-plate is an absolutely private and personal matter. I use it to identity and protect my books, and if I scatter it broadcast the very purpose for which it was made will be stultified.

This will, I am prepared to fear, sound very old-fashioned to the collectors, who, tired of postage stamps and cigar-ends, are now turning their attention to ex-libris. Nor do I for a moment desire to suggest any disrespect toward those who, like my distinguished friends Lord De Tabley and Mr. Egerton Castle, have investigated the past history of the book-plate. I speak only of those who, in my humble judgment, abuse the book-plate of to-day in its capacity as a purely personal convenience. At all events, it will be very good-natured of you to allow me to warn collectors from the two worlds that I will give them anything they ask for, in reason, but not my book-plate.

Two Million Bales at New-Orleans.

From The New-Orleans Picayune, Jan. 29.

Within the past few days the receipts of cotton at New-Orleans have reached the two-million-bale mark for this season. This is the earliest date at which this figure has been reached in the history of the port. Even in the season of 1891-2, when the receipts for the year reached 2,500,000 bales, the two-million-bale mark had not been reached at this date. It is more than probable that the arrivals here would have reached 2,000,000 bales much sooner were it not for the fire at Westwego, which destroyed the terminal facilities of one of the leading railroads. This accident forced the diversion of considerable cotton to other ports. It may safely be assumed that the total receipts will prove larger than the big crop year of 1891-2.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Miss de Beaumont's Musicale.—Mlle. Eveline de Beaumont and her pupils gave a pleasant musicale in her studio, 161 West Thirty-fourth Street, last evening. Mlle. de Beaumont has among her pupils several ladies and gentlemen who are already professionals, or who are preparing themselves for the operatic stage. Two of these pupils, whose names were on the programme, were prevented taking part in it by their engagements at the grand opera and English opera. Miss Lillie Sands and Mlle. de Beaumont gave the overture from "Mignon," and later in the evening Miss Sands rendered Mendelssohn's "Rondo Capriccioso." Other pupils who gave piano music were Miss X. Boardman, Miss Stella Frank, Miss Minna Dyke, Miss Blanche Dreyfus, and E. Bixby. The vocalists were Miss Marie Purple, Miss Kirschner, Miss Diamond, B. Van Lee, and Signor Carlo di Lambertenghi.

—Gone South for the Winter.—Miss Audleyn Britton Macrery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Talbot Macrery of 170 Congress Street, Brooklyn, started for New-Orleans on Monday with Mrs. Eliza Britton and Miss Selah Britton of Natchez, Miss., her aunt and cousin, who spent several months in New-York at the Marlborough Hotel. Miss Macrery will remain in the South the entire Winter and Spring, and the Summer at Narragansett, Newport, and Bar Harbor. She will return to Brooklyn in November. Mrs. Britton is the widow of Audley Britton, who was one of the wealthiest bankers in Natchez.

—Mrs. Schermerhorn's Musicale.—One of the interesting incidents of Monday evening was the musicale given by Mrs. William Schermerhorn. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Miss Collender, and Miss De Forest.

—Social Incidents Yesterday.—Mrs. James A. Trowbridge, Mrs. Charles Henry Phelps, Mrs. George W. Draper, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, and Mrs. Joseph W. Ogden received yesterday. Mrs. J. J. Wysong gave a musicale at her home, 30 East Thirty-fourth Street, and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer of 12 East Thirty-seventh Street gave a dinner party in the evening.

—Williams-Banner Wedding.—Mr. and Mrs. William Noe of 227 West Seventy-first Street have sent out cards for the wedding of Mrs. Noe's daughter, Miss Elizabeth Wilmer Banner, to John Castree Williams, on the evening of Feb. 20, at 8 o'clock, in the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, at Seventy-eighth Street and Western Boulevard.

—Mrs. Harry Brown gave one of her delightful "at homes" Tuesday night. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Steinfurt and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Rothschild, Mrs. J. Van Holland, Mr. and Mrs. Dean, Charles Dean, Miss Barnett, Mr. and Mrs. Von Swarthout, the Misses Keating, and Mr. Brandies.

—Miss Chapin's Marriage.—The marriage of Miss Alice Maud Chapin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Chapin, to Frank G. Evans, will take place at the home of the bride's parents, 30 West Fifty-third Street, on Feb. 14.

—The Morgan-Williamson Wedding.—Miss Edith Morgan, the daughter of Mrs. Edward Morgan, will be married at noon to-day in the Church of the Ascension, to Butler Williamson.

—Reception Announced.—Col. and Mrs. Best of 55 East Sixty-seventh Street have sent out cards for afternoon receptions on Feb. 11 and 18.

The Davies Dinner.—Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies will give a dinner party this evening at their home, 17 West Ninth Street.

—The Sonnekalb Musicale.—W. Franklin Sonnekalb's third Thursday matinée musicale will be given at Sherry's to-day.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Mr. Crane's Change of House.—When William H. Crane presents his new comedy by Martha Morton, "His Wife's Father," in this city Feb. 25, it will be at the Fifth Avenue instead of at the Star Theatre. The comedian has occupied the Star ever since he first became a lone star, and the old house has been for him the scene of many artistic triumphs. Mr. Crane, with his manager, Joseph Brooks, believes, however, that it is the actor's duty to consult the convenience of his patrons by following them uptown, and the Fifth Avenue will probably be his New-York home for many seasons to come. Mr. Crane has so much faith in his new comedy that he has determined to give it an immediate metropolitan production, though, in order to do so, he has been obliged to cancel his entire Western tour.

—The Bill at Daly's.—"The Orient Express" and "A Tragedy Rehearsed" have made a genuine popular hit at Daly's, where they furnish three hours of uninterrupted merriment which no audience can resist. Miss Rehan's Hetty takes her admirers back to old times, and Mr. Dixey has done nothing since he joined the Daly forces which so admirably illustrates his grace and polish as an actor as his Mr. Puff in the condensation of "The Critic." Mrs. Gilbert's lively dance in the latter piece brings down the house at every performance. The double bill is one of the most popular ever presented at this favorite theatre, and but for the great amount of work laid out by Mr. Daly for the brief remainder of the season it would undoubtedly achieve a long and brilliant run.

—The Thermometer and the Stage.—The severe cold weather of the last two days has had its effect on the attendance at the theatres, and probably every house in the city has suffered more or less on account of the cold wave. Of course, persons who have secured seats and paid out their money in advance will brave cold or storm in order to get value received; but the night sale of seats has dropped off disastrously, and the size of audiences has been materially diminished by the downward progress of the mercury in the thermometer. Managers are praying as heartily now for a warm wave as they do in Summer for cooling breezes.

—The Marine Band.—A grand concert will be given in the Madison Square Garden next Sunday night by the Marine Band of Washington, Prof. F. Fanciuli, director. This band, which plays at the White House on state occasions, has not been heard in this city for many years, and its presence will prove of exceptional interest.

—Harlem Opera House.—Della Fox and her company will present "The Little Trooper" at the Harlem Opera House next week, this being the only return engagement of Miss Fox in New-York. Mrs. James Brown Potter and Kyrle Bellew will be the attraction at this house for the week of Feb. 18.

—The Original "Capt

EXPERTS FAIL TO AGREE

What the Doctors Said About William S. Wyse's Condition.

QUESTION AS TO MENTAL CAPACITY

Evidence Bearing on the Transfer of Property to Mrs. Wyse, Who, as the Plaintiff Claimed, Had Hypnotized Him.

Mr. and Mrs. William S. Wyse's domestic and financial transactions were aired before a large crowd yesterday in the Superior Court, Judge Freedman presiding.

The most interesting witness of the day was William H. Wolverton, President of the New-York Transfer Company and Dodd's Express. Mr. Wolverton formerly rented apartments from Mrs. Wyse in the house 28 East Twenty-third Street. He was called by Mr. Hinsdale, counsel for Mrs. Wyse, to prove, if possible, that Mr. Wyse was not mentally incompetent when he transferred all his property to Mrs. Wyse.

The transfer of the Twenty-third Street house, which Mr. Wyse is suing to have set aside, was made through Mr. Wolverton. Speaking of the events leading up to the transfer, Mr. Wolverton said that Wyse asked him if he was willing to have the property pass through him to Mrs. Wyse. The witness consented, and a deed to the house was then made to him, and the property passed on. The deed was executed in the apartments of the Wyses in the presence of Mr. Wyse. For several years prior to that, the witness said, he had been in the habit of taking his breakfast with the plaintiff and Mrs. Wyse.

"What was your impression of Mr. Wyse? Was he rational, or irrational?" asked Mr. Hinsdale.

"I believe he was rational."

"At the time he executed the deeds?"

"I believe he was rational."

An affidavit made by the witness was then read, in which Mr. Wolverton had stated that Wyse told him that he could not keep money, and that if he had had the ability to keep money he would have been worth $500,000.

On cross-examination, Mr. Lamb, counsel for Wyse, asked:

"Haven't you been a very warm friend of Mrs. Wyse?"

"Not any more than of Mr. Wyse."

Mr. Wolverton denied that Mrs. Wyse had given him a hundred-dollar check.

"Didn't you receive a basket of flowers from her?" demanded Mr. Lamb.

"I can't remember," was the reply.

Dr. Graeme Hammond swore that he had examined Mr. Wyse about the time the transfers were made and found him to be perfectly sane, though suffering from nervous prostration. A deposition by Dr. William Hammand to the same effect was also put in evidence.

Dr. William F. Seaman, medical examiner for the Equitable Company, examined Mr. Wyse in 1889 and found him perfectly sound mentally and physically.

Joseph S. Case, cashier of the Second National Bank, testified that both Mr. and Mrs. Wyse kept an account at the bank, and that he saw them often.

"Did Wyse ever abuse Mrs. Wyse to you?" Mr. Hinsdale asked.

"He started in to do so one day, but I would not listen to him."

"Did he ever withdraw charges that he made against his wife?"

"Yes, on one occasion, while Mrs. Wyse was in the bank Mr. Wyse entered through the Twenty-third Street door and said I want to take back what I said about my wife. I must have lost my head when I made charges against her."

Dr. Charles L. Dana was put on the stand by Mr. Lamb for the plaintiff. He swore that at Mrs. Wyse's request he examined Mr. Wyse and found him to be suffering from incipient insanity and that he did not have any will capacity and was unable to perform any voluntary act.

"You say, doctor, that Mrs. Wyse gave you a history of Wyse's condition; what did she say?" asked Mr. Lamb.

"She told me that he had had two previous attacks, after excessive drinking, and became depressed and worried. The first attack in 1883 and the second in 1886. These attacks lasted about nine months."

"Assuming that Mr. Wyse's condition was such as you describe at the time he executed the conveyances to his wife, was he able to understand what he was doing?"

This was objected to and the objection was sustained.

Dr. Dana testified that Wyse's condition was not due to drink, as tremors were not noticeable. He said that under treatment Wyse improved. In October, 1890, Dr. Dana said he again examined the plaintiff and found that he was not insane.

Mr. Hinsdale asked in cross-examination: "Didn't Mrs. Wyse say that on these occasions or his previous attacks he had been drinking hard?"

"She said that she didn't think that his trouble was caused by drink."

"Didn't you tell her that you thought Mr. Wyse's condition was due to drink?"

"That was my first impression, but I changed it later."

The case will go on to-day at 11 o'clock.

LUXURY IN HOUSE FIXINGS.

Prices That Charles S. Osborn Paid, as Alleged, for "Mrs. Davis."

When Charles S. Osborn, the wine merchant, fitted up a place for "Mrs. Lillian Davis" at 126 East Thirty-fourth Street, he put the gilding on with a royal hand. There was a carpet that cost $432, curtains that cost $819.10; two sets of portières, $416; an ottoman, $130; three pieces of parlor furniture, $477; a brass bed, $200; dressing case, $149, and other trifles to match.

These figures came out yesterday in the City Court, where the examination into Mr. Osborn's affairs was resumed by Wales F. Severance, as counsel for Anton Hepner, who holds a judgment against the wine merchant.

The first witness was George William Colver, Superintendent for W. & J. Sloane. Mr. Colver swore that the firm had sold carpets and upholstery to Osborn on Aug. 24, 1893. Mrs. Davis was with Osborn when the goods were selected, and they were charged to the latter. The carpet bill was $764.82 and the upholstery bill $1,236.01. Osborn gave notes for these amounts on Dec. 3, 1894, one at thirty and one at sixty days. The notes were paid at maturity at Osborn's office, 45 Beaver Street. The witness said that none of the goods ever came back, and that the real purchaser and responsible party was Osborn. Mrs. Davis had sworn on her examination that she had paid part of the money for these goods.

R. J. Horner said the furniture had been sold to Mrs. Davis and the account guaranteed by Osborn. Part of the account was paid in cash and part in notes. Some of the money was paid by the woman.

A transcript of the account showed that the bill for the furniture, pictures and bric-a-brac amounted to $5,937, and all this was sent to the Thirty-fourth Street apartments. Mr. Horner went on to say that there was a note for $286 still due the firm last December when he heard that Mrs. Davis was about to sell out and give up housekeeping. He sent a representative to see her, as he wished to protest the note and thought he could buy the things. She offered to sell out the entire contents of the house for $2,200 cash and the satisfaction of the note. On Christmas day of last year the deal was made and the furniture was taken to the store of Mr. Horner on Jan. 7 last.

Mrs. Davis also got $1,000 in cash on that day and the balance a few days later, the witness said. All these arrangements were made after Osborn had been brought up in supplementary proceedings.

"What was done with the goods?" asked Lawyer Severance.

"We sold them a few days after at auction at our store and after the fees of the auctioneer had been paid we found that in addition to getting the face of our note we were $80 to the good."

Lawyer Sterne's Telephone Suit.

The application of Simon Sterne, the lawyer, for the continuation of the injunction which he obtained last week restraining the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company from removing his telephone instrument in his office, or in any way interfering with his telephonic communications, was returnable yesterday in the Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Ingraham, but upon agreement of counsel argument was postponed until Feb. 18. This fight on the part of Mr. Sterne is a protest against the increasing of the rates for the use of the telephones.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Judge Beach, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, has ordered a judgment in favor of the estate of Nathaniel L. McCready for $6,500 against the Metropolitan, New-York, and Manhattan Elevated Railroads, as damages to the fee of the property at Fifty-third Street and Ninth Avenue, which is owned by the estate.

—Anna Barbara Aulback yesterday received a verdict in the City Court for $400 for breach of promise against Policeman T. F. Gill.

—Charles Schaefer, accused of killing "Kid" Hogan, was yesterday acquitted in the Court Oyer and Terminer.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

53—Dinniny vs. Myers. 36—Hollender vs. North German Lloyd Steamship Company. 91—Beebe vs. Steamship Yumuri. 44—Ceballos vs. Schooner Warren Adams. 71—Western Assurance Company vs. Tugs Eagle and Thomas Purcell, Jr. 72.—Grey vs. Tug Pocohontas. 41—Mell vs. Canalboat H. K. Baker. 42—Same vs. Canalboat James H. Root. 43—Same vs. Canalboat Jennie and Carrie. 67—New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Morris & Cummings Dredging Company. 56—Snow vs. Steamboat City of Lowell. 21—Thames Towboat Company vs. Schooner C. S. Jordan. 77—United States vs. Steam Vessel Fanwood. 78—Insurance Company of North America vs. Steamship Lampasas.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Harriet A. Brady as executrix and another vs. Patrick Cassidy and I. Richard, administrator, appellants.—Argued by John E. Parsons for appellants; Henry A. Foster for respondents.

Francisco Roca and Arthur Henriques vs. Anna D. Byrne as executrix, &c., and another, appellants.—Argued by Theron G. Strong for appellants; M. H. Cardozo for respondents.

In the matter of the application of Jane Le Breton Brugh, an alleged lunatic.—Argued by William G. Cooke for appellant; Norris Morrey for respondent.

The calendar for Thursday is Nos. 50, 111, 97, 252, 20, 59, 144, 153.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J.—O'Brien and Parker, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

29—Courtney vs. Buchanan. 57—De Castro vs. Compagnie Francaise due Telegraphe. 62—Anderson vs. Blood. 90—McCullough vs. Dresser. 91—Corbett vs. Spring Garden Insurance Company. 75—Myers vs. Commercial Travelers' Mutual Accident Insurance Association. 84—De Peyster vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company. 81—Talmadge vs. Seaman.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class II.—1—Adams vs. Albert.

Class IV.—2—Matter of Boscobel Avenue, (in re. Gersner.) 3—McCool vs. Kanady. 4—Lindermann vs. Duncan. 5—Taylor vs. Lawrence. 6—Untermeyer vs. Perr.

Class VI.—7—Rossman vs. Weed.

Class VII.—8—Wiemann vs. Metzger.

Class VIII.—9—Kingsbury vs. Noyes. 10—Spiers vs. Einstein. 11—Gosquet vs. Pollock. 12—Smith vs. Edwards. 13—O'Conor vs. Fairchild. 14—Bittmer vs. Duckler. 15—Gebhard vs. Davis. 16—Blaut vs. Bliss. 17—Alvord vs. Gardiner & Alvord Company. 18—Lowe vs. Lowe. 19—Levy vs. Eddy. 20—Blinn vs. Miller. 21—Ernst vs. Carey. 22—Smith vs. Smith. 23—Baron de Hirsch Fund vs. Rosendorff. 24—Chu Pawn vs. Irwin. 25—Williams vs. Lindborn. 26—O'Brien vs. Kursheedt. 27—Haines vs. Patterson. 28—Chu Pawn vs. Irwin. 29—Matter of Mulry. 30—Van Deventer vs. Star Printing Company. 31—Crow vs. Prague. 32—Sullivan vs. Columbia Fire Insurance Company. 33—Matter of Hunt. 34—People, &c., vs. St. Nicholas Bank, (in re. Butler, Stillman, and Hubbard.) 35—Burchsted vs. Burchsted. 36—Lewis vs. New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company. 37—Rogers vs. Pearsall. 38—Cohen vs. Block. 39—Higgins vs. Higgins. 40—People, &c., vs. Fifth Avenue Transportation Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Law and Fact.—1444—Gross vs. Rosenbaum. 1348—Shaw vs. Amley. 579—Larson vs. Germond. 1936—Wendel vs. Brown. 1831—Slater vs. Rogers. 988—Meyers vs. American Railway Improvement Company. 730—Levene vs. Berger. 1801—Graham vs. Graham. 2507—O'Beirne vs. Bullis. 569—Jones vs. Vosseler. 1665—Morris vs. Morris. 1815—Eaton & Prince Company vs. Hammerstein. 2573—Bartlett vs. Goodrich. 2612—Milbank vs. Gorman. 2221—Mullins vs. Mullins. 1895—Hornthal vs. Finelite. 1896—Same vs. same. 1897—Eichold vs. same. 1898—Same vs. same. 1899—American Credit-Indemnity Company vs. same. 1900—Same vs. same. 1901—Stern vs. same. 1902—Same vs. same. 450—George C. Flint & Co. vs. Phelps. 2526—People, ex rel. Tinker, vs. Barker.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1922.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

2358—Keene vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company. 308—Livingston vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 153—Koehler vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 434—Oehler vs. same. 435—Walker vs. same. 264—Heilbroner vs. same. 233—Marks vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 235—Hughes vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 265—Gottlieb vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 383—McElroy vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 384—Same vs. same. 387—Clarkson vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 355—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 356—Same vs. same. 61—Newcomb vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 60—Bachamach vs. same. 310—Russell vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 160—West vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 152—Hurst vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 1284—Crumble vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1012—Cornell vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.— ——, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

4812—Pelly vs. Robinson. 4811—Same vs. Naylor. 3506—Gallagher vs. Pettit. 2669—Geibel vs. Elwell. 2377—Collins vs. Young. 2474—Young vs. Collins. 2521—Kings County Improvement Company vs. Young. 2695—Leach vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 2376—Patterson vs. Ougley Electric Company. 1471—Hess vs. Currier. 2744—Jacquin vs. Boutard. 2601—Butler vs. The Mayor, &c. 2522—Haven vs. Dean. 4552—Higgins vs. Pierce. 2426—Gourley vs. Knabe.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2772.

CIRCUIT COURT—PART I.—Andrews, J.—Held in Part II. room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned sine die.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until Feb. 11.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bischoff, J.—Held in the Equity Term room of Superior Court. Calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

95—Jacobson vs. Drescher. 63—Hanson vs. Herbert. 70—Pottier & Stymus Company vs. Ransom. 5—Wilkins vs. The Mayor, &c. 94—Viles vs. Viles. 25—Klebisch vs. Seidler. 4—Petraklan vs. Arbeely. 8—Milliken vs. Keppler. 23—McCutcheon vs. Dunham. 69—Fishel vs. Tojette. 76—Gibson vs. Nicoll. 78—Lutz vs. Meyers. 81—Bibas vs. Manheimer. 90—Edison Electric Company vs. Gastavino Fireproof Company. 97—Poppe vs. Poppe.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Pryor, J.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

18—Humpfner vs. Humpfner.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial in the order in which they are called.

2681—Glassheim vs. Nesbit. 1252—Gruebler vs. The Mayor, &c. 1309—Amsler vs. Maling. 393—McGuire vs. The Mayor, &c. 2680—Lhowe vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1150—Thomas vs. Schwoering. 1113—Lamb vs. Hirschberg. 2880—Merzbach vs. The Mayor, &c. 922—Graham vs. New-Jersey Steamboat Company. 2492—Jones vs. Wick. 1262—Berry vs. The Mayor, &c. 869—Loening vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1216—Kupfer vs. Blanchard. 52—Will of Sophia Moss. 1001—Feeligh vs. Home Insurance Company. 1249—Stagg vs. Arnold. 1235—Jenkins vs. Campbell. 2517—Lawlor vs. French. 1093—Johnson vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 2491—Hamel vs. Culver. 1081—Deery vs. Sternberger. 882—Second National Bank vs. Curtis. 509—Harris vs. Shapero. 1028—Peters vs. Van Opstal. 1054—Schweinberg vs. Le Boutillier. 1232—Coleman vs. Erie Transfer Company. 1186—Ball vs. The Mayor, &c. 2584—Kummer vs. Christopher and Tenth Street Railroad Company. 1297—McElroy vs. Wronkow. 963—Hoeberman vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1310.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Adjourned until Feb. 11.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. No day calendar. Case on.

587—Wyse vs. Wyse.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar. Case on.

876—Sarner vs. Hellman.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1041—Sheehy vs. Utah, Nevada and California Stage Company. 627—Rappaport vs. Clayman. 980—Seidlicke vs. Equitable Gaslight Company. 909—Harding vs. Thaden. 992—Hilliard vs. Garrison.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1253.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 992—Revocation of probate of Sarah A. Day. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Daniel M. Read, Julia Whitehurch, Addison Ware, Louis Dieffenbach, Catharine Limbacher. At 2 P. M.—Jane A. Grant, Jacob Edler, Francis C. Neale, Andrew Gassin.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 11, City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 20, City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

875—Gleason vs. Thorn. 2821—Goodman vs. Sexton. 1239—Brannigan vs. Forty-second and Manhattanville Railroad Company. 1251—Dimond vs. Keister. 1321—Hecht vs. Gottlieb. 1122—Pollock vs. Bates. 1313—Same vs. Wise. 1314—Same vs. Bates. 868—Rolston vs. Nichols. 700—Abraham French Company vs. Shapiro. 666—Israel vs. Jordan. 453—White vs. Stanton. 614—Cunningham vs. Carpony. 373—Stege vs. Pettit. 474—Hill vs. Turner. 475—Liepman vs. same. 888—Union Square Bank vs. Schmitt. 1306—Heyman vs. Sinedbach. 1307—Carey vs. Robertson. 1309—Jacobs vs. Well. 1310—Well vs. Herter. 1318—Reagan vs. Noble. 832—Cromwell vs. Humphrey. 3209½—Tynberg vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1323—Foley vs. Dewe. 1324—San Miguel National Bank vs. Simon. 1330—Queckbremer vs. Wygant. 1332—Kessler vs. Strobel.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1295—Morrow vs. Walsh. 992—Gansfried vs. Steinberger. 1339—Dorian vs. Dorian. 1309—Young vs. Quick. 1338—Schlowicz vs. Luther. 1175—Willis vs. Smith. 1287—Goelet vs. Vonhous. 1303—Greenthal vs. Altman. 1337—Delacey vs. Orcutt. 1076—Hofle vs. Scheuer. 1163—Heutlein vs. Thomas. 1334—Roberts vs. Hess.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1117—Balheimer vs. Urban. 1188—Isaacs vs. Flohire. 1080½—Rusling vs. Brown. 1009—Stern vs. Man. 1189—Harlem vs. Simpson. 1266—Harrel vs. George. 983—Guerrin vs. Archer Manufacturing Company. 1184—Rosenburg vs. Ehrlich. 1084—Gilmartin vs. National Mutual Insurance Company. 1277—Warren vs. Dennett. 1364—Finelite vs. Gluck. 1116—Wintringham vs. Robinson. 39—Schulberg vs. Ginterman. 1093—Johnson Engineering Company vs. Palmer. 3279—Page vs. John Griffith Cycle Corporation. 2570—McDougall vs. Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company. 1019—Lynch vs. Weiss. 3204½—Treadwell vs. Deming. 292—Motley vs. Coler.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 10 City Hall.—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes—2317—Scranton Glass Company vs. Ormsby. 3379—Bloch vs. Newald. 3437—Nicol vs. Neuman.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1067.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term—Williams, J.—Held in Circuit Court, Part I. room.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for The People.

1—Charles H. Knoche. 2—Michael Capezzuto. 3—Thomas Spriggins.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre for The People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Miller for The People.

1—George Corab, Louis Sigir, George Cutchel, John Conters, and George Betra. 2—Max Abrams. 3—John Flynn. 4—Herbert Mason. 5—Henry Goldsmith. 6—Walter A. Reilly. 7—John O'Neil. 8—William H. Stevenson. 9—Isaac Schlanger and Jacob Pomerance.

Pleadings.—1—Louis Goldberg. 2—Gustav Buske. 3—Patrick Walsh. 4—George Kershaw. 5—Frederick Schumacher. 6—Thomas Herman and James Donovan. 7—Albert Beyer. 8—Harry Johnson. 9—James Murphy. 10—John Tennessy. 11—Bernard Kane, Thomas Olding, and Bernard McGuinner. 12—George Franklin and John Tracy. 13—Timothy Walsh. 14—George Jackson. 15—Vincenzo Silco. 16—Thomas Murphy. 17—William Burno.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—Francis Elliott. 2—Frank Nicholas. 3—James Grant and George Brigham. 4—William Fowler. 5—George Wilson and George Davis. 6—Mary Borst. 7—August Rohn. 8—James DeBarbieri. 9—Ferdinand Trefogio. 10—Stephen Jevenaky. 11—Rufino Blanco. 12—Frederick Blatt. 13—William Brawley and James Burke.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Martine, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Lewis and Weeks for The People.

1—Lawrence Crane. 2—Joseph Santos. 3—Maggie Kelly. 4—Henry W. Blumer. 5—William Cavanagh. 6—Albert T. Nieman. 7—Edward Dolan. 8—James Hughes. 9—Lee Guin. 10—George Zorn. 11—Henry I. Hamilton. 12—James Cohogianer.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—INGRAHAM, J.—Stiehl vs. Guttman—Pennington Whitehead. Heyer vs. Moser—Edgar Ketcham. Meyer vs. Aarmstamm—Pennington Whitehead.

Van Brunt, P. J.—Buckley vs. McLarnon—Charles H. Daniels.

COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.—Matter of Hughes—John R. Abney.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Van Brunt, P. J.—Justus Osterlein vs. Herman Betz—James J. Nealis.

COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.—Jacob M. Leonhardt vs. Michael Gould—Walter C. Seaman.

CITY COURT—Ehrlich, C. J.—Harry L. Sears vs. Philip W. Kopper—Frank J. McBarron. Thomas R. Gray vs. Edward Burt—Thomas W. Pittman.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Bartlett, J.—Part II.—Gaynor, J.

1465-1479—Sherwood (N. D. 11th) vs. Woodcock & Aetna Insurance Company. 248—Eldridge vs. Ross. 881½—Walker vs. New-York and New-Haven Railroad. 1378—Hudson vs. Hudson. 748—Roberts vs. Blunck. 883—Donovan vs. Morris. 106—Day Button Company vs. Andrews. 823—Corlett vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 614-650-652—Fagan, Kessler, and another vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 785—Heinz vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 364—Van Sicien vs. Herbst. 692—Prout vs. Chisholm. 403—Thomas vs. Hartig. 741—Martin vs. Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad. 667—Ward vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 803-804—Niagara Brewing Company vs. Thimig. 1303—Anderson (N. D. 11th) vs. Anderson. 809—Herns vs. Columbia Insurance Company. 815—Hooper vs. Morse. 534—Webster vs. Aetna Insurance Company. 353—Cheiks vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 713—White vs. Jeffers. 840—Ehmer vs. Title Trust Company. 1617—Cahill vs. Joyce. 488—Griffith vs. Staten Island Rapid-Transit Railroad.

Highest number reached on regular call, 893.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Cullen, J.

35—Dike, as receiver, vs. Drexel et al. 37—Knickerbocker Steamboat Company vs. Jansen. 51½—Newcomb vs. Wright. 74—Hayduck vs. Harrington Law Company. 75—Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad Company vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 76—Stanley vs. Beach. 77—Michel & Collett vs. Sherman. 78—Lahey vs. Case et al. 77—Seaman vs. Seaman. 80—Harris vs. Herbert. 81—Garvey vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 82—Cooper vs. Levien. 83—Britton vs. Cuddy. 84—Brown vs. Hill. 85—Bunn vs. Lett. 86—Leyendecker vs. Leyendecker. 88—Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 89—Gregory vs. Alexander. 90—Baker vs. Baker.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Osborne, J.—Van Wyck, J.

1117—Boyer vs. Kille. 1900—Cassidy vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1046—Lambert vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. 1014—Von Salzen vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 185—De Grootinft vs. Canavello. 1040—Rose et al. vs. Guischard. 1146—Seaman vs. Ficken. 1102—Mulligan vs. Jennings. 1261—Rochester vs. Marks. 921—Wemlich, administrator, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1183—Maier vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 826—Eickelkraut et al. vs. Burkard. 1082 and 1135—Howard vs. Somerville. 1240—Meyerowich, infant, vs. Morris. 1089—Lyons vs. Willets. 1233—Northridge vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1163—Smith, Jr., infant, &c., vs. Wilson. 1190—Von Glahn vs. Barrett. 1085—Toaspern vs. Toaspern et al. 1084—Grass vs. Grossarth. 322—Leahy vs. Eagan. 222—Martin, infant, &c., vs. Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad. 969—Silverman vs. Simonds et al.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1,300.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Clement, C. J.

176—Berger vs. Berger. 179—Storck vs. Storck. 185—The People ex rel. Waldron vs. White, Commissioner, &c.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of William H. Roberts and Matthias Bindrim. The accounting in the estates of Martin Klopf, Mathilde M. Calsar, Charles G. Glover, Hugh Hutchinson, Frederick S. Thompson, Nathaniel Gilman, Jr., John Tyson, Frank J. Bennett, Jane E. Beckwith, Emily M. Miller, Edmund W. Corlies, Edward Dowling. The estates of William H. Haight, Patrick McNeany, James McDonald, John Harvey et al. The transfer tax of Lorenz Goetz, Robert J. Prout, Marcus Donally, and Abraham Hirsh. Contested calendar at 10:30. 3—Accounting Adolph J. Karutz.

ANOTHER NAME FOR SING SING

Its Citizens Have Renewed the Old Movement for a Change—A Public Meeting to be Held.

SING SING, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The people of this village are again agitating for a change of its name.

It is said that in the early days the citizens of Sing Sing were rather proud of the name. But after the prison was erected, although it does not form any part or parcel of the village proper, and is barely within its boundaries, it got so that residents who traveled were ashamed to register at hotels as from Sing Sing, for they were sure to be asked how many prisoners there were there when they left.

The subject of change of name has been prominent about every five years during the last quarter of a century, but now the Citizens' Union, composed of leading residents, has taken up the matter, and a public meeting will be held.

At its last meeting Samuel E. Tompkins, who owns much real estate and stock in the electric railroad, stated that he had had conversations with many people, and he had found the desire general that the name of the village should be changed. He said that it was impossible to get strangers to come here and build on the beautiful hills overlooking the most magnificent portion of the Hudson River, with the notion prevailing that the place was merely a colony about a penal institution.

Randolph Acker, a prosperous grocery-man, wanted to know if the people of Auburn had ever suggested that the name of that city be changed because of the prison. He said that he was satisfied with the name of Sing Sing. He had always lived here and had managed to eke out a living.

Henry C. H. Palmer agreed with Mr. Tompkins as to the effect on the value of real estate of the association of the prison with the village.

President Francis Larkin, Sr., thought that the removal of the prison would solve the problem.

The Rev. J. A. McWilliams said that people in other places imagined that there was nothing here but the prison. This had been his own opinion until he came here six years ago.

Mr. Tompkins renewed his assault upon the name, and said that if a public meeting could be arranged to discuss the subject, the Rev. J. B. Price of the Methodist Episcopal Church would speak in favor of the change, and he did not doubt that the Rev. Mr. McWilliams of the Presbyterian Church would do the same.

The arguments against changing the name were something like those of the inhabitants of Sawpits, before its name was changed to Port Chester. The old Sawpitters said that Sawpits was good enough for them.

The names of all present were called upon the question of changing the name of the village, and the majority favored a change.

Mr. Tompkins moved that a public meeting be held in Olive Opera House to decide upon a suitable name if the change was ordered. That motion also prevailed.

The origin of the name "Sing Sing" has long been a subject of speculation and investigation. William Sing was an early settler, but the village was called Sing Sing when William came to it. The suggestion has been made that the name resulted from the annual camp meetings held on the heights, for at them it was Sing all the time. Then it is so called that the Sint Sints Indians were living on the river bank when white men appeared. The name has one merit, however. There is but one Sing Sing in the wide, wide world.

James W. Husted was heartily in favor of a new name or the removal of the prison, and, while in the Legislature, introduced several bills providing for a change of the location of the prison. But beyond the appointment of a commission, which made a report, nothing was done.

The committee of the Board of Village Trustees engaged in revising the charter and providing improvements for the place is considering the changing of the village boundaries, so that the prison grounds will be outside the corporation.

There are those who think the controversy could be settled by letting the prison retain the name of Sing Sing (as prisoners are said to be generally "sent to Sing Sing," instead of to the prison) and by calling the village Ossining, the name of the town in which it is located.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE TO BE MORTGAGED

The Sum of $50,000 to be Raised to Pay for Alterations to the Church.

The Broadway Tabernacle Society has been authorized by Justice Ingraham of the Supreme Court to mortgage its real estate on the northeast corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue for $50,000, for one year, at 4 per cent., to the Society of the New-York Hospital.

The application was made by Cornelius N. Bliss, the President of the Board of Trustees of the church. The proceeds of the mortgage are to be applied to the present indebtedness of the church, and to make good any deficiency in its current expenses.

The society is now in debt for $30,000, for which it has given its notes. This arose from the necessity of making certain alterations and repairs upon the church property, and also because for several years past the receipts from pew rentals and other sources have not been sufficient to meet its current expenses. Such deficiency in current expenses, Mr. Bliss says, will continue to exist for at least two years to come, at the expiration of which time it is hoped that the revenue of the society will be so increased as to enable it to meet its current expenses without further borrowing.

He says that the financial depression has affected current receipts, and it is hoped, with the re-establishment of ordinary conditions, that the deficiency in the receipts may be made up, and the shortage paid and discharged by contributions of members of the congregation and otherwise. The market value of the property is $975,000, and the society has other real estate valued at $50,000. The church furniture is valued at $10,000, including the organ. The only outstanding debt is the $30,000.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...7:04|Sun sets...5:25|Moon sets...5:46

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	5:06	5:43	11:30	11:45
Governors Island	5:31	6:00	12:07	12:07
Hell Gate	7:24	7:53	1:35	1:35

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) FEB. 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Tjomo, Barbados	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, FEB. 8.

Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Regulus, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 9.

Adirondack, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alvena, Hadd	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aurania, Liverpool	1:30 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
Circassia, Glasgow	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Coleridge, Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	1:30 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
Manitoba, London	.....	.....
Patria, Hamburg	.....	9:30 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Yumuri, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

SUNDAY, FEB. 10.

Panama, Havana	.....	8:15 A. M.

MONDAY, FEB. 11.

Finance, Colon	.....	12:00 M.
Yemassee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) Feb. 7.—Alvena, Port au Prince, Jan. 30; Bolivia, Gibraltar, Jan. 23; England, London, Jan. 20; La Gascogne, Havre, Jan. 26; Llandaff City, Swansea, Jan. 22; Manitoba, London, Jan. 25; Panama, Antwerp, Jan. 26; Principia, Dundee, Jan. 24; Rhynland, Antwerp, Jan. 26; Trinidad, Bermuda, Feb. 4; Venezuela, La Guayra, Jan. 31; Wittekind, Bremen, Jan. 27.

FRIDAY, Feb. 8.—Taormina, Hamburg, Jan. 25.

SATURDAY, Feb. 9.—Dania, Hamburg, Jan. 29; Santiago, Nassau, Feb. 2; Umbria, Liverpool, Feb. 2.

SUNDAY, Feb. 10.—Alsatia, Gibralt

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Norfolk and Western Road in the Hands of Receivers.

A STEP TO PROTECT THE PROPERTY

President F. J. Kimball One of the Receivers — Security Holders Take Steps to Protect Their Interests.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—A bill for the appointment of receivers for the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company was to-day filed in the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Virginia, at Richmond. The application was made before Judge Goff, and he appointed Frederick J. Kimball and Henry Fink as receivers of the company. Mr. Kimball is President of the road. The following statement was given out at the general offices of the company, in this city, this afternoon: "This action was taken under the advice and at the recommendation of the holders and representatives of very large amounts of securities of the company, to whom the company had submitted a full statement of its financial condition, and of the anticipated payments and receipts for the coming year. The property of the company is in excellent condition, but, owing to the great depression in the coal and iron industries, and the unprecedentedly low rates prevailing, the net earnings of the company have for the last two years been insufficient to meet its fixed charges, and this has so seriously affected the credit of the company that it was thought impossible for it to continue its operations without some readjustment of its liabilities. A full statement of the affairs of the company will be issued in the course of a few days.

"The appointment of Mr. Kimball was requested by the Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia, the Girard Trust Company, by the holders and representatives of large amounts of the securities of the company, and by the Board of Directors, and Mr. Henry Fink was selected in view of his successful administration as receiver of the old Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad, which was the predecessor of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company. In the interval Mr. Fink has also acted as receiver of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad and the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and is thoroughly familiar with the property and the industrial interests of the section through which the road runs."

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—The news of the appointment of receivers was received in financial circles here shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon, and while such a dénouement of the company's financial difficulties had not been immediately expected, it cannot be said to have created much surprise. For many months it has been well known that the company's credit was deteriorating, and the steady depreciation of the junior securities has pointed unfalteringly to the one conclusion—a receivership.

Norfolk and Western shares have recently been quoted at the lowest prices on record, the preferred stock selling below 14 and the common below 4. The Clinch Valley Division bonds have also declined considerably in price, and the New River Division first mortgage 6 per cents have brought as low as 95. Nevertheless, it had not been openly reported that a receivership was imminent, and in some quarters it had been hoped that the difficulties of the company could be tided over.

Railroad Men on Trial.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 6.—The trial of officials of the Wabash and Lackawanna Railroads, charged with violating the inter-State commerce law, was resumed yesterday in the United States District Court, before Judge Phillips. The Government closed its verbal testimony and put in a lot of documentary evidence in the form of freight tariffs and various agreements. Among the latter was one between the Wabash and other lines, by which the Wabash was able to offer its shippers a continuous route to New-York. Counsel for the defense objected to the introduction of these documents, but the court, after considerable argument, decided to admit the papers as evidence.

Mr. Block of Buffalo, representing the Lackawanna Road, moved the discharge of Messrs. Sprigg and Feld of Cleveland and Buffalo, on the ground that the offenses, if any, were committed outside the jurisdiction of the court. Judge Phillips thought that the offenses were consummated where the money represented by the vouchers was paid. But proof as to Sprigg's guilt was scanty, and he said he would direct acquittal as to him. The evidence against Milton Knight, Freight Traffic Manager of the Wabash, was held to be insufficient by Judge Phillips, and he was also acquitted. The cases of the other defendants will be argued and concluded to-day.

Will Try to Pass the Pooling Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Senator Butler, in charge of the Pooling bill, has decided to make a fight to get that measure before the Senate for action. He believes that the bill should be passed and that there are votes enough to pass it, if it is permitted to come to a vote. To-day he offered a resolution that the Senate take this bill up and consider it until disposed of immediately after the consular and diplomatic and the Post Office appropriation bills shall have been passed. The resolution went to the table, and Mr. Butler can call it up after these bills have been passed. The following is the full text of the resolution: "Resolved, That when the pending appropriation bills, the diplomatic and the Post Office, have been disposed of, the Senate will take up House bill 7,273, being an act to amend the act entitled an act to regulate commerce, approved Feb. 4, 1887, and consider the same until disposed of."

No Case Against Mr. Huntington.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—United States District Attorney General Knight has received a communication from Attorney General Olney sustaining Knight's action in refusing to issue a warrant for the arrest of C. P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific Company, on the charge of issuing an inter-State pass to Frank Stone, a politician. Attorney General Olney says that the complaint of T. J. Roberts, an American Railway Union striker, who applied for the warrant, is defective, in that it did not state that the charge was made on information and belief. Olney advises Knight to lay the entire matter before the February Grand Jury. This will be done at once, and Knight says that if the Grand Jury indicts Huntington, a warrant for the arrest of the railroad President will be issued at once.

Little Chance for the Reilly Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—A meeting of the House Committee on Pacific Railways will be held to-morrow, but Chairman Reilly thinks that no action will be taken regarding the bill to adjust the indebtedness of the Pacific railway companies, which was recommitted to the committee Saturday last. He says that if a vote could have been postponed until the following Monday the bill would have been passed, and that a number of members opposed the bill through a misunderstanding of its purpose. He doubts, however, if an opportunity will be afforded to bring the bill before the House, but, in his opinion, a measure not dissimilar in character to the Reilly bill will become a law in the next Congress.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The meeting of accountants of street surface railroads with the State Railroad Commission in Albany to confer as to the adoption of a uniform scheme for companies to report the financial operations of their roads, and to discuss a uniform method of bookkeeping to be adopted by all roads, has been adjourned until the 19th inst., at 11 A. M., at the Cable Building in New-York City.

—A bill was passed by the United States Senate yesterday, granting right of way through the San Carlos reservation, Arizona, to the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railroad Company. The bill was drawn to meet the objections of the President to a previous bill passed for the same purpose.

—The meeting of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad stockholders, to vote on the acquisition of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Western Road, which was to have been held in Peoria, Ill., yesterday, was postponed to Feb. 12.

—A new time schedule will be issued by the Northern Pacific Road, shortening the time between the Pacific coast and St. Paul and reducing the time between the coast and New-York to 111 hours.

—C. J. Pratt, Commission Agent of the Wagner Palace Car Company in Buffalo, has resigned, and will be succeeded by Conductor F. L. Adams, who has been running between Buffalo and New-York.

—A member of the Atchison Reorganization Committee said yesterday that the plan of reorganization would not be ready for publication within a week.

—The Borough Council of Princeton last Tuesday night unanimously voted to allow no trolley lines to operate in that town.

—The annual meeting of the National Association of Railway Surgeons will be held in Chicago on May 1, 2, and 3.

—Chief Arthur advises against a strike of the conductors on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

—R. B. Woolsey has resigned as Superintendent of Telegraph on the Vandalia lines.

LIKE A CYCLONE DISTRICT

PROGRESS IN REMOVING BUILDINGS TO WIDEN COLLEGE PLACE.

Builders Hastening the Work—The Chief Contractor Says the Job Will Be Finished on Time.

The west side of College Place, from Chambers Street to Barclay, looks as if a cyclone had passed over it. Where buildings have not been entirely razed, big slices have been cut away, exposing the interior arrangements, not unlike the miniatures one sees in toy shops.

This state of affairs has been brought about by the widening of College Place. The plan followed has been to tear down the buildings, beginning with the southwest corner of Chambers Street, and to widen the roadway for two blocks to Murray Street, cutting off 25 feet on the west side, thus making the street 90 feet wide; thence cutting off 25 feet on the west side to Barclay Street, widening it to 80 feet; thence a width of 80 feet through the block to Vesey Street, taking in the present passageway used by the Sixth Avenue and Eighth Avenue surface cars.

From that point the widening is to continue to Fulton Street, taking off enough of the east side of Greenwich Street to give the thoroughfare a width of 80 feet. Then a piece is to be taken off the west side of Greenwich Street, to Dey Street, to give a width of 80 feet.

Several weeks ago the buildings or portions of the buildings to be demolished were offered for sale by the city to the highest bidder, and a number of contractors and dealers in second-hand building materials bought in all the doomed property in College Place, Barclay, Vesey, Greenwich, and Dey Streets. Under the terms of sale the purchasers were compelled to remove the buildings within forty days from Jan. 10.

One of the most extensive purchasers was the firm of F. W. Seagrist, Jr., & Co., contractors, at Eighteenth Street and Avenue B. Of the buildings sold, Seagrist & Co. purchased twenty. At 6 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 11 they put 100 men at work, and have been carrying on the destruction at a rapid rate.

To a reporter for The New-York Times Mr. Seagrist said yesterday: "We are pushing the work forward as rapidly as possible, and expect to have it completed within ten or twelve days. We have not as yet had to work at night, but if any unexpected delay should arise, we will put on a force at night in order to have the work completed according to the terms of our contract.

"We purchased most of the houses to be destroyed, and the remainder were divided among other contractors. They are, so far as we know, exercising equal diligence in tearing down the buildings. The widening of College Place will be an accomplished fact by Feb. 20. Of course, we have nothing to do with putting new sides on exposed buildings or in making the new thoroughfare."

The estimated cost of widening College Place is $1,400,000, of which the city pays one-half and the property owners one-half.

French Population Statistics.

From The London Times.

The population returns for 1893, which, with the usual tardiness of French statistics, were not issued until yesterday, show an excess of births over deaths of 7,146, whereas in the three previous years the deaths exceeded the births by 38,466, 10,505, and 20,041, respectively. In 1889, however, the births exceeded the deaths by 85,646, and from 1881 to 1888 the excess was from 108,229 to 44,772. The births increased in 1893 from 855,000 to 874,000, but are still below the numbers of the period from 1881 to 1889, in which, moreover, there was a steady decline from 933,000 to 880,000. The deaths in 1893 were 867,000, a lower figure than those of the three previous years, but higher than those of the period from 1881 to 1889. Marriages in 1893 numbered 287,000, whereas they were 290,000 in 1892, 285,000 in 1891, and 293,000 in 1890. Divorces, which numbered 5,772 in 1892, were 6,184 in 1893. More than a quarter of these were in Paris. Illegitimate births numbered 76,000, the highest number on record, being 8.8 per cent. of the aggregate births. They were fewest in Brittany, Languedoc, Gascony, and the mountainous regions, and most numerous in the north and northwest and in the large towns.

The naturalization returns for 1893 have also been issued. They show a continued decline, the effects of the law of 1889 diminishing from year to year. The number of naturalizations applied for and granted in 1893 was 4,212. Of these new citizens, 1,518 came from Alsace-Lorraine, 1,431 were Belgians, 1,273 Italians, 388 Germans, 224 Swiss, 223 Spaniards, 175 Luxemburgers, 86 Austrians, and 84 Russians. Reckoning naturalizations, declarations, and reinstatements, 9,047 adults became French citizens in the year, besides 3,001 minors definitely French and 3,193 minors who will have the option of declining French nationality.

The Post Office savings banks in 1894 received deposits to the amount of 391,000,000f. The withdrawals amounted to 323,000,000f., and 6,000,000f. were invested in rentes. The depositors at the end of the year numbered 2,286,484.

An Admirably-Told Story.

From Sala's "Life and Adventures."

I saw a good deal of the claimant during 1872. * * * He was constantly at Watts Phillips's house and at Mr. Bloxam's; and I remember once dining with him and the late Mr. Serjeant Ballantine at the house of Mr. Labouchère, who then resided in Bolton Street, Piccadilly. The senior member for Northampton had, upon occasion, a curious way of directly putting things; and over the walnuts and the wine—of which our host was not a partaker—he startled us all by coolly asking his obese guest, "Are you Arthur Orton?" "Good heavens! Mr. Labouchère," exclaimed the stout litigant, "what do you mean?" "Oh, nothing in particular," quoth Mr. Labouchère; "help yourself to some more claret."

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

THE SALE OF SEVERAL EXPENSIVE DWELLINGS REPORTED.

Two Notable Buildings to be Erected —The Later Homestead Property Sells for $340,000.

Messrs. Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold, for J. W. Ellis, to John T. Martin, at about $250,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling 20 West Fifty-seventh Street, 30 by 85 by 100, and the private stable 122 East Fifty-fifth Street, 25 by 100. For the Abram Du Bois estate, the same firm have sold, to a customer, at about $70,000, the five-story English basement house 16 East Thirtieth Street, 27 by 98.9. For the Crossman estate they have sold, to Theron G. Strong, the four-story brownstone dwelling 29 East Sixty-fifth Street, 24 by 82 by irregular. For Frank B. Martin, to Peter Marie, they have sold the four-story brownstone dwelling 6 East Thirty-seventh Street, 25 by 75 by 98.9, at $85,000. The last-mentioned house was erroneously reported as having been sold by H. H. Cammann & Co.

Mr. Joseph Fahys has bought the six-story brick buildings 80 and 82 Wooster Street, 50 by 100, at $200,000.

Mr. Frederick Zittel has sold, for Mary A. Mason, at about $50,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling 49 West Seventy-sixth Street, 21 by 58 by 102.2.

The J. C. Ayer estate, on the advice of their agents, Messrs. Frederick Southack & Co., have decided to build a nine-story fireproof building at the northwest corner of Broadway and Franklin Street. The old building on the site was destroyed by fire about two months ago.

The Johnston estate will erect an office building at Broad and New Streets and Exchange Place.

Much interest was shown yesterday at the auction sale by Mr. James L. Wells of the Christopher Meyer property, in the Twenty-third Ward. The sale was had in the Trinity Building room. The property, which used to be the Dater homestead, includes 25.1272 acres, with 1,280.95 feet frontage on the Southern Boulevard and 1,301.62 feet on Prospect Avenue. It will cut up into 296 lots. The reading of the conditions of sale showed, to the evident surprise of many present, that the property is restricted against meat shops, bakeries, &c., as well as against noxious factories. This circumstance is said to have prevented some persons from bidding, one of them being Mr. John D. Crimmins, who attended the sale. But there were bidders enough, and the price obtained was regarded as a good one. The bidding began at $150,000, but jumped at once to $200,000. Increases of $25,000 at a time carried it to $275,000, and smaller bids, none less than $5,000, brought the price to $340,000, at which it was knocked down to Henry J. Uderitz, who represents a syndicate. Among the other bidders were E. S. Levi, George F. Johnson, and Simon Danzig.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Charles W. Dayton, referee, northwest corner of First Avenue and Thirteenth Street, 43.3 by 80, with three four-story brick dwellings, with stores, and one two-story brick dwelling, with stores, all to be sold in one parcel.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 103 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 121.8 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling; also the undivided one-third part of 35 Bank Street, north side, 100 feet east of Fourth Street, 25 by 95, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,065.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis C. Barlow, referee, southwest corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 85 by 125 by 90 by 58 by jog 4 inches by 67, four five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $156,300.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles N. Morgan, referee, 125 Suffolk Street, west side, 100 feet north of Rivington Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick front and rear tenements. Due on judgment, $2,260; on prior mortgage, $30,500.

By William W. Fogg, foreclosure sale, Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, triangular plot, bounded by St. Nicholas and Seventh Avenues and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 102.5⅝ by 120.3 by 62.11. Due on judgment, $16,450.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Peter L. Hahn, referee, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 125.1¼ feet east of Mott Avenue, 25 by 109, two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,930.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 300 feet west of Seventh Avenue, nine three-story and basement brick dwellings, by William Picken of 50 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; cost, $135,000.

No. 364 Cherry Street, five-story and basement brick flat, by Elise Hoebermann of 1,308 First Avenue; cost, $18,000.

Bulkhead, foot of Thirtieth Street, East River; one-story frame shed, by Charles Jones estate of 45 West Thirtieth Street; cost, $450.

One Hundred and Tenth Street, south side, 213 feet west of Fourth Avenue, five-story brick flat, by Emeline Johnston of 51 East Ninety-first Street; cost, $14,000.

Chambers Street, southwest corner of New College Place, twelve-story brick office building, by Frederick Gerken of 52 West Seventy-fifth Street; cost, $140,000.

One hundred and Eighty-second Street, north side, 160 feet east of Madison Avenue, five-story brick flat, by William J. Douglass of 45 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; cost, $15,000.

No. 125 Henry Street, by Solomon Morris, alterations to five-story and basement brick tenement and store; cost, $150.

No. 164 East Eighty-seventh Street, by Walter Ash, alterations to two-story brick stable; cost, $1,250.

Nos. 10 and 12 Union Street, by Delaplain & Dam, alterations to two four-story brick stores and offices; cost, $500.

No. 12 East Seventeenth Street, by Mary S. Martin, alterations to four-story and basement brick private school; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 125 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, by William F. Buckley, alterations to two-story frame stable; cost, $500.

No. 408 Sixth Avenue, by William Lauterbach and others, alterations to four-story brick factory; cost, $100.

Nos. 739 and 741 Broadway, by Hannah S. Gerry, alterations to five-story brick store; cost, $8,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

The annual report of the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange was filed with the County Clerk yesterday. It shows that the capital stock is $250,000; proportion of capital stock actually issued, $247,000; existing debts, $202,000, including mortgages. Assets, including the Exchange Building, $447,000. The report is signed by Felix Campbell, J. N. Kalley, George W. Chauncey, Jere. Johnson, Jr., David Barnett, Leonard Moody, and E. J. Granger.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday the McCabe property was sold by T. A. Kerrigan. Ernestus Gulick bought the one-story frame store 865 Fulton Street, at $6,200. John J. McGarry bought at $9,200 the four-story brick building 73 Fulton Street.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Feb. 6.

95TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Park Av, 50x100x50x100.8; Nicholas J. Reville and wife to Jacques Krakauer..... $1
57TH ST, n s, 106.5 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.4; Eleanor F. Crane to Helena Jones..... 12,000
91ST ST, s s, 219 ft e of 1st Av, 100x100.8, and other property; Henry L. Schillinger to Lizzie Schillinger..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Gustav A. Schillinger to Annie F. Schillinger..... 1
115TH ST, s s, 195 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Bernard Cohen and wife to Peter Müller..... 16,500
PLEASANT AV, e s, 58.6 ft n of 115th St, 17.10x94; Jacob Leudemann and wife to James R. W. Hingston, exchange of property and PLEASANT AV, 288; Anna Ruhland to Jacob Leudemann..... 16,500
121ST ST, 146 to 154 West, and other property, ⅓ part; Bartlett Smith, Jr., to William B. Smith and another..... 3,500
2D AV, w s, 76.3 ft s of 109th St, 25x100; Helena Jones and another to Eleanor F. Crane..... 26,000
CONVENT AV, w s, 100.5 ft n of 127th St, 20.1x51.10x22x48.1; William Fisher and wife to Robert F. Bennett..... 1
GRAND BOULEVARD, w s, 25.11 ft n of 113th St, 75x100; Richard O'Gorman, Jr., and wife to John Flynn..... 30,000
125TH ST, n s, 361.3 ft w of Lenox Av, 19.9x99.11; William Moores and wife to Edward P. Steers..... 1
28TH ST, s s, 56.6 ft w of 7th Av, 20x60.4; Joseph A. Blatz and wife to Elizabeth Ulrich..... 12,000
10TH AV, n w corner of 149th St, 74.11x100x25x50x99.11x150; Thomas Jennett to Thomas N. McBride..... 1
LOTS 55 to 59 and 48 on map of Marble Hill Farm of Isaac Dyckman; Fanny E. Lawrence to Patrick Murray..... 34,000
127TH ST, s s, 290 ft e of 7th Av, 16x99.11; Sarah H. Laughlin and others to Catharine C. Magonigle..... 1
GRANT AV, w s, 131.3 ft n of 164th St, 84.9x100x84x71.10; James Noble, Jr., to Thomas O'Rorke..... 5,200
81ST ST, s s, 117 ft e of Madison Av, 16x102.2; Montefiore S. Tuska to Louis Steckler and wife..... 6,500
64TH ST, s s, 410 ft w of Central Park West, 30x100.5; John De C. Ireland to John B. Ireland..... 1
BAXTER ST, w s, 25 ft s of Franklin St, 25x56.10; Henry W. Sackett, referee, to Michael Levy..... 4,200
85TH ST, s s, 153. 4 ft w of 3d Av; Robert Krender to Magdalena Riehle..... 35,000
19TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 25x65; George Bough to Mary Bough..... 5,500
21ST ST, s s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 50x92; Lillian H. Lemieux to James R. Floyd..... 20,000
BROOK AV, w s, 540.6 ft n of 163d St, 150x99; William H. Zellner and wife to Empire Dairy Feed Company..... 1
8TH AV, s e corner of 155th St, 100.11x80; Eugene A. Dike to executors of Lizzie M. Dike..... 1
WASHINGTON AV, n w s, 100 ft s w of 165th St, 25x97; Josephine Frank to Maria Zimmermann..... 1
165TH ST, s s, 100.7 ft w of Washington Av, 22.4x200; same to same..... 1
88TH ST, 309 East; Libarno Barre to Louise Barre, ½ part..... 4,750
144TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Jacques Krakauer and wife to Nicholas J. Reville..... 1
135TH ST, 245 West; the Manhattan Real Estate and Building Loan Association to William B. Brownell. 1
108TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Frederick A. Snow to John J. Bell..... 1
147TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Boulevard, 50x99.11; John Flynn and wife to Joseph E. Babcock..... 1
91ST ST, s s, 219 ft e of 1st Av, 100x100.8; Theodore Schillinger to Emma L. Schillinger..... 1
21ST ST, 122 to 126 West, and 123 and 127 West 20th St; George D. L. Harrison to Hugh O'Neill..... 160,000
21ST ST, 118 West; George D. L. Harrison to Hugh O'Neill..... 25,000
116TH ST, 431 to 433 West; Walter E. Ward to Isabella H. Fisher..... 1
28TH ST, 213 West; George W. Glass and wife to John R. Berbling..... 8,125
84TH ST, s s, 256.9 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.3x102.2; Adeliné S. and James C. Matthews to Schenck & Punnett..... 1
INTERIOR LOT, 91.8 ft s of 94th St, and 254.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.6x100.1; Gustavus L. Lawrence and wife to Paul B. Pugh..... 1
94TH ST, s s, 254.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.8x100.1x87.11x100; G. L. Lawrence and wife to Paul B. Pugh..... 1
WEST END AV, n e corner 83d St, 20.8x100; Isabella H. Fisher to Walter E. Ward..... 1
76TH ST, 49 West; Mary A. Nason to Matthew Baird..... 43,000
FIRST AV, e s, 25.1 ft n of 69th St, 25.1x113; Abraham Schwarz to Fanny Schwarz..... 1
SECOND AV, s e corner of 95th St, 26x75x irregular; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Jonas Weil and another..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer and wives to Benedict A. Klein..... 1
LEXINGTON AV, e s, 16.11 ft s of 32d St, 20.9x30x irregular; James Naughton to Carl Mayhoff..... 16,000
28TH ST, 213 West, executors of Margaret J. Tallman to John R. Berbling..... 8,125
MONROE ST, n s, 100.4 ft w of Jackson St, 50.3x108.2x25x1x25x 105.10; Mary H. and Elbe D. Cordts to Thomas H. Wilson..... 1
EAST BROADWAY, 108; Joseph W. Smith and others to Hyman Reubenstone..... 25,250
GREENWICH ST, e s, 25.7 ft n of Perry St, 18.8x77; Reuben H. Baker to Mary White..... 1
14TH ST, 316 West; Meyer Kahn and wife to Frank H. Mackintosh..... 1
WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, 33 and 34; Jeannette M. and Francis B. Thurber to Pauline M. Proctor. 1
LUDLOW ST, 76; Dorah R. Bernard to Rachel Schrier..... 18,000
LEWIS ST, 55; Margaretha and Michael A. Reis to Rose Gros..... 1
21ST ST, 122 to 126 West, and 123 to 127 West 20th St; United States Trust Company, trustee of Alfred Tobias, to George D. L. Harrison. 205,000
31ST ST, n s, 300 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Carsten H. Bohlen to Judson S. Tod..... 1
20TH ST, 125 West; George D. L. Harrison to Hugh O'Neill..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BROWN, Agnes P., to Mitchell Vance Company; s s of 25th St, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 125x98.9, 5 years..... $2,800
BROWN, Ronald K., to Filbert Korndorfer; 100 West 124th St, store, 3 years..... 1,140
GOLDFARB, Joseph, and Harris Blankenstein, to E. and M. Schrieber; 2 Orchard St, 5½ years..... 960
MACLAY, Robert L., to Michael Lang; 62 Baxter Street, 21 years. $1,000 to 2,000
OHRY, Louise, to Joseph Cowhen; 215 East 95th St, store, 6 1-3 years. 480
READ, William G., to C. T. Wilburt & Co.; 3 East 19th St, 5 years..... 2,200
RUHL, Franz, to Samuel Newman; 175 Ludlow St, 5 years..... 810
RITTER, Adam, to Jacob Scheed; 266 East 10th St, 3 years..... $1,200 to 1,320

Recorded Mortgages.

BENNETT, Robert F., and another to Phineas Sondheim and another, trustees; 12 Convent Avenue, 3 years..... $7,000
BABCOCK, Joseph E., to John Flynn; n s of 147th St, 225 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years..... 3,600
DALY, Bernard, and wife to Sarah Tregoning; 40th St, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 4 years and 8 months..... 1,400
DREYER, Isaac, and wife to M. L. Tillotson; s s of 17th St, 500 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years..... 10,000
DOHERTY, Charles W., and others to B. B. Johnston; w s of 8th Av, 50.2 ft s of 43d St, 3 years..... 35,000
DIKE, Florence B., and another, executors of Lizzie M. Dike, to A. K. Ely, trustee; s e corner of 8th Av and 115th St, (two mortgages,) demand and 5 years..... 49,200
DINSMORE, Martha, and another to Addie Egan; w s of Ernescliff Place, Lots 634 to 637, map of G. F. & H. B. Opdyke, 5 years..... 1,200
FLYNN, John, and wife to Jacob Stern; e s of Grand Boulevard, 25.11 ft n of 113th St, 5 years..... 15,000
SAME to Richard O'Gorman, Jr.; w s of Grand Boulevard, 25.11 ft n of 113th St, 1 year..... 10,000
FITZPATRICK, Adella C., to Adele Kneeland, executrix; n w corner of Broadway and 55th St, 3 years..... 50,000
FLOYD, James R., to A. H. Hudson; s s of 21st St, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years..... 10,000
FRAWLEY, Sadie, to Chattie De Hart; n s of Home St, 75 ft w of Fox St, 1 year..... 200
GOSSETT, Harris, and wife to Minnie Rinaldo; 54 and 56 Hester St and 29 and 31 Ludlow St, installments..... 4,000
GRUNNING, James, and others, to J. G. Norris; 17 St. Luke's Place, demand..... 500
GROSSMAN, Rose, to Margaretha Reis; 55 Lewis St, 1 year..... 2,000
GAYNOR, Edward F. S., and wife to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; s w corner of 10th Av and 166th St, demand..... 3,500
HOE, Olivia P., to George Leask, executor; s s of 86th St, 290 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years..... 28,000
HILL, Henry, and another to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, New-York; s s of 7th St, 62.6 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year..... 2,000
SAME to A. V. C. Johnson; 74 and 76 West 36th St, 1 year..... 5,000
HALLMAN, Charles F., and wife to C. J. Kelly; w s of Webster Av, 375 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 1 year..... 1,500
JONES, Helena, to Lambert Suydam and another, executors; n s of 57th St, 106.5 ft e of 1st Av, 4 years..... 7,500
KLEIN, Benedict A., and wife to Lewis Heyman and another, executors; s s of 95th St, 75 ft e of 2d Av, and corner property, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 30,000
KRAKAUER, Jacques, to N. J. Reville; 67 and 69 East 95th St, 1 year..... 3,000
LATHROP, William G., Jr., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s 46th St, 325 ft w of 11th Av, and other property, (five mortgages,) 1 year..... 39,000
LETT, Mary, to Terence McGuire; n e s of King's Bridge to West Farms Road, Lot 124, map of Powell estate, 3 years..... 8,000
MAYHOFF, Carl, to Annie Naughton; e s of Lexington Av, 16.11 ft s of 32d St, 3 years..... 9,000
MATTHEWS, Adeline B., to D. F. Appleton and others, executors; s s of 84th St, 256.9 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 years..... 19,000
MYERS, Frederick S., to Lambert Suydan; 410 to 416 East 68th St, 1 year..... 2,650
SAME to William Jay; s s of 68th St, 188 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years..... 28,000
McCULLOCH, George, and another to John Jardine, as trustee; Lot 43, Block 2,514, map of Kemp estate, 2 years..... 400
MORGAN, Julia M., to Margaret Mahon; s w corner of Samuel St and Mohegan Av, 1 year..... 500
MULLER, Peter, to Bernard Cohen; s s of 115th St, 195 ft w of 5th Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 34,500
O'RORKE, Thomas, to James Noble, Jr.; w s of Grant Av, 131.3 ft n of 164th St, demand..... 2,000
PUGH, Paul B., to G. L. Lawrence; s s of 94th St, 254.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 22,500
REVILLE, N. J., to Jacques Krakauer; n s of 144th St, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 3,000
SCHREIBER, Manuel, to Nathan Metzger; 960 2d Av, 5 years..... 10,000
STECKLER, Louis, and another to M. S. Tuska; s s of 81st St, 117 ft e of Madison Av, 4 years..... 10,000
WILCOX, Thomas H., to M. H. Cordts; n s of Monroe St, 100.4 ft w of Jackson St, installments..... 9,000
WILLERSHAUEN, Siegfried, to Charles Goheren; s s of 90th St, 400 ft e of Amsterdam Av, demand... 26,000
WILLCOX, Henry C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; s s of 86th St, 283.1 ft w of West End Av, 3 years..... 18,000
WARD, Walter E., to Isabella H. Fisher; n e corner of 88th St and West End Av, 3 years..... 7,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

EIDLETZ, Leopold, to Matilde Eidletz, and others, executors.... 30,000
FLYNN, John, to Jacob Stern..... 3,600
FOX, Albert L., to C. F. Meyer.... 5,000
GALL, Adel, to Adolph Weil..... 1
HASSEY, August O., to Helene Gillman (2 mortgages)..... 4,000
LUDWIG, Bernard J., to A. E. Foster..... 6,000
LEVY, Felix, to Adel Gall..... 2,000
MOORE, Marie, M. B., to M. W. Benjamin and another, executors 20,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to L. P. Mahler..... 3,000
ROTHSCHILD, Henry, to Charles Blum..... 9,700
RUNK, Abby, to A. G. Hupfel..... 800
REVILLE, N. J., to Max Cohen.. 3,000
SAWIN, Harry B., to F. A. Snow.. 1
TITLE Guarantee and Trust Co., to Ellenville Savings Bank..... 6,500

Lis Pendens.

GREENWICH ST, 694; Helen J. Van Meerbeke against Hulda A. Wicks, (ejectment proceedings.)
125TH ST, West, 529; Lena Post against Diantha A. Southworth and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
97TH ST, s s, 340 ft e of 3d Av, 25 ft front; Rachel Salzberg against Joseph Mandelbaum, (specific performance.)
6TH ST, East, 719; Sophia Katzenstein against George Mundorff, (specific performance.)
WASHINGTON AV, Lot 57, map of Village of Morrisania; Leonard A. Lorillard against Sarah B. Bain and others, (partition.)
75TH ST, East, 233; Moses K. Wallack against Louisa Frohlick, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
58TH ST, East, 114; Sarah B. Weed against Phineas O. Davidson, (action to declare mortgage void.)
148TH ST, n s, 119.6 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 40 ft front; Ambria Boody against Susan Orcutt, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
80TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50 ft front; William N. Crane, executor, against William H. Ramsey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
SOUTH ST, 270; Julius W. Kruger against Emma Meyer and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
126TH ST, AND 3D AV, s e corner; Frank G. Kuntze against Thomas B. Shandley, (notice of attachment.)
115TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 40 ft front; Otto A. Bier against Emma Krug, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
DOWNING ST, s s, 182 ft w of Bedford St, 32.5 ft front; Reuben Isaacs against Emma Krug, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:
HUDSON ST, 169 to 175; Mauritz F. Westergren against J. H. Wray, owner; H. Becker, contractor..... $280
BOWERY, 65; Jacob M. Leonhardt against Gibson & Brennan, owners; William Crawford, contractor. 575
7TH AV, 723; John Mehrtens against Thomas W. Conkling, owner and contractor..... 1,064
116TH ST, 71 and 73 East; Frank W. Gilbert against Clara E. Bliss and E. Angell, owners; Don & Angell, contractors..... 490
WEST END AV, w s, 25.2 ft n of 96th St, 101 ft front; James Conity against George A. Stimpson, owner; William H. Cowan, contractor.... 68
36TH ST, 361 West; Carbon Paint Company against John Curry, owner and contractor..... 35
FORSYTH ST, 47; same against Bertha Solomon, owner; Herman Solomon, contractor..... 75
FORSYTH ST, 122; same against Annie Rosenthal, owner and contractor 35
31ST ST, 114 West; same against T. J. Gibbons, contractor 15
138TH ST, s s, 320 ft e of 10th Av, 50 ft front; Harlem Furnace Company against Patrick H. Lynch, owner and contractor..... 152

POUGHKEEPSIE SCHOOL PROBLEM

Legality of City Control of Parochial Schools Under the New Constitution Questioned.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 6.—A problem the solution of which the Board of Education of this city has submitted to the best legal talent obtainable is the effect of the new Constitution upon what is widely known as the "Poughkeepsie plan," by which the parochial schools of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church are rented and maintained by the city, with a full corps of Catholic teachers all of whom are upon the municipal pay roll.

The new Constitution provides that "neither the State nor any subdivision thereof shall use its property or credit or any public money, or authorize or permit either to be used, directly or indirectly, in aid or maintenance, other than for examination or inspection, of any school or institution of learning, wholly or in part under the control or direction of any religious denomination, or in which any denominational tenet or doctrine is taught."

There is no agreement, verbal or written, with the Board of Education permitting religious instruction in these schools "during school hours," nor is there any contract requiring the employment of Catholic teachers, though they are all Catholics. The children attending these schools are all of Catholic parents, and the sisters drill them outside of school hours in the practice of the essentials of the Catholic faith. The school buildings are rented by the city for use during school hours only, and the point that is exercising the Board of Education is, whether their use by a religious denomination after school hours is a technical violation of the Constitution.

The contract made by the city for the use of St. Peter's schools was entered into in 1873 between Archbishop McCloskey and the Board of Education. Two large buildings were leased, accommodating about 1,000 children, at a yearly rental of $1. The Board of Education bound itself to pay the insurance premiums on the property, and to

GREAT SALE OF SILKS

Schwarzenbach, Huber & Co. Offer at Auction 8,750 Pieces.

STRONG COMPETITION AMONG BUYERS

Most of the Goods of American Manufacture—About $250,000 Realized at the First Day's Sale.

A trade sale of black, colored, and fancy silk fabrics that may have an important bearing upon the market for manufactured silks was begun yesterday and will continue to-day until the entire offering of 8,750 pieces of American and foreign silks is disposed of.

The sale is being conducted by the auction firm of Townsend & Montant, at 87 and 89 Leonard Street, by order of Schwarzenbach, Huber & Co. of this city, Switzerland, and Germany.

The value of the goods sold and to be sold is between $500,000 and $600,000.

This is by far the most attractive offering of silk fabrics that has ever been made in this city or elsewhere. The goods are exclusively new and fresh ones, that were manufactured for the coming Spring season, and include a complete range of the various grades, weaves, styles, and colorings which are now in the greatest demand.

All of the goods sold are the production of the mills of Schwarzenbach, Huber & Co., and the most of them were made in their mills in Paterson, N. J. The firm's other mills are in Switzerland and Germany. The reputation of the products of these mills is very high, and the majority of the purchasers yesterday only casually examined the goods before Mr. Montant offered them for sale.

The sale having been largely advertised, a great number of buyers gathered in the auction room long before the sale was opened, and when the first number was offered, every available spot in front of the auctioneer was occupied.

There is hardy a large jobbing or retailing firm in this country that was not represented at the sale, either by a member of the firm or its silk-goods buyer. The buyers came from all the principal cities, from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Canada to the Gulf, and entered into a strong competition for every piece of goods that was offered.

Everything that was exposed for sale seemed to be in demand, and at times the bids came in such volleys that Mr. Montant, who was conducting the sale, was obliged to exercise the greatest care in distributing the goods. Many lots were far too small to supply the needs of those present, and before the sale had progressed to any extent it became common to see more men clamoring for the goods than there were pieces offered.

One of the best indications of the great demand for the goods was shown in the efforts of such representative houses as James McCreery & Co., the H. B. Claflin Company, Marshall Field & Co., John Wanamaker, and men from Boston, New-Orleans, San Francisco, and other distributing centres, to secure the remainder of a lot of goods after some one had taken a small portion of the lot at the top price.

The sale was conducted with the greatest rapidity, but no matter how quickly one lot was disposed of, there were scores of buyers ready and anxious for the next one that was offered.

The importance of the sale is best shown by the names of the firms that were represented at it. They were James McCreery & Co., Sweetzer, Pembrook & Co., the H. B. Claflin Company, Eiseman Brothers, E. S. Jaffray & Co., B. Bernhard & Son, Ehrich Brothers, James A. Hearn & Co., Hilton, Hughes & Co., William Jackson, the Syndicate Trading Company, the Dry Goods Exchange, Tefft, Weller & Co., Dunham, Buckley & Co., Arnold, Constable & Co., Lord & Taylor, Bloomingdale Brothers, H. O'Neill, E. Ridley, T. Rothschild, Stern Brothers, and nearly every other large house in New-York; F. Loeser & Co., Wechsler Brothers, Wechsler & McNulty, and Liebman Brothers Company of Brooklyn; Shepard, Norrie & Co., Chapman, Kendall & Daniel, R. H. White & Co., Bradford, Thomas & Co., and Jordan, Marsh & Co. of Boston; John Wanamaker & Co., Strawbridge & Clothier, Sharpless Brothers, Simbel Brothers, B. F. Dewees, and Hood, Falkroid & Co. of Philadelphia, Marshall Field & Co., Partridge & Nelcher, Carson, Pirie & Scott, and J. V. Farwell of Chicago; Joel Gulman, S. Kann & Sons, Hulzel Brothers, N. Gulman, and Joel Grinsfelder & Co. of Baltimore; Lonsburgh Brothers of Washington, Hale Brothers of Sacremento, B. Fillman, L. Fillman, S. J. Schwartz & Co., A Schwartz, and D. H. Holmes of New-Orleans; Fellman & Grumbach and E. D. Garrett of Galveston, J. L. Brandies & Son of Omaha, Courtney, Case & Gravelle Company of Butte, Mon.; Levi Strauss & Co. and D. Samuels of San Francisco, A. J. Solomon of Salt Lake City, W. M. Whitney of Albany, Barnes & Hangel of Buffalo, O'Neill & Co. and Hulzer Brothers of Baltimore, F. M. Brown and Malby, Neely & Co. of New-Haven, Kohn Brothers of Richmond, Bullene, Mohr & Emory of Kansas City, Fouqueran, Price & Co. of Richmond, Fuerst Brothers of Jersey City, Joseph Horne of Pittsburg, D. McCarthy and E. W. Edwards of Syracuse, and Monheimer Brothers of St. Paul.

The sale, which is the first great sale of the year, will distribute about 750,000 yards of silk fabrics, and they will go all over the country, almost at the outset.

A member of the selling firm said to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday: "We are well pleased with the prices which we are obtaining for our goods. The prices are somewhat lower than those obtained for the same class of goods last year, but, as the cost of production is materially less this year than it was then, the result is about the same. Our market is continually broadening. The quantity of silk goods consumed in this country increases every year. Our American productions are always meeting with an increased demand, and we feel greatly encouraged."

Mr. Montant, the auctioneer, expressed himself as very much pleased with the result of the sale, and said that he had disposed of about $250,000 worth of goods during the day.

The largest individual buyers at the sale yesterday were James McCreery & Co., although the other large houses in this city and Brooklyn made heavy purchases, which will appear upon their counters in a few days.

FAIR PRICES FOR LACE CURTAINS

Auction Sales of Rugs, Carpets, and Clothing.

There was a large and important sale of lace curtains yesterday at the auction rooms of Field, Chapman & Fenna, 80 and 82 Leonard Street.

The goods offered for sale consisted of J. S. Lesser & Co.'s surplus stock, and consisted of 20,000 pair of Nottingham lace curtains, 2,000 pairs of Irish point curtains, 1,000 pairs of tamboured curtains, and 1,000 pairs of Brussels figured muslins and dotted Swiss curtains.

This was the largest consignment of this class of goods that has been offered to the trade at auction for a long time, and the announcement of the sale brought to the rooms the representatives of some of the largest dry goods houses in this city, including Lord & Taylor, H. O'Neill & Co., Hearn & Son, and Bloomingdale Bros. There was also a large delegation of out-of-town buyers.

The competition among the buyers was lively, and fair prices were realized for the style and quality of the goods.

A special sale of Chinese and Japanese matting and rugs, and Philadelphia ingrains, Wiltons, and body Brussels carpets took place yesterday at the auction rooms of Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, 64 and 66 White Street. There was a large company of buyers present, and good prices were realized. Thirty-five hundred rolls of matting were sold, and a great many rugs of various grades and sizes were disposed of, besides a large consignment of carpets.

At the regular weekly clothing sale at the auction rooms of Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, 1,000 pairs of trousers, the surplus stock of a clothing manufacturer, were sold at auction. After these had been dispensed of, the entire stock of clothing of the bankrupt firm of A. H. King & Co. was sold at auction by order of Louis Levy, the attorney for the holders of several chattel mortgages on the goods. The sale did not attract particular attention, and there were not many buyers present. Therefore the prices realized were low, and many of the speculators secured bargains.

MRS. HOMANS'S HOUSE WRECKED

HEATING APPARATUS EXPLODED WITH TERRIFIC FORCE.

Firemen Surprised that the House Was Not Demolished—Disaster in Almost Every Room.

An explosion that was heard for a distance of four or five blocks, and which shook neighboring buildings so that the occupants were awakened in fright, happened about 6 o'clock yesterday morning in the home of Mrs. E. C. Homans, at 308 West Seventy-fifth Street.

The building is a five-story brick structure of modern design, but recently erected. From cellar to roof, the terrific concussion attending the explosion dismantled almost every room, and badly damaged the costly furniture and elegant decorations.

Fortunately not one of the household was injured, although one of the servants had a narrow escape. This was the colored porter.

The Homans residence is a few doors from Riverside Drive, and the block in which it is situated is lined with handsome private dwellings. The heating apparatus had been out of order for a week. Repairs were completed Tuesday.

The colored porter, early yesterday morning, went to the basement and started a fire in the furnace. It was a half-hour later when the explosion came. The porter was then in another room. Had he been working near the furnace, he would have been blown to pieces. When the firemen looked at the wreck later, they expressed surprise that the building had not been demolished. Every gas and water pipe throughout the building was either burst, torn, or twisted so as to be rendered useless. The stairway was split up the middle, while supporting iron columns on the various floors were badly bent. Portions of the handsomely decorated ceiling were knocked off. Windows were shattered in every room, and, curiously, the glass was blown inward.

The hall doors are massive affairs, of elegant construction. These were torn from their hinges and blown into the hall. A charge of dust, steam, and soot was blown out against a fine white stone dwelling adjoining, and left a black stain upon it.

The fastenings to the radiators in the different rooms were wrecked and the radiators turned upside down. In some places rafters were forced out of place. Door jambs, window frames, casings, and other framework were shaken out of plumb, and heavy chandeliers were blown down.

In the reception room an expensive piano that was being repaired was knocked off the horses upon which it rested and turned upside down in a corner.

With the exception of the colored porter, all the household was asleep when the crash came, but it awoke them in an instant. The coachman's room was directly over the exploded boiler. He opened his eyes to find the plaster of a wall covering the bed. According to his account, he was badly scared. He covered his head with a blanket, he said, stretched out his hand until it clutched the knob of the door, and then he drew himself and bed over to it, all the while expecting to have the building cave in. When the bed was drawn within a foot of the door, he sprang out and made his escape to the hall.

Mrs. Homans and the rest of the family have sleeping apartments on the third floor. They were awakened to find everything in their rooms thrown around in a state of disorder. To add to the confusion, no lights could be obtained, on account of the gas pipes being broken. Steam from the shattered boiler filled the rooms, and this created the impression that the building was burning. All were panic-stricken, and the darkness rendered them almost helpless.

Candles were procured, and they served until the firemen arrived with lanterns. They found a slight blaze in the cellar which required their attention. The gas flowed out of the broken pipes, and a worse inconvenience was caused by the shattered water pipes. The firemen had both the water and gas supply cut off in the street in order to stop the trouble. The flames were quickly extinguished. The fire did not cause $100 damage, but the loss resulting from the explosion is about $10,000.

All that was left of the heating apparatus were small pieces of iron. It is thought that the water pipes connecting with the apparatus were frozen when the porter started his fires, or else the water had frozen in the boiler. The entire plumbing work in the house will have to be done over again, so badly is everything wrecked.

Mrs. Homans was the wife of a wealthy broker who died about a year ago.

HESS'S CONTRACT NOT TO BE SUSPENDED

The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Will Defer Action.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Acting Secretary Hamlin of the Treasury Department has decided that he will not suspend Mr. Hess, the cartage contractor for the New-York Custom House, but will wait until the end of the month, to see what has been accomplished by him. The trouble is caused by the charge made by the Collector that Hess did not carry material from the Custom House to the bonded warehouses with sufficient dispatch. Mr. Hess claims that he was retarded in the work because of impediments. The Collector thinks that the contract should be revoked.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed as follows: New-Jersey—B. B. Antrim, Jullustown; New-York—C. C. Lantry, Helena; Fremont M. Smith, New-York Mills; D. L. Weeks, Schroon Lake.

Mr. Hirsch Calls on the Mayor.

President Henry Hirsch of the Liquor Dealers' Association called on Mayor Strong yesterday. When he went away, after a short conference, he would not say what had been the subject discussed with the Mayor.

Women Favor Miss Westover.

Mrs. Loeser and a delegation of women called on the Mayor yesterday to ask him to appoint Miss Cynthia Westover a Commissioner of Charities and Correction. The Mayor said he would give the matter consideration.

SUICIDE AFTER MURDER

Carl Fenecke Killed William Becker, Then Shot Himself.

THE CRIME CAUSED BY JEALOUSY

Mrs. Fenecke Seemed More Grieved Over the Fate of Becker than of Her Husband—Story of the Wife.

William Becker, thirty years old, was murdered by Carl Fenecke yesterday in the Germania Hotel, 116 Greenwich Street. Fenecke then killed himself. The murderer was jealous of the attentions paid to his wife by Becker.

Both men came to this city from Hamburg on the steamship Parthia, which arrived last week. Fenecke's wife accompanied them. She is a prepossessing woman, several years younger than her husband, who was about thirty-two years old. Becker secured lodgings at the Germania Hotel, while Fenecke and his wife went to live with Adolph Henck, a relative, whose home is at 511 West Twenty-eighth Street.

The husband left the house about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, remarking that he was going out to see the sights. He went direct to the Germania Hotel, where he found Becker. The two sat in the barroom for awhile, each taking an occasional drink. Then they went to Becker's room, on the fourth floor.

A porter, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, knocked at the door of Becker's room, which he wanted to put in order. His knock was not answered, and he tried to push the door open. It resisted the pressure. There appeared to be something against it. The porter exerted his utmost strength, and managed to force the door sufficiently to gain an entrance. He glanced down to discover what had held the door closed, and the next instant he uttered a yell that brought half a dozen persons to his side.

Side by side lay Becker and Fenecke, each fully dressed and each with his head toward the door. Their faces were upturned. Close beside Fenecke was a revolver, two chambers of which had been discharged. On the lapel of Fenecke's coat a note was found pinned. It was written in German. When translated later, in the Church Street Station, it was found to read:

Your dear, honest husband has to make an end of his life in such a way. Your Carl cannot do anything else.

A messenger was then sent to notify Mrs. Fenecke that something had happened to her husband. She hastened immediately to the Church Street Station, where she was questioned by Capt. O'Connor. She broke down completely when told that Becker and her husband were dead, but, according to Capt. O'Connor, her grief seemed to be more for the fate of Becker. The Captain says that the woman's story was to the effect that her husband was bitterly jealous of the man he murdered.

Mrs. Fenecke said that in Germany she had frequent quarrels with her husband, and finally she left him. Then, she said, she met Becker. Fenecke thought his wife had gone to America. He came here to search for her and then returned home. In another month he discovered his wife and asked her to return to him. She consented on condition that they should live in America. The husband agreed that Becker should accompany them.

Mrs. Fenecke, in company with her brother, called to see Becker at the Germania Hotel last Monday. This caused another serious quarrel between the husband and wife.

The fact that Becker was shot in the back of the head and Fenecke in the heart leaves no doubt in the minds of the police as to the one who fired both shots.

ANOTHER YEAR OF ADMIRABLE WORK

Extension of the Usefulness of the Midnight Mission Desired.

The twenty-eighth annual report of the Midnight Mission and St. Michael's Home shows the continued usefulness and good work of this most deserving charity.

The city house, at 208 West Forty-sixth Street, is used almost exclusively as a house of reception, where applicants are kept for a time. If they show a desire to reform, they may be retained there or sent to the country house at Mamaroneck, St. Michael's Home.

Of those received, 31 have been sent to service, 8 to their parents or friends, and 13 to St. Michael's. They are trained in many useful occupations, and when they have proved themselves worthy, are provided with situations.

The whole number received during the last year was 102. Of these, 10 were sent to situations and 20 restored to their friends. Many who have not so behaved themselves that the Sisters could recommend them have, later on, in various ways, shown that the seed sown has borne good fruit. They correspond with the Sisters and often visit them on anniversaries. Each year classes have been presented to the Bishop for confirmation.

Excluding extra expenses, such as repairs, insurance, &c., the per capita cost of maintenance has been about $35.

It is almost the only home of its kind, where young girls are taken into the family, so to speak, and kept until they are strong enough to resist temptation.

The Trustees have been obliged to sell bonds to meet current expenses. It is desired to extend the mission's usefulness by erecting another building, but this cannot be done unless kind friends will come to its aid. All interested in the work are cordially invited by the Sisters to visit the homes.

NO REPORT FROM THE GRAND JURY

A Sub-Committee of the Committee of Seventy Heard by It.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury did not report to Justice Ingraham yesterday. It received a sub-committee of the Committee of Seventy, which has collected data in regard to iniquity in various city departments, and it is possible rather than probable that it may take the evidence that was submitted and not hand up any police inquisition indictments until it shall have been considered.

The jury had but one session of three hours yesterday. Capt. Schmittberger was the principal witness, and several keepers of disorderly houses were examined. A statement was abroad that Inspector Williams was before the Grand Jury. He was in the Criminal Courts Building, but, so far as could be learned, only called on the Judges of the Court of Special Sessions. Ex-Coroner Shea was in the Grand Jury room a short time, as was ex-Alderman Benjamin.

Although no case was tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, Justice Ingraham went there to be at the disposition of the Extraordinary Grand Jury. He said he had had no communication from it and could not tell when it would report.

Williams Alumni Dine To-night.

The Williams College Alumni of New-York and vicinity will dine at the Hotel Brunswick this evening. William B. Putney will preside. President Franklin Carter and Prof. John Bascom of Williams will be present. Among those who will speak are J. Edward Simmons, Henry L. Nelson, Thomas S. Fagan, and Bainbridge Colby.

CITY BUILDING IN THE ANNEXED

Plans Accepted by Sinking Fund Commission — Proposition About the Old Criminal Court House.

The Sinking Fund Commission met yesterday in the Mayor's office. Controller Fitch submitted plans for the new building to be erected for the Commissioner of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards in Crotona Park, at One Hundred and Seventieth Street, near Third Avenue. The cost of this building, under the law, must not exceed $100,000. The plans provide for a three-story building, 120 feet front and 65 feet 8 inches deep.

The style of architecture is Romanesque and the plans were prepared by George B. Post. They were accepted on the recommendation of Eugene McLean, engineer of the Finance Department.

Col. Waring, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, asked that Stable G, in Hamilton Street, be reconstructed and then hired for the city at $6,000 a year. Controller Fitch said that Commissioner Andrews had made the same application, and that the expert of the Finance Department was now endeavoring to see if the rental was not too high.

Col. Waring also applied for a stable for the use of the officers of the Street-Cleaning Department on Thirty-second Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues, at a rental of $2,500 a year. Controller Fitch thought that $2,000 rental was enough to pay, and the matter was referred to him.

Commissioner of Public Works Daly sent the presentment that the Grand Jury had made against the insufficient quarters for the courts and the District Attorney's office in the new Criminal Courts Building, and said that he did not have money enough to remedy the defects. The matter was referred to the Recorder, the Controller, and the Mayor.

The releasing of a number of premises now occupied by the Fire Department was authorized. The releasing of the premises occupied by the Ninth Regiment Armory, which the Army Board advised, was authorized.

The question of converting the old Chambers Street Hospital building into a fire house was referred to the Controller. On the motion of the Controller it was decided to set apart the disused school building on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue, for the use of the engineering corps of the Department of Street Improvement of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, which is now at work on the final maps for the annexed district.

Alderman Olcott introduced a resolution setting apart the second floor of the old Criminal Courts Building in City Hall Park for the use of the First Judicial District Court, and the first and ground floors for the use of the Sheriff, the Surrogate to take the rooms in the County Court House vacated by the Sheriff. The matter was laid over without action.

TROUBLE DUE TO COUNT MITKIEWICZ

Arthur L. Tomes Sued His Fellow-Victim, William P. Burr.

Arthur L. Tomes and William P. Burr, lawyers, got into the clutches of Count Mitkiewicz, of Chinese concession fame, a few years ago, and, as a result of Mr. Burr's obtaining a loan for Mr. Tomes, which the latter promptly gave to the plausible Mitkiewicz, a suit by Mr. Tomes against Mr. Burr for $650 was tried in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday.

It was said by Almet F. Jenks, counsel for Mr. Burr, that Mitkiewicz had got, in all, about $50,000 from his client and Mr. Tomes.

One of the Count's "emergencies," when he had to have money at once or lose everything, arose, and Mr. Tomes, to help the Count out, alleges that on Nov. 19, 1891, Mr. Burr obtained for him a loan on property owned by Mr. Tomes at 500 Classon Avenue, from George W. Godward, and that the amount of the loan was $1,750, but that Burr had said that Godward had paid him (Burr) but $1,500, retaining $250 as a bonus.

The money was borrowed for four months. At the expiration of that time Mr. Tomes couldn't pay, and he alleged that he gave Mr. Burr in all $400 to be paid to Mr. Godward for extensions. But he did repay the loan in August, 1892, and then he sued Godward to recover the excess payments of $650, claiming usury on the part of Godward. The latter denied that he had received the excess from Mr. Burr, and then Mr. Tomes sued Mr. Burr.

Godward testified yesterday that Mr. Burr had not given him the $650. Mr. Burr swore that he had.

Lawyer Jenks questioned Mr. Godward's veracity, and informed the jury that Mr. Burr's reputation as an honest man was trembling in the balance. The jury brought in a verdict for Mr. Burr.

ROYAL ARCH MASONIC OFFICERS

Revision of the Constitution—Chapters at Medina and East Aurora.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The convocation of Royal Arch Masons concluded its session here to-day. The following officers were chosen: Marvin I. Greenwood of Newark, Grand High Priest; George E. W. Stivers of New-York, Deputy Grand High Priest; John Webb, Jr., of Gouverneur, Grand King; Philip M. Nast, Jr., of Hornellsville, Grand Scribe; H. H. Russ of Albany, Grand Treasurer; Christopher G. Fox of Buffalo, Grand Secretary; the Rev. James B. Murray of Moravia, Grand Chaplain; John W. Palmer of New-York, Grand Captain of the Host; Joseph A. Crane of Rochester, Grand Principal Sojourner; J. Horace Balston of New-York, Grand Royal Arch Chaplain; Walter Jones of Lockport, Grand Master of Third Veil; Albert Maxfield of New-York, Grand Master of Second Veil; Oscar L. Eastman of Kingston, Grand Master of First Veil; William H. Gladding of Albany, Grand Sentinel; George McGown of Palmyra, Grand Lecturer.

New chapters at Medina and East Aurora, Erie County, were chartered. An entire revision of the constitution was adopted. The new constitution is an improvement, in that the various subjects are classified in separate articles. All general regulations and approved decisions were incorporated in their proper places in the new constitution, save a few that were not of sufficient importance. The Treasurer's report last year showed a balance of $2,895, and this year $4,895.

ALL ELECTION PAY ROLLS RETURNED

Certificates from the Chief of the Bureau Must Be Given.

All the vouchers and pay rolls of the inspectors of election, poll clerks, and ballot clerks who served at the last election, were sent back to President James J. Martin of the Police Department yesterday by Controller Fitch.

This was done that the Police Commissioners might comply with the order of Justice O'Brien of the Supreme Court, in the case of Theophilus Pratt, an inspector of election who asked for a mandamus to compel the city to pay him for his services.

Controller Fitch in his letter to President Martin, quoted from Judge O'Brien's decision as follows:

"No inspector of election is entitled to pay unless he has fully complied with all the requirements of the law. When he has done so it is the duty, I think, of the chief of the Bureau of Elections to give such certificate."

The Controller informed President Martin that before the election officers could be paid the certificate of the chief of the Bureau of Elections must be given.

POST OFFICE ROBBED AND WATCHMAN SHOT

Three Masked Robbers at Work in the Town of Matteawan.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The safe in the Post Office at Matteawan, Dutchess County, was blown open by three burglars early this morning. Then they shot Policeman Marshal Snyder. The bullet, a small one, entered his mouth, knocking out several teeth, and lodged in the muscles of the neck near the jugular vein. The wound is serious, but there is hope of his recovery.

Night Watchman Jeremiah Stevenson had been on duty, but just before the explosion he was discovered by Snyder lying in a doorway near the Post Office in a stupor. The burglars had evidently drugged him. While Snyder was putting the night watchman in his room on the second floor of the building the explosion occurred. Snyder rushed down stairs, and as he appeared at the front door a masked burglar fired at him. He fell in the hallway, where he was found by friends and cared for. The burglars were evidently professionals, and all wore masks. They secured $200 in money, two registered letters, and a quantity of stamps. They overlooked some envelopes containing stamps of large denominations. They left behind a number of burglars' tools.

SIX ARE BURNED TO DEATH IN THEIR HOME

The Result of an Early Morning Fire in a Michigan Town.

STANDISH, Mich., Feb 6.—The residence of John Bock at Omer, Mich., was destroyed by fire this morning, and the family, consisting of Bock, his wife, two boys, and two girls, were burned to death.

The fire was not discovered by neighbors until the building was practically destroyed. It is supposed that the fire caught from a stovepipe. The charred bodies have been recovered.

More Salvationists Want Permits.

The Captains of the Salvation Army called on Mayor Strong yesterday and asked for permits to preach out of doors whenever and wherever they pleased. There were twelve of them, and they were encouraged to make their request by the Mayor granting a permit Monday to the secretary of Mrs. Ballington Booth.

The Mayor said he was taking legal advice on the subject of granting permits, and that he would announce his decision in one week. He further said he was not against granting permits, when assured of his legal right to do so. Former Mayors have refused to grant them.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 9 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM for Barbados and Demerara direct, per steamship Tijomo.

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM for Cape Gracias, per steamship Regulus, (letters for Jamaica, Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Regulus";) at 2 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 1:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 1:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India must be directed "per Aurania";) at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica and Savanilla, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other parts of Colombia, via Savanilla, and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alvena; at 10:30 AM for Campesachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 12 M for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Coleridge";) at 1 PM for Scotland direct per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax; at 3:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March *3 at 6:30 PM, or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Oceanic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb 3 and up to Feb. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. *20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. *25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM. previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

GOING ABROAD?

NINE PARTIES TO **EUROPE**

All Traveling Expenses Included,

Will leave **New-York** during the season by leading Steamship Lines. First departure **April 24** by S. S. **"Majestic"** for **tour of 100 days.** Illustrated Programmes Free. **Independent tickets** everywhere.

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Teutonic, Feb.13. 9 AM. | *Teutonic, Mch.13.9 AM.
Britannic, Feb. 20, 3 P.M. | Britannic, Mch.20, 2 P.M.
*Majestic, Feb. 27, 9 AM. | *Majestic, Mh.27, 8:30 AM
*Adriatic, Mar. 6, 1 P.M. | *Adriatic, April 3, noon.

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.

Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin on these steamers from $30, according to steamer. Steerage from New-York, $10. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Aurania, Feb. 9, 5 A.M. | Etruria, Mch. 2, 9 A. M.
Umbria, Feb. 16, 11 A.M. | Aurania, Mch. 9, 3 P. M.
Servia, Feb. 23, 4½ A.M. | Umbria, Mch. 16, 10 A.M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.

Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

Steamers leave San Francisco:

OCEANIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 12, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....March 5, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....March 14, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 26, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....April 4, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
CHEROKEE.....Friday, Feb. 8
YEMASSEE.....Monday, Feb. 11
ALGONQUIN.....Wednesday, Feb. 13

Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts., 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast P. and F. Line via Jacks., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to

J. D. HASLAGEN, E.A. | W.H.RHETT, Gen. Agt.
S.F.& W.R'y.261 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. | J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co.,N.Pier 35 N.R. | F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.

G. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

Werra.....March 9...Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Fulda.....March 23..Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..March 30.....Genoa
Werra.....April 13.....Genoa
Fulda.....April 27.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II..May 4.....Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN, FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Saale, Tu., Feb. 19, 6 A.M. | Lahn, Tu., Mch. 26, 4 P.M.
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 26, 9 A.M. | Saale, Tu., Apr. 2, 9 A.M.
Ems, Tu., Mch. 5, 11 A.M. | Ems., Sat., Apr. 6, 7 A.M.
Havel, Tu., Mch. 12, 9 A.M. | Havel, Tu., Apr. 9, 9 A.M.
Trave, Tu., Mch. 19, 7 A.M. | Trave, Tu., Apr. 16, 9 A.M.

NOTICE.

Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26, these steamers from New-York will land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

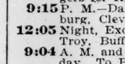
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Fast steamers between New-York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Normannia, Feb. 16, 11:30 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen.

All steamers stop at Gibraltar.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connections from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.

North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., G. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

THE ONLY LINE maintaining a weekly service across the Atlantic with **Twin-Screw Steamers,** New-York-Southampton (London, Paris)-Hamburg

This Line holds the record for fastest time on this route to Europe.

Spring Sailings, Express Steamers

Normannia, Mh.28,11AM | A. Victoria, May 16, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, Ap.11,11AM | Columbia, May 23, 11 AM
Columbia, Apr.25, 11 AM | F. Bism'ck, My.30,11AM
Normannia, May 9,11 AM | Normannia, Je. 6, 11 AM

NOTICE.—After June 1, steamers will run to and from the Dock at Southampton alongside London train. NO TRANSFER BY TENDER.

Besides **DIRECT HAMBURG SERVICE** by Twin-Screw Mail S. S. and other S. S.

Patria..Feb. 9, 9:30 AM. | Scandia, Feb. 23, 9:30 AM
Dania....Feb. 16, 12 M. | Prussia..Mch. 2, 10 AM

1st Cabin, $45. Intermediate, $27. Steerage, $16.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

International Navigation Co.'s Lines.

From Pier 14 North River, foot of Fulton St.

American Line for Southampton.

Shortest and most convenient route to London.

No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.

I. Cabin, $60 upward; II. Cabin, $30 to $50.

New-York, Feb. 13, 11 AM. Berlin, Feb. 20, 11 AM.

Red Star Line for Antwerp.

Rhynland, Feb. 13, 8 AM. West'n'd, Feb. 20, 2 PM.

International Navigation Company, 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.

LA GASCOGNE, Bordeaux...Sat.,